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HARVARD
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FIFTY-THIRD REPORT
OF THE
INSPECTORS-GENERAL
ON THE
GENERAL STATE OF
THE PRISONS OF IRELAND,
1874;
WITH APPENDIX.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



DUBLIN:
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INSPECTORS—	{ NORTH DISTRICT, JOHN LENTAGNE.
GENERAL FOR	{ SOUTH DISTRICT, HON. CHARLES F. BOURKE.

OFFICE OF INSPECTORS-GENERAL OF PRISONS,
DUBLIN CASTLE,

April, 1875.

SIR,

We have the honour to transmit our Report on the progress of Prison Discipline, and on the state of the Gaols in Ireland, for the year ending 31st December, 1874.

We have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient, humble Servants,

JOHN LENTAIGNE, } *Inspectors-General*
CHARLES F. BOURKE, } *of Prisons.*

To the Right Honorable

Sir MICHAEL EDWARD HICKS-BEACH, bart., M.P.,

Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland,
&c., &c.

FIFTY-THIRD REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS-GENERAL OF PRISONS IN IRELAND.

*Fifty-third
Report.*

We have compiled the following tables, published in the Appendix, from returns furnished to our office by the several authorities of the gaols under our inspection, and submit them with the following remarks thereon :—

1874 compared with 1873—

Exclusive of Debtors.	Number confined—Males, Increase, 3,438; Females, Increase, 1,132.	
	Total Increase,	4,570
	Commitments—Males, Increase, 3,557; Females, Increase, 1,085.	
	Total Increase,	4,642
	Daily average Number confined—Males, Increase, 163; Females, Increase, 19. Total Increase,	182
	Individuals committed—Males, Increase, 2,573; Females, Increase, 818. Total Increase,	3,391
	Individuals committed for first time—Males, Increase, 1,197; Females, Same number in both years (3,376). Total Increase,	1,197
	Commitments—Males, Increase, 17 per cent.; Females, Increase, 8 per cent. Total Increase per cent.,	14
	Individuals committed—Males, Increase, 15 per cent.; Females, Increase, 12 per cent. Total Increase, per cent.	14
	DEBTORS.—Males, Decrease, 182; Females, Decrease, 23. Total Decrease, 205.	

Numbers of prisoners confined, committed, and daily average number in custody.

JUVENILES, i.e., Prisoners not exceeding 16 years of age :—

Commitments—Males, Decrease, 11; Females, Decrease, 37. Total Decrease,	48
Individuals—Males, Decrease, 14; Females, Same in both years (186). Total Decrease,	14

The returns show a large increase in the number of criminal prisoners committed during 1874 as compared with the previous year, viz., 3,557 of males, or 17 per cent., and of females 1,085, or 8 per cent., on the total number committed in 1873. There was also a large increase in the number of individuals committed during the year 1874. Owing to the operation of the Act 35 & 36 Vic., cap. 57, the number of debtors committed in 1874 was only 85, being a reduction of 205 on the numbers of the previous year.

Commitments of juveniles of both sexes were fewer by 48 in 1874 than in 1873. Individual male juveniles committed in 1874 were less by 14 than in 1873, while the number of commitments of individual female juveniles were the same in both years, viz., 186.

*Fifty-third
Report.*

Prisoners committed to Bridewells are not included in the foregoing numbers, but they increased in 1874 by 972, compared with 1873, as is shown in table XVI., Appendix I. The reduction in 1872, compared with 1871, was 2,460, and in 1873, compared with 1872, 2,091. These figures show how unnecessary it is to maintain, at a considerable cost, many of those small and often ill-adapted places of detention.

Numbers in
custody on the
1st January in
each of the last
25 years.

**No. 1.—NUMBER OF PRISONERS (of all Classes) IN COUNTY AND BOROUGH
GAOLS—**

On 1st January, 1851,	10,084	On 1st January, 1864,	3,023
Do. do. 1852,	8,803	Do. do. 1865,	2,747
Do. do. 1853,	7,604	Do. do. 1866,	2,663
Do. do. 1854,	5,755	Do. do. 1867,	2,332
Do. do. 1855,	5,080	Do. do. 1868,	2,463
Do. do. 1856,	3,561	Do. do. 1869,	2,024
Do. do. 1857,	3,419	Do. do. 1870,	2,029
Do. do. 1858,	3,265	Do. do. 1871,	2,161
Do. do. 1859,	2,844	Do. do. 1872,	2,098
Do. do. 1860,	2,535	Do. do. 1873,	2,477
Do. do. 1861,	2,488	Do. do. 1874,	2,609
Do. do. 1862,	2,916	Do. do. 1875,	2,517
Do. do. 1863,	3,055		

The foregoing table shows the great reduction that has taken place in the numbers of prisoners committed to the gaols during the last twenty-five years. In January, 1851, the numbers in custody were 10,084, on January 1st, 1875, they numbered only 2,517, being less than one-fourth of the numbers in charge on January 1st, 1851.

Monthly return
of prisoners in
custody last
24 years.

**No. 2.—RETURN of the NUMBERS (of all Classes) in GAOLS on the 1st day
of each Month in the Years—**

Year.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1851,	10,084	11,032	11,444	10,689	11,066	12,217	12,223	10,669	9,405	8,435	8,247	6,461
1852,	8,803	9,187	9,971	8,944	8,890	9,527	8,854	7,621	7,589	7,403	7,104	7,592
1853,	7,604	8,154	8,141	7,510	7,681	7,924	7,084	6,243	6,039	5,823	5,471	5,781
1854,	5,755	6,186	6,423	5,978	5,886	5,977	5,816	5,686	5,487	5,230	4,930	5,100
1855,	5,080	5,273	4,788	4,768	4,560	4,837	4,582	4,385	4,148	3,753	3,747	3,844
1856,	3,561	3,866	4,022	3,665	3,595	3,686	3,492	3,599	3,495	3,337	3,454	3,516
1857,	3,419	3,559	3,477	3,298	3,252	3,432	3,373	3,354	3,272	3,224	3,323	3,295
1858,	3,265	3,323	3,193	2,908	2,932	3,047	2,867	2,910	2,933	2,779	2,787	2,760
1859,	2,844	2,928	2,847	2,799	2,502	2,606	2,740	2,699	2,621	2,534	2,666	2,585
1860,	2,535	2,610	2,623	2,532	2,550	2,736	2,742	2,686	2,474	2,439	2,498	2,608
1861,	2,488	2,636	2,709	2,508	2,705	2,906	3,068	2,899	2,714	2,789	2,835	2,843
1862,	2,916	2,985	3,182	2,993	3,059	3,149	3,298	3,025	3,049	3,032	2,634	3,051
1863,	3,055	3,209	3,348	3,308	3,090	3,313	3,415	3,099	3,081	2,960	3,018	3,107
1864,	3,023	3,038	2,952	2,979	3,085	3,072	3,066	3,018	3,013	2,979	2,829	2,795
1865,	2,747	2,689	2,788	2,675	2,743	2,883	2,914	2,871	2,918	2,990	2,860	2,784
1866,	2,663	2,766	3,034	3,170	2,987	2,841	2,954	2,711	2,519	2,311	2,325	2,311
1867,	2,832	2,290	2,438	2,344	3,040	2,844	2,809	2,722	2,690	2,645	2,570	2,498
1868,	2,463	2,379	2,398	2,307	2,163	2,158	2,248	2,233	2,244	2,235	2,110	2,025
1869,	2,024	2,056	2,107	2,159	2,380	2,319	2,386	2,270	2,316	2,283	2,163	2,197
1870,	2,029	2,166	2,128	2,236	2,426	2,456	2,546	2,502	2,627	2,512	2,352	2,276
1871,	2,161	2,152	2,315	2,343	2,225	2,409	2,419	2,418	2,361	2,389	2,353	2,210
1872,	2,098	2,273	2,327	2,081	2,226	2,281	2,363	2,394	2,526	2,536	2,630	2,587
1873,	2,477	2,565	2,417	2,556	2,518	2,647	2,690	2,867	2,739	2,789	2,832	2,681
1874,	2,609	2,639	2,490	2,546	2,630	2,645	2,802	2,835	2,971	3,031	2,982	2,818

During nine months of the year 1874 the number of prisoners in custody on the 1st of each month were in excess of the numbers on the corresponding dates in 1873.

Table No. 4, pp. 10, 11, shows the small number of prisoners, especially females, committed to many of the county and borough gaols during 1873 and 1874.

In 1874 the average daily number of female prisoners in custody in one gaol, viz., that of Meath county, was 2, in two gaols 3, in two 4, in four 5, and in four gaols, 6.

The daily average number of males in Drogheda was 8, in Leitrim 14, in Carlow 16.

In Meath, and Queen's and King's county gaols, there were periods of the year 1874 when no female prisoner was in custody, and in six other gaols they numbered but 1 in each occasionally during the year.

The male prisoners, also, in some gaols were at times very few. In Drogheda gaol the number of male prisoners was as low as 2, in Leitrim 8. In three other gaols the male inmates were occasionally reduced to 9, while the establishments in these gaols remained at their normal strength notwithstanding the diminution in the number of inmates.

Fifty-third Report.

Number of commitments, daily averages, &c.

Few prisoners especially females, committed to some gaols.

No. 3.—COMMITMENTS (exclusive of Debtors) in the last Twenty-one Years. Commitments last 21 years.

Years.	Number of Commitments.	Daily Average No. of Prisoners.	Years.	Number of Commitments.	Daily Average No. of Prisoners.
1854, .	60,445	5,700·9	1865, .	32,731	2,718·8
1855, .	48,446	4,418·3	1866, .	29,097	2,559·4
1856, .	43,715	3,580·6	1867, .	30,067	2,540·6
1857, .	39,666	3,273·4	1868, .	29,501	2,130·6
1858, .	33,999	2,894·6	1869, .	29,879	2,123·8
1859, .	32,142	2,605·4	1870, .	32,370	2,277·2
1860, .	30,712	2,523·8	1871, .	31,129	2,224·8
1861, .	30,087	2,631·3	1872, .	30,222	2,269
1862, .	32,159	2,895·9	1873, .	33,894	2,578
1863, .	33,940	3,028·7	1874, .	38,536	2,770
1864, .	32,870	2,843·1			

The commitments of criminal prisoners fluctuated from time to time during the last twenty years, their numbers, however, in 1872 were only half those in 1854. In 1873, there was an increase over the previous year of 3,672 commitments, and a further increment in 1874 of 4,642.

[TABLE.]

No. 4.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the NUMBERS CONFINED

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	NUMBER OF COMMITMENTS								Number of Prisoners of all classes in Gaol on night of 31st Dec.				Total Number Confined during the year.			
	Of all Prisoners, except Debtors.				Debtors.											
	1873.		1874.		1873.		1874.		1872.		1873.		1873.		1874.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim, . . .	2,783	2,075	3,054	2,193	23	1	9		271	104	264	118	3,077	2,180	3,327	2,311
Armagh, . . .	322	141	439	165	20	1	7	1	87	19	53	17	379	161	499	183
Carlow, . . .	200	57	240	42	12	1	2		14	5	17	10	226	63	259	52
Cavan, . . .	350	107	313	85	3		6		19	8	30	7	372	115	349	92
Clare, . . .	221	112	279	97	7				20	13	20	8	248	125	299	105
Cork County, . .	880	333	926	330	33	4	7	1	157	37	129	31	1,070	374	1,062	362
„ City, . . .	1,317	1,475	1,374	1,570	16	1	1	1	73	72	84	39	1,406	1,648	1,459	1,610
Donegal, . . .	271	42	266	53	12		5	1	25	9	18	6	308	51	289	60
Down, . . .	284	155	285	164	19	3	5		21	13	28	26	324	171	318	190
Dublin County, .	779	456	1,092	509	16	3	4		51	14	85	29	846	473	1,181	533
Dublin City :																
Richmond B.	4,390		5,039						237		233		4,637		5,322	
Grangegorman P.		4,246	640	5,075						124		164		4,370	640	5,239
Fermanagh, . . .	184	79	201	63		1			15	6	24	7	199	96	225	70
Galway, . . .	†281	83	378	98	4		1		36	9	44	17	523	289	650	344
	†208	196	226	229	4	1	1									
Kerry, . . .	502	152	575	193	6	1	4	1	52	13	30	12	560	168	609	206
Kildare, . . .	454	390	624	296	3		1		39	15	45	25	496	405	670	321
Kilkenny, . . .	†111	32	136	43	3		1		29	6	36	6	274	114	326	98
	†130	76	153	49	1											
King's, . . .	163	31	201	38	1				47	5	42	2	216	36	243	30
Leitrim, . . .	190	37	168	40	1		2		16	3	16	3	207	40	186	43
Limerick County, .	430	86	485	54	4		2		33	13	55	16	467	98	542	70
„ City, . . .	799	303	1,019	353	7		2		42	19	49	25	848	322	1,063	373
Londonderry, . .	570	458	505	400	14	3	5		38	12	39	16	622	472	549	416
Longford, . . .	327	73	339	77	1		1		16	2	35	2	344	75	375	79
Louth, . . .	246	146	276	130	3	1	1		40	10	48	6	289	157	325	136
Drogheda Town, .	216	99	169	65	1				3	15	9	8	220	107	173	73
Mayo, . . .	306	153	505	157	1	1	1		38	9	27	8	545	163	533	163
Meath, . . .	245	35	311	30	2	1	3		22	1	17	1	269	37	331	31
Monaghan, . . .	198	104	161	78	5				29	3	26	7	232	107	177	85
Queen's, . . .	246	33	234	45	5				21	1	25	7	272	34	259	52
Roscommon, . . .	216	65	217	60	1		1		21	6	16	5	238	71	234	65
Sligo, . . .	259	73	250	78	6	1			26	2	25	7	291	76	275	85
Tipperary, N. Rid.	333	81	422	30	4		1		48	2	43	4	335	83	466	84
„ S. Rid.	687	239	743	329	4	1	1		54	13	61	21	745	303	805	350
Tyrone, . . .	321	129	358	127	9	2	6		30	24	31	19	360	165	395	146
Waterford, . . .	†118	42	186	54	1	1			47	31	32	21	577	366	839	414
	†410	292	611	339	1											
Westmeath, . . .	271	83	398	87	2	1			36	7	26	8	309	91	424	95
Wexford, . . .	235	54	320	90	5				28	8	31	12	268	62	351	102
Wicklow, . . .	306	59	408	65	2				30	5	48	7	333	64	456	73
Total Males, . .	20,959		24,616		262		80		1,821		1,884		23,043		26,480	
Total Females, .		12,935		14,020		28		5		657		727		13,620		14,752
Total M. & F.	33,894		38,536		290		85		2,478		2,611		36,663		41,232	

† County prisoners.

† City and Town Prisoners.

in the County and Borough Gaols in Ireland, in 1873 and 1874.

EXCLUSIVE OF DEBTORS.																	COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS
Daily Average Number Confined.				Highest Aggregate Number in each Gaol at any one time.		Lowest Aggregate Number in each Gaol at any one time.		Highest Number of each Sex in each Gaol at any one time.				Lowest Number of each Sex in each Gaol at any one time.					
1873.		1874.		1873.	1874.	1873.	1874.	1873.	1874.	1873.	1874.	1873.	1874.	1873.	1874.		
M.	F.	M.	F.					M.	M.	F.	F.	M.	M.	F.	F.		
243	181	254	134	447	458	311	311	301	306	170	161	205	203	104	92	Antrim.	
37	15	50	18	80	87	28	28	53	62	70	23	25	18	35	5	12 Armagh.	
19	6	16	6	28	30	9	14	20	26	10	10	4	9	2	2	2 Carlow.	
31	7	21	6	48	45	17	14	41	36	12	16	11	12	4	1	1 Cavan.	
23	10	21	8	51	44	18	17	36	33	19	14	10	11	4	3	3 Clare.	
147	38	129	31	229	229	153	117	181	185	50	46	115	94	23	15	15 Cork County.	
77	61	79	63	183	197	91	113	111	112	92	90	60	63	39	39	„ City.	
27	4	24	5	49	46	14	19	43	41	10	13	14	16	.	1	1 Donegal.	
30	23	35	25	83	79	27	38	43	48	48	35	14	21	8	16	16 Down.	
83	31	83	23	146	143	53	64	112	115	34	36	43	53	9	11	11 Dublin County.	
265	.	371	.	390	429	314	236	330	429	.	.	214	236	.	.	Dublin City:	
16	164	65	184	254	318	109	125	.	99	254	259	.	10	109	125	Richmond B.	
36	17	47	17	53	33	12	12	48	37	9	10	8	9	3	1	Grangegorman P.	
41	10	34	11	75	63	37	25	59	48	18	22	27	13	4	4	1 Fermanagh.	
53	24	68	20	101	124	33	46	73	102	38	34	26	34	10	9	7 Galway.	
28	9	30	8	70	64	24	27	60	51	15	14	17	18	4	4	4 Kerry.	
45	3	41	3	77	57	26	26	75	53	5	6	24	23	1	.	0 Kildare.	
16	4	14	3	36	30	9	10	39	24	8	7	7	8	2	1	4 Kilkenney.	
47	11	69	10	95	99	39	51	75	88	22	18	32	42	5	4	King's.	
44	31	50	25	89	98	43	54	62	70	30	41	27	38	10	16	1 Lestrim.	
33	18	50	20	82	97	41	50	62	82	30	33	27	30	11	10	4 Limerick County.	
20	3	24	5	36	45	13	16	31	37	12	11	12	12	†	1	„ City.	
45	8	42	9	86	61	33	25	71	58	15	13	31	25	2	5	10 Londonderry.	
19	9	8	6	28	40	5	7	17	30	15	11	2	2	2	2	1 Longford.	
40	30	34	12	70	62	28	33	63	46	17	23	26	28	3	3	3 Louth.	
24	2	20	2	40	39	16	12	33	36	8	6	14	11	.	.	2 Drogheda Town.	
23	7	23	6	51	49	18	20	39	38	14	13	13	16	1	4	3 Mayo.	
19	4	27	4	39	33	10	25	30	35	9	9	7	18	.	.	3 Meath.	
23	8	28	5	45	44	19	18	37	38	15	9	14	15	5	1	4 Monaghan.	
28	6	19	6	46	37	14	15	38	31	11	11	9	9	1	1	Queen's.	
41	5	38	5	63	58	33	33	59	54	10	13	29	26	1	2	1 Roscommon.	
62	23	57	23	110	112	69	51	82	84	32	31	47	33	14	15	3 Sligo.	
33	20	35	16	76	82	40	33	47	64	30	22	23	18	15	9	2 Tipperary, N. Rid.	
38	26	42	30	85	87	43	42	56	67	33	27	19	33	11	7	„ S. Rid.	
37	7	29	9	45	48	27	20	40	39	11	13	20	13	2	3	9 Tyrone.	
23	3	30	12	46	62	24	33	39	50	15	16	18	18	4	7	7 Waterford.	
34	6	36	7	55	58	31	23	49	55	11	11	26	22	3	3	3 Westmeath.	
1,335	753	1,998	772	.	.	.	.	2,613	2,873	.	.	1,239	1,298	.	.	7 Wexford.
2,563	2,770	3,697	3,776	1,777	1,884	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3 Wicklow.
Total Males.																Total Females.	
Total M. & F.																	

From 20th October, 1874.

† Very frequently.

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Number of
prisoners com-
mitted, dis-
tinguishing the
sexes and
offences

No. 5.—COMPARATIVE TABLE, showing the Number of Prisoners committed to the several County and Borough Gaols in Ireland, from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, in each of the years 1873 and 1874, distinguishing the Sexes and Crimes.

CLASS OF OFFENDERS.	1873.			1874.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
CONVICTED.						
At Assizes and Quarter Sessions, .	1,544	387	1,931	1,471	394	1,865
Criminal Lunatics,	12	7	19	12	2	14
Summarily :—						
Offenders under Larceny Acts, .	1,239	597	1,836	1,263	571	1,834
Misdemeanants,	8,517	6,441	14,958	9,466	5,928	15,394
Under Revenue Laws,	83	29	112	84	21	105
Under Poor Law Acts,	189	94	283	370	112	482
By Courts-martial,	443	.	443	533	.	533
Deserters,	177	.	177	192	.	192
Under Vagrant Acts,	375	240	615	411	199	610
Drunkards,	5,453	4,321	9,774	8,014	5,994	14,008
TOTAL,	18,032	12,116	30,148	21,816	13,221	35,037
NOT CONVICTED.						
Acquitted,	464	131	595	544	203	747
No Bills, or no Prosecution, . .	224	68	292			
For further Examination & Discharged	1,889	534	2,423			
TOTAL,	2,577	733	3,310	2,410	717	3,127
In Custody for Trial on 31st December,	350	86	436	290	82	372
GENERAL TOTAL,	20,959	12,935	33,894	24,516	14,020	38,536

In 1874 1,471 males and 394 females were convicted by juries at assizes and quarter sessions, and 1,544 males and 387 females in 1873, showing a decrease of 73 males and an increase of 7 females on the numbers in 1873.

Summary
convictions.

Convictions under summary jurisdictions in 1874 numbered 20,333 males and 12,825 females, against 16,476 males and 11,722 females in 1873, or an increase in the year 1874 of 3,857 males and 1,103 females. Summary convictions of prisoners of all classes in 1873 were 93 per cent. of the number convicted. In 1874 they amounted to nearly 95 per cent.

Non-
convictions.

The "not convicted" include prisoners acquitted on trial, and those against whom no bills were found, or discharged without prosecution. In 1874 they numbered 544 males and 203 females. In 1873 they amounted to 688 males and 199 females.

Misdemeanants.

The number of summary convictions of male misdemeanants in 1870 was 8,043. In 1871 they numbered 7,759, in 1872, 7,689, in 1873, 8,517, and in 1874 they increased to 9,466.

Convictions of female misdemeanants decreased during the last six years, having been in 1868 6,709, and in 1874 5,928.

Drunkards.

All judicial authorities agree that drunkenness is the main source and cause of crime in Ireland, and we would here point to the progressive increase in the number of commitments to county and borough gaols for that vice since 1867, when they numbered only 6,646, in 1868 they reached 7,034, in 1869 7,510, in

1870 they rose to 8,963, in 1871 to 9,409, in 1872 they were 8,110, in 1873 they were 9,774, but during 1874 they increased to 14,008, an increase over 1867 of 7,863. It must likewise be borne in mind that the above numbers do not include the commitments for drunkenness to bridewells, of which, however, there is a reduction of 5,085 in 1874 as compared with 1867, the numbers having been in that year 7,524, in 1870 they were 7,056, in 1871 they were 5,652, in 1872 they were 3,555, in 1873 they numbered 2,136, in 1874 they again increased to 2,439. The diminution of the number of drunkards committed to Bridewells during the past years, and the increase of those committed to gaol, may be attributable in some degree to the results of the Licensing Act, 37 and 38 Vic., cap. 69, which enables magistrates to impose longer sentences than heretofore on habitual drunkards, in which cases the periods of imprisonment are generally spent in the county or borough gaols when the sentence exceeds forty-eight hours. Experience shows that habitual drunkards are not deterred by repeated short terms of imprisonment, which are only sufficient to enable the drunkard to receive medical treatment, and facilitate his recovery from the results of his debauch; we therefore suggest that in all cases of habitual drunkenness a lengthened imprisonment be imposed for that offence. And we are further of opinion that power should be given to justice to imprison for drunkenness *without* as well as *with* the option of a fine.

No. 6 (a).—Number of Commitments in 1873 and 1874, number of Individuals included therein, and the number of them committed for the first time in those years respectively.

Committed.	1873.			1874.		
	M.	F.	M. & F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
No. of Commitments,	20,959	12,935	33,894	24,516	14,020	38,536
" Individuals included therein, . .	17,036	6,845	23,881	19,609	7,663	27,272
" Committed for the first time, . .	11,890	3,376	15,266	13,087	3,376	16,463

RE-COMMITMENTS OF INDIVIDUALS *within* the year 1874 :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Once,	1,966	990	Nine times,	8	31
Twice,	593	481	Ten times,	1	21
Thrice,	231	219	Eleven times,	2	18
Four times,	102	163	Twelve times,	1	15
Five times,	37	119	Thirteen times,	—	9
Six times,	29	77	Fourteen times,	—	6
Seven times,	13	67	Fifteen times,	—	2
Eight times,	8	50	Sixteen times,	1	2

From table 6 (a) we learn that there was an increase in 1874 in the number of individuals committed of 2,578 males and 818 females, as compared with the previous year, and that the individuals committed in 1874 included 16,463 (13,087 males and 3,376 females) who had not been in gaol previously to that year. The commitments of males and females differ widely; the males

Recommitments in 1874.

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give a proportion of two-thirds of their entire number committed for the first time in 1874, while nearly one-half of the females had undergone imprisonment previously to that year.

Table 6 (b) for 1874 gives an increase over the numbers of 1873 under all the headings and extending to both sexes, with the exception of females committed 4 and 5 times, which were fewer by 24 in 1874 than in 1873.

Recommitments of females. Females, constantly re-committed, occupy the gaols.

19,609 males included in the return for 1874 had 53,246 commitments recorded against them, or an average of less than 3 each, while 7,763 females are returned as having suffered 60,682 imprisonments, averaging nearly 8 each.

No. 6 (b).—NUMBER OF COMMITMENTS known to have been undergone by the *Individuals* who were committed in 1873 and 1874, and the number of them who had been Once, Twice, Thrice, Four times, &c., in Custody, up to the 31st of December, in each of these years.

COMMITTED.	1873.			1874.		
	M.	F.	M. & F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
Once only,	10,855	2,882	13,737	12,271	3,037	15,308
Twice,	2,368	869	3,237	2,767	1,321	4,088
Thrice,	1,018	481	1,499	1,287	550	1,837
Four times,	602	366	968	770	365	1,135
Five times,	444	279	723	514	256	770
Six times,	344	201	545	355	212	567
Seven to eleven times,	823	626	1,449	915	636	1,551
Twelve to sixteen times,	300	319	619	319	361	680
Seventeen to twenty times,	103	141	244	153	161	314
Twenty-one times and upwards,	179	681	860	258	764	1,022
No. of Individuals,	17,036	6,845	23,881	19,609	7,763	27,272
{ M.						
{ F.						
{ M. & F.						
No. of Commitments represented in above,	45,116	55,943	101,059	53,246	60,682	113,928
{ M.						
{ F.						
{ M. & F.						

“habitual offenders”

The following abstracts show in detail the number of commitments undergone by the prisoners in 1872, 1873, and 1874, who had been “committed twenty-one times and upwards” from their first commitment in any year:—

1872.

NUMBER COMMITTED.

	M. F.			M. F.	
	M.	F.		M.	F.
21 to 30 times,	103	224	151 to 160 times,	—	5
31 to 40 „	37	116	161 to 170 „	—	—
41 to 50 „	23	102	171 to 180 „	—	2
51 to 60 „	8	78	181 to 190 „	1	5
61 to 70 „	5	34	216 times,	—	1
71 to 80 „	2	22	221 „	—	1
81 to 90 „	—	23	233 „	1	—
91 to 100 „	1	10	256 „	—	1
101 to 110 „	1	16	313 „	—	1
111 to 120 „	—	3			
121 to 130 „	1	9			
131 to 140 „	—	7			
141 to 150 „	—	5			
			Total,	183	665
			M. & F.,	848	

1873.

NUMBER COMMITTED.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
21 to 30 times, . . .	87	248	161 to 170 times, . . .	-	2
31 to 40 " . . .	49	138	171 to 180 " . . .	-	2
41 to 50 " . . .	19	82	181 to 190 " . . .	1	-
51 to 60 " . . .	13	59	191 to 200 " . . .	-	-
61 to 70 " . . .	2	40	218 times, . . .	-	1
71 to 80 " . . .	4	29	235 " . . .	1	-
81 to 90 " . . .	-	19	239 " . . .	-	1
90 to 100 " . . .	1	12	263 " . . .	-	1
101 to 110 " . . .	-	14	325 " . . .	-	1
111 to 120 " . . .	1	7			
121 to 130 " . . .	1	6	Total, <u>179 681</u>		
131 to 140 " . . .	-	5	M. & F., 860		
141 to 150 " . . .	-	5			
151 to 160 " . . .	-	5			

1874.

NUMBER COMMITTED.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
21 to 30 times, . . .	149	286	161 to 170 times, . . .	-	2
31 to 40 " . . .	56	163	171 to 180 " . . .	-	4
41 to 50 " . . .	23	105	181 to 190 " . . .	1	-
51 to 60 " . . .	14	56	191 to 200 " . . .	-	3
61 to 70 " . . .	5	45	201 to 210 " . . .	-	1
71 to 80 " . . .	3	25	222 times, . . .	-	1
81 to 90 " . . .	3	24	238 " . . .	1	-
91 to 100 " . . .	1	13	248 " . . .	-	1
101 to 110 " . . .	-	7	272 " . . .	-	1
111 to 120 " . . .	-	9	328 " . . .	-	1
121 to 130 " . . .	2	4			
131 to 140 " . . .	-	6	Total, <u>258 764</u>		
141 to 150 " . . .	-	4	M. & F., 1,022		
151 to 160 " . . .	-	3			

In 1872 the number of individuals who had been 21 times and upwards in prison increased by 72 when compared with the previous year; in 1873 the number exceeded that of 1872 by 12; in 1874 there was an increase of 162 in the number committed "21 times and upwards" as compared with 1873.

It will be seen by the foregoing that the criminal class in Ireland is limited to comparatively few individuals, we would therefore again point out how desirable it is that legislation should take place which would deal more effectively with habitual criminals, introduce a uniform system of treatment of offenders while in prison, and authorize the removal of all long sentenced prisoners to central or government gaols. At present county and borough prisons for females are chiefly occupied by prostitutes and vagrants, by whom the gaol is, in many instances, rather looked on as an asylum or hospital, and is often preferred to the workhouse.

Habitual
offenders
comparatively
few.

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SENTENCES ON PRISONERS.

Sentences on
prisoners.

No. 7.—SENTENCES of DEATH and PENAL SERVITUDE in 1874 and 1873.

		1874.		1873.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.
Deaths,		1	2	4	—
Penal Servitude for Life,		—	—	3	2
"	above 15 years,	—	—	2	—
"	15 years and above 10 years,	2	—	3	—
"	10 " " 7 "	12	1	8	—
"	7 years,	52	24	76	34
"	5 " " "	90	38	85	18
Total,		157	65	181	54
		222		235	

In 1873 four males were sentenced to death of whom three were executed. No female was sentenced to capital punishment in 1873, and only one was so sentenced in 1872. Her sentence was afterwards commuted to penal servitude. In 1874 one male and two females were sentenced to death, but their sentences were also commuted to different terms of penal servitude.

No. 8.—SENTENCES of FINE only, of Unlimited or Indefinite Terms of Imprisonment, and Sentences respited and not passed in 1874 and 1873.

		1874.		1873.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.
Fine only,		10	2	12	1
Unlimited,		192	12	176	8
Sentences respited and not passed,		123	9	154	24
Total,		325	23	342	33
		348		375	

One hundred and seventy-seven deserters awaiting escort in 1873, and 192 in 1874, are included in the class "unlimited."

No. 9.—SENTENCES to all Definite Terms of Imprisonment in 1874 and 1873.

		1874.		1873.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
3 years	} and above	1	—	4	—
2 „		41	5	31	4
18 months		52	6	56	2
12 „		232	44	248	64
9 „		107	14	84	17
6 „		759	215	757	200
3 „		965	330	902	380
2 „		1,731	546	1,586	499
1 month		4,394	2,702	3,854	2,539
14 days		3,756	2,808	3,713	2,977
7 „		6,593	4,767	4,575	3,908
48 hours,		2,025	1,357	1,325	1,162
24 „		863	388	641	335
Total, . . .		21,519	13,182	17,776	12,087
		34,701		29,863	

Sentences on prisoners for definite terms of imprisonment in county and borough gaols were more numerous by 4,838 in 1874 than in 1873.

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Sentences for terms above six months in 1873 were 423 on males and 87 on females. In 1874 they numbered 433 on males and 69 on females. Sentences for six months and periods ranging from six to above two months numbered 1,659 on males and 580 on females in 1873. In 1874 they were 1,724 on males and 545 on females.

About eighty-five per cent. of the sentences for defined terms of imprisonment in county and borough gaols in 1874 were for terms not exceeding 1 month, giving an average duration of 12 days 18 hours for each sentence. In 1873 they were 83 per cent. of the entire number, and averaged 13 days and 12 hours each.

No. 10.—AGES, EDUCATION ON COMMITMENT, and RELIGIOUS PROFESSIONS OF PRISONERS committed in 1874 and 1873. Ages of prisoners.

AGES.

	1874.		1873.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Not exceeding 16 years, . . .	1,086	242	1,097	279
Above 16 to 21 years, . . .	4,933	1,490	4,149	1,407
„ 21 to 31 „ . . .	9,331	5,776	8,299	5,680
„ 31 to 41 „ . . .	4,930	3,694	4,014	3,244
41 years and upwards, . . .	4,121	2,788	3,234	2,310
Not ascertained, . . .	115	30	166	15
Total, . . .	24,516	14,029	20,959	12,935
	38,536		33,894	

The greatest number of prisoners committed to gaol in 1873 and 1874 were between the ages of 21 and 31.

EDUCATION ON COMMITMENT.

Education of prisoners.

	1874.		1873.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Read and Wrote, . . .	11,420	3,231	10,194	3,021
Read imperfectly, . . .	3,714	3,052	2,941	2,793
Knew Spelling, . . .	689	394	622	360
Knew Alphabet, . . .	589	224	484	318
Wholly illiterate, . . .	7,990	7,096	6,550	6,413
Not ascertained, . . .	164	28	168	30
Total, . . .	24,516	14,029	20,959	12,935
	38,536		33,894	

During 1874 46 per cent., and in 1873 49 per cent., of the male prisoners could, on their commitment, read and write; and 23 per cent. of the females committed in each of these years were equally instructed.

In 1874 7,990 males, or 33 per cent., and 7,096 females, or 50 per cent., were wholly illiterate.

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SCHOOLS.

		1874.		1873.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Prison schools.	Number of individuals who attended				
	School,	3,610	1,556	3,711	1,181
	Average daily number of Pupils,	438	136	419	143
	Number of Teachers,	37	22	37	22

The majority of the prison schools are placed in connexion with the Commissioners of National Education and are inspected by the officers of that Board. They are supplied with books and school requisites on the same terms as schools in workhouses and lunatic asylums. In some gaols no attempt is made to impart secular instruction to the inmates, and in many others little advantage is derived from the instruction given. It is our decided opinion that secular as well as religious instruction should be imparted to all classes of prisoners capable of receiving such, and further that the schools should be carefully supervised by the Chaplains, under whose guidance they are, in most cases, placed.

The religious professions of the prisoners committed to the county and borough gaols during the last two years is shown by the following abstract:—

Religious
professions of
prisoners.

RELIGIOUS PROFESSIONS.

	1874.		1873.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Protestant Episcopalians of				
Ireland,	2,485	1,533	2,189	1,447
Presbyterians,	866	331	1,525	313
Roman Catholics,	20,981	12,121	17,080	11,141
Other Professions,	32*	1*	33	2
Not ascertained,	152	34	132	32
	24,516	14,020	20,959	12,935
	38,536		33,894	

Juveniles
offences.

JUVENILES (included in foregoing).

No. 11.—OFFENCES OF JUVENILES in 1874 and 1873.

CLASSES OF OFFENCES.	Under 12 Years of age.		12 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Total, 1874.		Total in 1873.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Convicted at Assizes and Quarter Sessions,	1	1	73	10	74	11	824	243
Summarily Convicted,	81	12	649	188	730	200		
Courts Martial and Deserters, . . . . .	.	.	7	.	7	.		
Total,	82	13	729	198	811	211	824	243
Acquitted, not Convicted, and Untried,	38	3	237	28	275	31	273	36
Total,	120	16	966	226	1,086	242	1,097	279
	136		1,192		1,328		1,376	

* Males—Methodists, 11; Jews, 7; Baptists, 8; Lutherans, 3; Greek Church, 3; Unitarians, 2; Puseyite, 1; Mormon, 1; Freethinker, 1. Females—French Huguenot, 1.

For the five years previous to 1874 the commitments of juveniles averaged about 4 per cent. of the entire number of criminal commitments to the gaols, but in 1874 the average per-centage of prisoners of that class was a little above 3 per cent. As regards the relative proportion of the sexes, male juveniles averaged 4.4 per cent. of the total males committed in 1874, and females were 1.7 per cent. of the females committed in that year.

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Commitments.

No. 12.—NUMBER of COMMITMENTS undergone by JUVENILES who were committed in 1874.

	During 1874.		From their First Commitment in any year to close of 1874.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Once,	936	155	882	153
Twice,	56	19	88	21
Thrice,	10	8	20	8
Four times,	2	1	9	1
Five times, . . . . .	.	1	4	1
Six times, . . . . .	.	.	1	.
Seven times, . . . . .	.	.	.	.
Eight times, . . . . .	.	2	.	1
Twelve times, . . . . .	.	.	.	1
	1,004	186	1,004	186
Number of Commitments, 1,086	242	1,180	248	

The number of individual male juveniles committed in 1874 was 14 less than in 1873, while the females numbered 186 in both years. The re-commitments of both males and females somewhat decreased in 1874 as compared with the previous year.

No. 13.—SENTENCES of PENAL SERVITUDE on JUVENILES in 1874 and 1873.

	1874.		1873.		Sentences passed on juveniles.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
For seven years,	1	—	—	—	
„ five years,	—	—	2	—	
	1	—	2	—	

No. 14.—SENTENCES of JUVENILES in 1874 and 1873 to Undefined Terms of Imprisonment.

	1874.		1873.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Unlimited,	—	—	1	—
Sentence respited and not passed, 8	—	—	6	—
	8	—	7	—
Totals,	8		7	

No. 15.—SENTENCES of JUVENILES for all Definite Terms of Imprisonment in 1874 and 1873.

	1874.		1873.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
12 Months and above 9,	2	.	2	1
9 Months and above 6,	1	.	1	.
6 Months and above 3,	3	2	5	1
3 Months and above 2,	30	3	31	5
2 Months and above 1,	35	7	40	5
1 Month and above 14 days,	124	35	157	46
14 Days and above 7,	337	83	356	84
7 Days and above 48 hours,	217	60	165	76
48 Hours,	26	20	36	13
24 Hours,	29	4	22	12
	804	214	815	243
	1,018		1,058	

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There was in 1874 a decrease of 11 male and of 29 female juveniles sentenced to definite terms of imprisonment as compared with 1873.

Sentences on
juveniles for
short terms.

No. 16.—SENTENCES OF JUVENILES to Short Terms of Imprisonment in 1874.

	Total.	Maximum No. of Days of 24 hours represented.
1 Month and above 14 days,	159	4,452
14 Days and above 7 „	420	5,880
7 Days and above 48 hours,	277	1,939
48 Hours,	46	92
24 Hours,	33	33
Total,	935	12,396
Average in 1874,	13 days 6 hours.	
„ 1873,	14 „ 3 „	
„ 1872,	12 „ 21 „	

The average duration of the sentences of imprisonment in county and borough gaols passed on juveniles for periods not exceeding 1 month was 13 days and 6 hours in 1874, and in 1873 14 days and 3 hours.

Juveniles sent
to Reforma-
tories.

During the year 1874, 226 male and 66 female juveniles were sentenced to Reformatories; nearly one-third of these were from the city of Dublin, where the increase in the number of juvenile offenders is very considerable; 227 males and 67 females were transmitted to the Reformatories. Of these 8 boys and 1 girl were still undergoing their gaol sentences at the close of the year. One female ordered to be sent to a Reformatory during the year having been found *enciente*, was refused to be received into the institution, under the 12th section of the Act 31 & 32 Vic., c. 59.

Parentage of
juveniles.

No. 17.—PARENTAGE OF JUVENILES in 1874 and 1873.

	1874.		1873.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Having both parents living,	690	133	620	142
„ „ „ dead,	99	13	115	27
„ father dead,	187	65	224	71
„ mother dead,	107	28	126	38
Not ascertained,	3	3	12	1
	1,086	242		
Total, 1874,	1,328		1,097	279
Total, 1873,			1,376	

SUB-CLASSIFICATION.

	1874.		1873.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Having step-father,	25	4	30	18
„ step-mother,	27	1	32	11
Abandoned by parents,	30	4	18	7
Absconded from parents,	13	1	15	1
Illegitimate,	18	7	13	3

Sixty-two per cent. of the juveniles committed in 1874, and 58 per cent. of those in 1873, are stated to have both their parents living; 13 males and 3 females of those sent to gaol in 1873, and 18 males and 7 females of those committed in 1874, were stated to be of illegitimate birth.

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No. 18.—PREVIOUS RESIDENCE OF JUVENILES in 1874 and 1873.

County or borough to which gaol belongs.	1874.		1873.		Previous residence of juveniles.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
County or borough to which gaol belongs.	982	231	967	268	
Other localities.	101	8	109	11	
Not ascertained.	3	3	1	—	
	1,086	242			
Total, 1874.	1,328		1,097	279	
Total, 1873.			1,376		

In 1874 91 per cent. of the male and 99 per cent. of the female juveniles belonged to the jurisdictions in which the gaols to which they were committed were situate. In 1873 these proportions were 90 and 97 per cent. respectively.

No. 19.—STATE OF EDUCATION on Commitment of JUVENILES in 1874 and 1873.

Education of juveniles.

	1874.		1873.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Read and wrote.	438	77	450	77	
Read imperfectly.	185	44	174	50	
Knew spelling.	83	21	84	19	
Knew alphabet.	107	19	66	22	
Wholly illiterate.	270	81	319	111	
Not ascertained.	3	—	4	—	
	1,086	242	1,097	279	
	1,328		1,376		

Fifty-seven per cent. of the male and 50 per cent. of the female juvenile offenders committed in 1874 could read more or less perfectly; of these 40 per cent. of the males and nearly 32 per cent. of the females could also write.

No. 20.—RELIGIOUS PROFESSIONS OF JUVENILES in 1874 and 1873.

Religious professions of juveniles.

	1874.		1873.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Protestant Episcopalians of Ireland.	83	8	82	8	
Presbyterians.	19	3	28	1	
Roman Catholics.	981	231	985	270	
Other Professions.	1	—	1	—	
Not ascertained.	2	—	1	—	
	1,086	242			
Total, 1874.	1,328		1,097	27	
Total, 1873.			1,376		

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Nearly 8 per cent. of the male and 3 per cent. of the female juveniles committed to the county and borough prisons in 1874 were Protestant Episcopalians, 19 males and 3 females were returned as Presbyterians, and 90 per cent. of the males and 95 per cent. of the females were Roman Catholics.

Escapes.

ESCAPES.

By reference to page 49 (Appendix No. I.) it will be seen that during 1874 7 escapes were effected from the gaols and bridewells in Ireland, viz., 2 from gaols and 5 from bridewells. Two of the prisoners who escaped were not retaken.

Lunatics.

LUNATICS.

We are happy to be able to state that the commitments of insane prisoners to gaols as dangerous are not now so frequent as heretofore, as the Act of 1867 is more carefully administered by the local justices. At present the Treasury allows 4s. a week for all insane confined in District Lunatic Asylums, and in a pecuniary point of view the ratepayers have a right to demand that all such cases be at once transmitted to these institutions. The opinion of the Law Adviser of the Crown on the committals of dangerous lunatics to gaols is:—" *That such committals are illegal and unjustifiable, as insane persons should be sent to the district asylums under the 10th section of the Act 30 and 31 Vic., cap. 118.*" The law adviser further adds, "*I can see no necessity in these cases for adjournment; warrants issued under that section are mandatory, and must be obeyed by the managers of the asylums, who have no option but to admit the insane patients thus placed in their charge.*"

Fifty-eight lunatics, viz., 44 males and 14 females, were during the year 1874 in custody in gaols for an average period of 21 days each; of these twelve males and two females were found insane at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.

These numbers do not include the insane lodged in bridewells.

Dietary.

DIETARY.

1. *Dietary for Prisoners whose term of Imprisonment shall not exceed One Week.*

Class 1, Males.—Breakfast—8 oz. meal, in stirabout, and half pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. bread, and 1 pint vegetable soup.

Class 2, Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. meal, in stirabout, and half pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. bread, $\frac{3}{4}$ pint vegetable soup.

Class 3, Males and females under fifteen years.—Breakfast—5 oz. meal, in stirabout, and half pint new milk. Dinner—Not less than 8 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint vegetable soup. Supper—4 oz. brown bread.

2. *Dietary for Prisoners whose term of Imprisonment shall exceed One Week, for Untried Prisoners who do not maintain themselves, and for Pauper Debtors.*

Class 1, Males.—Breakfast—8 oz. meal, in stirabout, and half pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. bread, and 1 pint new milk. Supper—6 oz. bread, and half pint new milk.

Class 2, Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. meal, in stirabout, and half pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. bread, and $\frac{3}{4}$ pint new milk. For Supper—5 oz. bread, and half pint of new milk.

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Report.*

Class 3, Males and Females under fifteen years.—Breakfast—5 oz. oatmeal, and half pint new milk. Dinner—Not less than 8 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint of vegetable soup. Supper—5 oz. bread, and half pint new milk.

Dietary.

Potatoes to be substituted for bread at dinner on three days in the week, in the following proportions :—Class 1, 3 lbs. ; Class 2, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. ; Class 3, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

Roman Catholic prisoners, on the first and last Wednesdays in Lent, and on Good Friday, receive, in place of milk, 2 oz. molasses at breakfast, vegetable soup at dinner, and tea without milk at supper on these days.

The meal directed in the above Tables to be used at breakfast may be oatmeal, or mixed meal composed of equal parts of oatmeal and Indian meal. Vegetable soup is directed to be made according to the following formula :—Add to one gallon of boiling water 8 oz. of oatmeal, blended in a little cold water, 2 lbs. of turnips peeled or sliced, 4 oz. of onions cut small and as much pepper and salt as will make it palatable : when boiled for one hour it is fit for use—parsnips or carrots may be substituted for turnips. The bread to be of wholemeal, or of equal parts of seconds flour and wholemeal. The tea to be made with half a pound of tea and one pound of sugar to four gallons of water, and one quart of new milk. Buttermilk may be used instead of new milk once a day either at breakfast or dinner if the Surgeon approve of the change : the equivalents to be for every half pint of new milk one pint of buttermilk.

The above dietary scale is now in use in all the County and Borough Prisons of Ireland, but we regret to say that in some instances it is not followed in Bridewells.

Owing to the difficulty in procuring good potatoes in some districts, we, with the sanction of the Lord Lieutenant, issued the following circular authorizing an alternative diet in lieu of potatoes in districts where that esculent is scarce or of inferior quality.

“ In consequence of numerous representations having been made to us respecting the difficulty of supplying a substitute for potatoes in the Gaol Dietary, owing to the failure of that esculent, we have obtained the opinion and advice of the two existing members of the Medical Committee appointed by the Lord Lieutenant in 1868 to inquire into the question of dietary in the county and borough gaols in Ireland, and they have recommended the use of good bread on three days in each week in lieu of potatoes, to be taken with vegetable soup made according to the form laid down in Circular No. 235, with the addition of pea meal or bruised peas ; and His Excellency having approved of this alternative dietary for gaols in districts where potatoes are scarce or of inferior quality, we have to request that you will give directions for its use accordingly.”

The foregoing is now the only scale of ordinary dietary which can be legally used in the county and borough gaols and bridewells of Ireland.

The cost of the diet supplied to prisoners of all classes, includ-

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ing ordinary diet, extra diet, and hospital diet, during the years 1872, 1873, and 1874, was as follows:—

	1872.	1873.	1874.
Ordinary diet,	£15,320	£17,998	£19,363
Extra diet ordered by medical officers to persons not in hospital,	338	344	293
Hospital diet,	914	903	972
Extra diet to lunatics,	2	1	3
Do. to sane criminal prisoners appointed as keepers over them,	1	1	5
	£16,575	£19,247	£20,636
Average number of all classes in custody during the year,	2,376	2,658	2,751
Average cost of each prisoner for diet, extra diet, and hospital diet,	£7	£7	£7 10s.

The average cost of ordinary diet per head per annum was £6 8s. in 1869, £6 10s. 7d. in 1870, £6 11s. 2d. in 1871, £6 14s. 4d. in 1872, £7 2s. 10d. in 1873, and in 1874, £7 6s. 4d., varying in the different gaols from £5 12s. 2d. to £9 0s. 11d. Since the improved dietary scale has been introduced the health of the prisoners has been more satisfactory than heretofore, so that in many gaols the medical officers do not consider it now necessary to order extra diet for prisoners not in hospital, which formerly constituted a large item of expenditure in gaols. The cost of extra diet given in 1870 was £203 16s. 2d., or less by £44 than in 1869; in 1871 this item amounted to £258, in 1872 to £338, in 1873 to £344, and in 1874 to £293.

Health of
prisoners.

HEALTH.

The health of the prisoners confined in the gaols in 1874 is stated to have been generally satisfactory, and the prisons were for the most part free from epidemic diseases, only eighteen deaths were recorded in 1874. The mortality in 1874 was 1 in every 2,290 prisoners.

Deaths.

DEATHS.

Years.	Total confined in Gaols.	Daily Average (exclusive of Debtors).	No. of Deaths.
1850	115,871	11,496	578, or 1 in 200
1851	113,554	10,746	494, or 1 in 233
1852	92,638	8,578	213, or 1 in 435
1853	83,805	6,841	157, or 1 in 534
1854	73,733	5,704.1	102, or 1 in 723
1855	54,531	4,418.3	98, or 1 in 556
1856	48,060	3,580.6	61, or 1 in 788
1857	43,838	3,273.4	61, or 1 in 719
1858	37,997	2,894.57	38, or 1 in 1,000
1859	35,695	2,605.88	65, or 1 in 549
1860	33,906	2,523.80	48, or 1 in 706
1861	33,471	2,631.26	61, or 1 in 549
1862	36,180	2,895.92	66, or 1 in 548
1863	38,183	3,028.74	80, or 1 in 477
1864	36,807	2,843.3	65, or 1 in 566
1865	36,262	2,718.8	68, or 1 in 532
1866	32,386	2,559.4	65, or 1 in 498
1867	33,034	2,540.68	42, or 1 in 787
1868	32,690	2,180.68	32, or 1 in 1,000
1869	32,592	2,123.82	19, or 1 in 1,715
1870	35,102	2,377.17	23, or 1 in 1,526
1871	33,986	2,224.83	19, or 1 in 1,783
1872	32,943	2,268.74	14, or 1 in 2,353
1873	36,662	2,588	*24, or 1 in 1,527
1874	41,232	2,770	18, or 1 in 2,290

* Includes 2 executed and 2 suicides

Amounts repaid by the Treasury to the several Counties and Boroughs for the Food, Clothing, Bedding, and Fuel of Prisoners sentenced at the Assizes and Quarter Sessions for Felony or Misdemeanor, or any Criminal Charge triable at the Assizes and Quarter Sessions, or who had been summarily convicted under Acts 13 & 14 Vic., cap. 37, 14 & 15 Vic., cap. 92, sec. 6, and 18 & 19 Vic., cap. 126, for the years ending 31st December, 1873 and 1874.

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Counties and Boroughs.	Amount.		Counties and Boroughs.	Amount.	
	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
Antrim, . . .	£ 798 4 5	£ 857 8 10	Limerick County, .	£ 217 10 10	£ 346 19 10
Armagh, . . .	138 1 3	227 3 6	" City, . . .	94 3 5	139 2 6
Carlow, . . .	48 16 8	87 18 10	Londonderry, . .	162 0 5	800 2 0
Cavan, . . .	79 18 10	91 0 8	Longford, . . .	61 9 9	77 11 8
Clare, . . .	95 18 7	94 18 0	Louth, . . .	128 11 10	122 11 3
Cork County, . .	495 17 2	355 1 7	Mayo, . . .	161 0 8	163 1 11
" City, . .	318 4 8	334 10 7	Meath, . . .	72 19 9	35 18 7
Donegal, . . .	64 12 1	78 1 11	Monaghan, . . .	87 1 3	145 16 8
Down, . . .	130 4 10	217 5 5	Queen's County, .	83 16 4	152 5 5
Drogheda Town, .	37 1 5	27 7 11	Roscommon, . . .	120 12 5	94 10 5
Dublin County, .	301 8 7	320 4 11	Sligo, . . .	27 18 5	71 11 10
" City, . .	1,023 12 10	1,555 17 10	Tipperary, N.R., .	130 16 4	137 6 6
Fermanagh, . . .	51 1 3	55 5 10	Tipperary, S.R., .	214 15 2	349 19 9
Galway County, .	86 13 1	123 0 1	Tyrone, . . .	167 11 10	213 14 8
" Town, . .	56 13 10	83 15 8	Waterford County, .	105 17 2	63 17 7
Kerry, . . .	149 2 4	98 6 5	" City, . . .	75 1 3	30 0 4
Kildare, . . .	352 2 1	347 11 10	Westmeath, . . .	87 1 3	81 0 10
Kilkenny County, .	87 17 6	93 13 0	Wexford, . . .	148 6 11	219 7 4
" City, . .	54 9 10	66 5 2	Wicklow, . . .	184 8 7	154 18 5
King's County, . .	118 13 9	79 15 0			
Leitrim, . . .	58 8 3	69 2 4	Total, . . .	6,977 15 8	8,206 7 1

Amounts advanced by the Exchequer for the improvement of gaol buildings since April, 1861, repayable, interest free, in twenty half-yearly instalments :—

1st April, 1861. Balance due to Exchequer by counties for alterations in gaols and bridewells, £38,375 18s. 8d.	£	s.	d.	Sums due by counties to Exchequer, advanced for building purposes.
Advanced in year 1861-'62,	11,000	0	0	
" " 1862-'63,	900	0	0	
" " 1863-'64,	5,000	0	0	
" " 1864-'65,	16,476	0	0	
" " 1865-'66,	10,200	0	0	
" " 1866-'67,	4,329	10	0	
" " 1867-'68,	2,900	10	0	
" " 1868-'69,	3,000	0	0	
" " 1869-'70,	2,350	6	0	
" " 1870-'71,	500	0	0	
" " 1871-'72,	Nil.			
" " 1872-'73,	Nil.			
" " 1873-'74,	6,000	0	0	
" " 1874-'75,	22,300	0	0	
31st March, 1869. Balance due by counties,	35,086	15	11	
" 1870. " "	29,660	11	3	
" 1871. " "	22,073	9	3	
" 1872. " "	18,329	3	8	
" 1873. " "	13,476	1	3	
" 1874. " "	16,774	5	8	
" 1875. " "	26,674	2	11	

GAOLS.

Gaols.

IMPROVEMENTS EFFECTED IN 1874.

Antrim.—Third story on A and D wings nearly completed.
 Armagh.—Chapel remodelled, the apartment divided, and made into chapel and school-room.

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Clare.—Effluvia traps inserted, and gas introduced into four female cells.

Cork County.—Heating pipes of prison connected with a lime kiln.

Cork City.—Sewerage and heating improved.

Down.—New boilers to heating apparatus in male and female prisons.

Dublin County.—Some alterations to provide accommodation for prisoners from the Four Courts Marshalsea.

Dublin City, Richmond Bridewell.—New door to Governor's house from front insulating area.

Dublin City, Grangegorman Penitentiary.—Twenty-seven additional cells for females, and 120 cells for male prisoners, fitted up and furnished with all requirements for separate confinement.

Kildare.—Sewerage improved of female hospital.

Limerick City.—New sewers in store and female exercise yards.

Londonderry.—Eight cells fitted up as a reception class.

Drogheda Town.—New kitchen fitted up and old one turned into a store.

Roscommon.—Eave shoots put in front of prison and down pipes into privies.

Tipperary, Nenagh.—No. 2 male section and No. 3 female section altered and boarded.

Wexford.—A part of old prison adapted for matron's apartments.

Bridewells.

BRIDEWELLS.

IMPROVEMENTS EFFECTED IN 1874.

Cavan.—Walls of yard of Cootehill bridewell raised 2½ feet; new drain made and down pipe in male yard removed.

Cork County.—Security of Mallow bridewell improved, at a cost of £30.

Donegal.—Boundary wall at Glenties bridewell raised.

Kerry.—All the bridewells in the county, with the exception of Caherciveen, repaired generally.

Limerick County.—Roof of Bruff bridewell repaired, and a stove put in keeper's room at Rathkeale.

Mayo.—Belmullet and Swineford bridewells repaired generally.

Tipperary.—Turf shed erected at Newport bridewell.

NO. OF PERSONS COMMITTED TO BRIDEWELLS.

Years.	No. of Persons confined.	Years.	No. of Persons confined.
1850 . . .	88,899	1863 . . .	21,053
1851 . . .	85,080	1864 . . .	20,563
1852 . . .	69,860	1865 . . .	20,556
1853 . . .	58,563	1866 . . .	18,447
1854 . . .	48,356	1867 . . .	16,964
1855 . . .	38,002	1868 . . .	14,137
1856 . . .	33,534	1869 . . .	13,510
1857 . . .	31,504	1870 . . .	15,801
1858 . . .	27,424	1871 . . .	10,283
1859 . . .	25,298	1872 . . .	7,823
1860 . . .	22,421	1873 . . .	5,732
1861 . . .	20,166	1874 . . .	6,704
1862 . . .	22,064		

TOTAL EXPENDITURE OF BRIDEWELLS.

Years.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	Fifty-third Report.
1849	10,634	4	10					
1850	8,173	13	1	decrease,	1850	2,460	11 9	Expenditure for
1851	7,399	16	0	decrease,	1851	773	17 1	maintenance of
1852	6,589	6	6	decrease,	1852	810	9 6	bridewells last
1853	6,109	9	10½	decrease,	1853	479	16 7½	26 years.
1854	6,133	7	1½	increase,	1854	23	17 2½	
1855	5,644	11	0	decrease,	1855	488	16 1½	
1856	6,342	7	4½	increase,	1856	697	16 4½	
1857	6,165	12	10½	decrease,	1857	176	14 5½	
1858	5,970	7	7	decrease,	1858	195	5 3½	
1859	5,681	18	6½	decrease,	1859	288	9 0½	
1860	6,018	1	11½	increase,	1860	336	3 5½	
1861	6,198	1	10	increase,	1861	179	19 10½	
1862	6,219	15	0½	increase,	1862	21	13 2½	
1863	6,142	18	7½	decrease,	1863	76	16 5½	
1864	6,141	6	5½	decrease,	1864	1	12 2½	
1865	6,417	0	8½	increase,	1865	275	14 3½	
1866	6,364	18	9	decrease,	1866	52	1 11½	
1867	6,521	8	11½	increase,	1867	156	10 2½	
1868	6,523	11	4½	increase,	1868	2	2 5	
1869	6,377	16	10½	decrease,	1869	145	14 8½	
1870	6,289	14	6½	decrease,	1870	88	2 4½	
1871	5,995	13	0	decrease,	1871	294	1 6½	
1872	5,830	7	9½	decrease,	1872	165	5 2½	
1873	5,939	10	7½	increase,	1873	109	2 9½	
1874	6,243	0	8½	increase,	1874	303	10 1½	

There was an increase of 972 in the number of persons committed to bridewells in 1874 as compared with 1873, but a decrease of 82,195 as compared with 1850; the cost of these establishments has not, however, decreased in the same ratio, notwithstanding that some bridewells have lately been closed.

As railway communication increases greater facilities are afforded to transmit prisoners to county gaols, and we are of opinion that most of these minor prisons should be abolished or turned into Police locks-up. The matter is one of great importance, and we feel it our duty here to repeat the remarks in our report for 1873 on this subject, in the hope of drawing public attention to the subject.

The majority of the bridewells are destitute of the legal requirements of a prison and of the necessary appliances for the safe keeping of prisoners, hence it is impossible that all the provisions of the Statutes relating to bridewells can be carried out.

The salaries of bridewell-keepers are, in the aggregate, a very heavy tax on the county rates; although in many counties they are quite inadequate for the maintenance of officers holding responsible situations, who consequently are often compelled to obtain other employments in order to maintain themselves and their families.

The salaries of these officers in 1874 amounted to £3,374 13s. 2½d., or more than one-half of all the other charges connected with the maintenance of these establishments. By the 18th rule of the 109th section of the Prisons Act, a female officer is required in all cases to attend the prisoners of that sex; but there is no obligation that such officers shall be appointed to bridewells, and it sometimes has occurred that the bridewell keeper is not a married man.

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Bridewell
Keeper cannot
fulfil statutory
requirements.

The salaries paid to the keepers of 54 bridewells do not exceed £30 a year in each. In 9 they are only £20. In 11 but £15 a year, and in 4 only £10 a year; yet the keeper has sometimes the custody of prisoners committed for murder and other grave offences.

Bridewell districts generally embrace large tracts of country, and Petty Sessions Courts are not unfrequently held at a distance of ten and fifteen miles from the bridewell to which prisoners on remand are sent by the justices, yet the 25th sec. of the Act 14 & 15 Vic., cap. 93, directs that "in case of adjournments or remands the keeper shall bring the prisoner at the time and place fixed by the warrant for that purpose before such justices as shall be there." As has already been observed, the keeper is generally the only officer of the bridewell, and as other prisoners may be in his charge, he cannot leave his prison, it is therefore impossible that he could comply with the requirements of the Act.

At page 45 in the report of the Inspectors-General for 1866, a lengthened statement is given of the defects of the present system of bridewells in Ireland—a class of prisons which do not exist in any other part of the United Kingdom or on the Continent.

Incidentals attending the maintenance of bridewells, such as rent, stationery, &c., cost £1,188 10s. 0½d. in 1874, and £981 12s. 0½d. in 1873. Fuel, light, and bedding in 1874 amounted to £1,207 12s. 10½d.; and the food for prisoners to £472 4s. 7½d. In 1873 these two items amounted respectively to £1,236 13s., and to £396 0s. 3½d.

Table showing
expenditure for
maintenance of
gaols last 26
years.

EXPENDITURE IN THE GAOLS.									
Years.	£	s.	d.		Years.	£	s.	d.	
1849 .	128,630	12	0		1850 .	25,667	5	1	
1850 .	102,963	6	11	decrease,	1851 .	7,480	12	9	
1851 .	95,482	14	2	decrease,	1852 .	8,614	7	9	
1852 .	86,858	6	5	decrease,	1853 .	202	6	10	
1853 .	86,666	0	7	decrease,	1854 .	3,325	18	7	
1854 .	89,991	19	2	increase,	1855 .	7,255	17	11	
1855 .	82,736	1	3	decrease,	1856 .	2,567	13	5	
1856 .	80,168	7	10	decrease,	1857 .	3,112	1	6	
1857 .	77,056	6	4	decrease,	1858 .	3,222	1	5	
1858 .	73,834	4	11	decrease,	1859 .	1,667	6	5	
1859 .	72,166	18	6	decrease,	1860 .	3,339	17	2	
1860 .	75,506	15	8	increase,	1861 .	2,207	19	9	
1861 .	77,714	15	5	increase,	1862 .	6,514	5	5½	
1862 .	84,229	0	10½	increase,	1863 .	1,118	12	9	
1863 .	83,110	8	1½	decrease,	1864 .	2,744	6	0½	
1864 .	80,366	2	1	decrease,	1865 .	707	2	11½	
1865 .	79,658	19	1½	decrease,	1866 .	4,383	14	4½	
1866 .	84,042	13	6½	increase,	1867 .	3,058	11	5½	
1867 .	87,101	5	1	increase,	1868 .	3,397	12	5	
1868 .	83,703	12	8	decrease,	1869 .	3,459	17	10½	
1869 .	80,243	14	9½	decrease,	1870 .	1,626	10	6½	
1870 .	81,870	5	4	increase,	1871 .	824	19	0½	
1871 .	82,695	4	4½	increase,	1872 .	4,375	10	10½	
1872 .	88,070	15	3	increase,	1873 .	7,874	16	5	
1873 .	95,945	11	8	increase,	1874 .	3,334	7	11	
1874 .	99,279	19	7	increase,					
Net expenditure in 1873, deducting profit on works,						92,269	9	11	
Do. do. in 1874,						95,230	8	7	
Increase in 1874,						2,960	18	8	
Total cost of each Prisoner in 1873, .						34	14	3	
Do. do. 1874, .						34	12	4	
Cost of ordinary diet for each Prisoner in 1873,						7	2	10	
Do. do. 1874,						7	6	4	

The average annual cost of each prisoner was in 1874 less by 1s. 11d. than in 1873, yet the net expenditure of the gaols increased in 1874 as compared with the previous year by £2,960 18s. 8d.; this increase in expenditure is due to the fact that the daily average number in custody increased by 93 in 1874 as compared with 1873. In 1870 the average annual cost of a prisoner in the county and borough gaols was £38 9s. 10d., and has since then yearly increased until in 1873 it amounted to £35 15s. 10d.; we must, therefore, again express our opinion that so long as the system of maintaining large and unoccupied buildings lasts, there can be little hope of reducing the present excessive expenditure in the gaols. In some the number of prisoners is so small that no industrial labour can be carried on in them, as the time of the inmates is chiefly occupied in maintaining cleanliness and order, and in some instances the officers outnumber the prisoners.

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Increase in the average cost of each prisoner in 1874.

The average annual cost of each prisoner lodged in the county gaol at Carrick-on-Shannon, in 1871, was £81 11s. 4d., in 1872 £67 17s. 11d., in 1873 £71 8s. 3d.; and in 1874 £78 2s. 8d.; in Carlow, £77 17s. 6d. in 1871, £74 9s. in 1872, £79 11s. 2d. in 1873, and £69 8s. in 1874. In 1873 the average annual cost of each prisoner ranged from £81 18s. 8d. to £53 in 12 gaols, from £50 to £32 in 19 gaols, and in 6 gaols between £30 and £21, and in 1 less than £20—viz., in Belfast, where the annual average cost per prisoner was £16 2s. 1d. In 1874, in Belfast gaol the annual cost per head per prisoner was £16 4s. 7d.; in 4 gaols it was between £22 and £27, in 12 gaols between £30 8s. and £38 6s., in 8 gaols it ranged from £40 11s. to £49 10s., in 6 prisons between £51 5s. and £57 19s., and in 7 gaols the annual cost per head for each prisoner ranged from £61 10s. in Longford to £85 13s. 2d. in the county of Meath gaol at Trim.

The salaries and allowance alone to officers who form the staff of the county and borough prisons of Ireland amounted in 1873 to £45,922 7s. 10d., being an average annual cost of £17 5s. 6d. for each prisoner of all classes in custody throughout the year. In 1874 this charge amounted to £46,634 3s. 9d., being an average of £16 19s.; the average daily number of prisoners in custody during that year was 182 more than in 1873, still the staff charges in 1873 per head were little less than in 1874. The actual increase in the cost of the several prison staffs in 1874 was £718 over that of 1873.

Staff charges in 1873 and 1874.

The lowest average cost of prisoners per head per annum for staff charges alone in 1874 was in Antrim county gaol, where it amounted to £5 18s. 5d., whereas in the county Meath it was £52 8s. 7d., in Carlow gaol £38 9s. 1d., and in Leitrim gaol £46 0s. 10d. Thus the average staff charges in the latter prisons was more than eight times higher than in Belfast gaol.

Having regard to the foregoing facts we cannot too strongly urge on the Executive the importance of legislating on the Irish prison system, as the postponement of the question from year to year prevents reforms and improvements that might other-

Staff charges frequently excessive.

*Fifty-third
Report.*

wise be undertaken by local bodies for they are in constant expectation of the introduction of some legislative measures by the Government. For the last fourteen or fifteen years an alteration in the prison laws for Ireland has been considered necessary, and bills for that object have been laid before Parliament, but from various reasons have not become law. A speedy settlement of this long-talked-of reform should, in our opinion, take place; and so long as the question is deferred the expenditure in the gaols will increase rather than diminish.

Table showing
the discrepancies
in the cost
of the staff rate
in the several
prisons in 1874.

COST OF STAFF IN EACH PRISON IN 1874.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	Cost of Officers, 1874.	Average Daily No. of Prisoners.	Rate per Head of Staff Charges.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Antrim,	2,302 14 1	389	5 18 5
Armagh,	1,003 6 0	69	14 10 10
Carlow,	846 9 4	22	38 9 1
Cavan,	901 11 1	29	31 1 9
Clare,	1,067 17 3	29	36 16 5
Cork, County,	1,904 19 4	162	11 15 2
" City,	1,521 18 0	143	10 12 10
Donegal,	1,020 12 6	30	34 0 8
Down,	1,053 15 3	62	17 6 3
Dublin County,	1,802 18 0	108	16 13 10
Dublin City :—			
Richmond Bridewell,	3,231 13 1	321	10 1 3
Grangegorman Penitentiary,	2,274 18 7	200	11 7 6
Fermanagh,	724 2 1	22	32 18 3
Galway, County and Town,	1,328 13 7	67	19 16 7
Kerry,	1,238 0 7	47	26 6 7
Kildare,	1,404 18 5	87	16 2 10
Kilkenny, County and City,	1,213 17 10	39	31 2 6
King's County,	989 18 4	44	22 9 11
Leitrim,	828 14 7	18	46 0 10
Limerick, County,	1,368 3 9	73	18 14 10
" City,	853 2 6	75	11 7 6
Londonderry,	1,114 11 3	72	15 9 5
Longford,	989 13 7	29	34 2 6
Louth, Dundalk,	1,006 0 2	51	19 14 6
Drogheda Town,	403 3 1	14	28 15 11
Mayo,	1,272 16 3	47	27 1 8
Meath,	1,215 18 6	23	52 8 7
Monaghan,	837 18 2	31	27 0 7
Queen's County,	846 3 3	31	27 5 11
Roscommon,	890 18 0	28	31 16 4
Sligo,	977 9 9	26	37 11 11
Tipperary, Nenagh,	1,192 3 6	44	27 1 11
" Clonmel,	1,592 13 9	80	19 18 2
Tyrone,	1,039 1 8	53	19 12 1
Waterford, County and City,	1,374 19 3	62	22 3 6
Westmeath,	1,085 12 7	38	28 11 5
Wexford,	1,075 18 6	43	25 9 9
Wicklow,	836 18 4	43	19 9 3
TOTAL,	46,634 3 9	2,751	16 19 0

The average daily number of prisoners in custody in all the county and borough gaols of Ireland amounted in 1874 to 2,751, or an average of about 72 prisoners in each gaol; yet 88 gaols, with

large establishments and expensive staffs, are still maintained at a cost for staff alone of £46,694 4s. per annum. In 1851, when the daily average number of prisoners was 10,746, the cost of officers was £40,024, or £6,612 less than in 1874, although the average daily number of prisoners in 1874 was only about one-fourth of the number in 1851.

The following table shows the average gross and net cost of each prisoner confined in county gaols during the last thirteen years, and the small amount of remunerative labour obtained from them :—

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Table showing the small amount of remunerative labour by prisoners from the above causes.

Years.	Average Number of Prisoners in Custody.	Average Gross Cost of each Prisoner Annually.	Average Value of Work obtained from Prisoners.	Average Net Cost of each Prisoner Annually.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1862, .	3,034	27 15 2	0 16 7	26 18 7
1863, .	3,179	26 2 10	0 15 10	25 7 0
1864, .	2,974	27 0 6	0 16 2	26 4 4
1865, .	2,840	28 2 0	0 17 10	27 4 2
1866, .	2,646	31 15 0	0 17 9	30 17 3
1867, .	2,658	32 15 5	1 0 2	31 15 2
1868, .	2,223	37 13 5	1 2 0	36 11 1
1869, .	2,206	36 7 6	1 3 6	35 4 1
1870, .	2,361	34 13 6	1 3 8	33 9 10
1871, .	2,318	35 13 6	1 5 3	34 8 2
1872, .	2,376	37 1 4	1 5 5	35 15 9
1873, .	2,658	36 9 5	1 7 9	34 14 3
1874, .	2,751	36 1 9	1 9 5	34 12 4

Owing to the defects in some of the present gaol buildings punishment and discipline cannot be uniformly carried out, and the sentence pronounced by the Judge cannot be enforced. These remarks apply especially to the prisons in the west of Ireland. In other gaols, however, the separate system is strictly enforced, and discipline is thoroughly maintained, as will be seen on reference to the separate reports on each prison in the Appendix.

Punishments unequal.

We feel it our duty here to repeat the suggestions made in our reports for several years, namely, that in order to maintain an efficient prison system prisoners under long sentences should be removed to a central depot—(as in Scotland)—under Government management, in which the sentence of the Judge would be carried out under strict supervision and with uniform treatment and punishment, equal opportunities being afforded to all for reformation, of course every care should be taken that unconvicted prisoners shall always have the fullest opportunities and facilities for consulting with their legal advisers, and preparing their defence.

Prisoners under long sentences should be removed to central depot.

Some of the existing prisons might, according to their capabilities, be rendered serviceable with a limited staff for short sentences, while minor prisons in other centres of population would be sufficient, in which drunkards and persons guilty of

Minor prisons should be licensed according to their capabilities.

Fifty-third Report.

Increased powers required by the Executive, and a uniform code of rules established.

The office of local inspector should be abolished and district inspectors appointed.

trifling offences would be confined, as well as prisoners on remand, for a limited time only. Such arrangements would be required in order to save the expense of conveyance of prisoners to a distance, and to spare the accused from the hardships which sometimes attend their transmission to and from the county gaol.

Increased powers are required for the removal by the Executive of prison officers for misconduct.

The office of local inspector of county and borough gaols should be abolished, and the duties should be performed under Government supervision. By this arrangement a considerable saving would ultimately accrue, and the duties would be more efficiently discharged. The local inspector has important duties assigned to him, which sometimes bring him into collision with the Board of Superintendence, yet that body has, under the statute, absolute power to dismiss him, so that a local inspector is placed in great difficulty when acting in opposition to the Board, the Executive having little power to sustain him.

In Scotland a central prison is established in Perth, the cost of which, under the Act 23 & 24 Vic., cap. 105, sec. 54, is defrayed by moneys voted by Parliament, and there is reason to believe that the Treasury allowance for the support of certain classes of convicted prisoners in Ireland, as well as 1s. per day now paid from the Consolidated Fund for military, naval, and revenue offenders in county gaols, together with the product of the labour of the prisoners when judiciously employed, would more than reimburse the Exchequer for the cost of their maintenance, provided the prisons were more under the control of the Executive.

Table showing the average length of sentences.

The following Table shows the number in custody in 1874, sentenced to hard labour, and the highest number of them in custody at any one time for terms exceeding six months, in each gaol:—

[TABLE.]

IN CUSTODY DURING 1874.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	SENTENCED TO HARD LABOUR FOR																Highest Number in Custody at any one time, Sentenced to Hard Labour for terms above 6 months.	
	3 years and above 2.	3 years and above 18 months.	18 months and above 12.	12 months and above 9.	9 months and above 6.	6 months and above 3.	3 months and above 2.	2 months and under	TOTAL.									
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,			3		4		18		1		22		8	1	74	7	130	8
Armagh,			3				10	1	1		19	3	12	4	71	16	122	24
Carlow,					1		4	3			4	2	7	3	168	25	184	33
Cavan,			2	1	1					1	8		9	1	132	25	152	28
Clare,					1		4	2			6	2	5	2	133	20	150	26
Cork:																		
County,	2		11		7	1	61	3	12	3	72	7	36	17	519	142	720	173
City,			1		1	1	8	4	6	4	44	14	62	12	337	419	459	454
Donegal,			1		1			1			16	1	8		86	8	112	10
Down,							9	3	7	1	24	13	11	5	114	33	165	55
Dublin County,			2	1	1		16	4	6	1	34	8	33	5	302	101	394	120
Dublin City:																		
Richmond B.,			3		20		50		20		148		267		1,005		1,513	
Grangegorman P.,					1		20		2		74		63		112	958	112	1,118
Fermanagh,			3		1		1				4		12	3	90	26	111	29
Galway Co. and Town,			2		2		8	4	2		22	4	17	6	289	152	342	166
Kerry,					3	1	9	1	9	1	23	7	17	8	354	123	415	141
Kildare,			1	1	2		2	1	7		28	5	44	8	430	270	514	285
Kilkenny Co. and City,			2		2		10	4	1		30	6	8	2	101	14	164	26
King's County,			11		1	1	32		1		21	1	4		69	6	139	8
Leitrim,			1	1	3		2	1			7		9	1	89	11	111	14
Limerick:																		
County,			2	1	5	1	24	5	11	2	32	7	20	6	258	18	352	40
City,			4				2	7	1	17	8	28	18	810	244	868	271	13
Londonderry,			2		3		10	1	3		31	5	38	5	188	221	275	232
Longford,			1		1		3		1		7		17		169	7	199	7
Louth:																		
Dundalk,			3				20	1	2		11	1	6		38	8	80	10
Drogheda Town,									1		6		2	1	37		46	1
Mayo,			1				4	3	1	3	10	2	14	6	241	43	271	57
Meath,					1				1		6		5	2	229	10	242	12
Monaghan,					3		13		3		7	3	4	4	73	38	103	45
Queen's County,			1		1		8		3		7	1	4	2	108	12	132	15
Roscommon,					2		5		4		9	3	16	1	129	22	165	26
Sligo,			1		2		2	1	2		2		7		85	15	101	16
Tipperary:																		
Nenagh,			2		2		14		2		10	1	10	4	171	19	211	24
Clonmel,			7	1	6		14	4	3		22	4	30	10	406	125	488	144
Tyrone,					1	1	4	2	1		32	2	19	10	92	11	149	26
Waterford Co. and City,			3		1		8	3	2	1	14	5	19	3	156	58	203	70
Westmeath,			4	2	2		10	1			9	4	11	8	253	48	289	63
Wexford,			4	1	2	1	6	3	3	2	12	3	17	3	172	26	216	39
Wicklow,			10		5		2	2	5		12		14	5	103	21	151	28
Total,	2		92	9	94	8	393	78	128	22	788	196	850	229	8192	3302	10540	3844
	2		101		102		471		150		984	1,079	11,495		14,384		633	

We have in this report necessarily been obliged to repeat statements and recommendations made by us in previous years, inasmuch as many of the defects in the discipline, management, and construction of the prisons under our inspection still exist, we have therefore now felt compelled again to refer to these matters in the hope that Parliament may be induced to promptly deal with the whole of our prison laws.

JOHN LENTAIGNE, } Inspectors-General
CHARLES F. BOURKE, } of Prisons.

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COUNTY AND BOROUGHS GAOLS.	CONVICTED																	
	At Assizes and Quarter Sessions.				Summarily.				Under Revenue Laws.		Under Poor Law Act.		By Courts Martial.	Deserters.	Under Vagrant Acts.		Drunkards.	
	Found Guilty.		Insane, &c.		Offenders under Larceny Act.		Misdemeanants.											
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim, . . .	93	10	.	.	176	107	1,822	1,405	8	7	18	6	58	27	16	17	684	534
Armagh, . . .	84	14	.	.	13	10	164	50	.	.	1	1	3	3	10	1	157	78
Carlow, . . .	13	7	.	.	13	3	63	4	.	.	1	1	18	2	31	4	78	14
Cavan, . . .	23	5	.	.	5	1	115	13	1	.	.	.	20	2	.	4	114	57
Clare, . . .	23	5	.	.	16	3	104	40	.	.	6	5	.	4	14	3	77	30
Cork County, . .	67	10	2	.	76	28	400	142	3	.	20	10	80	.	25	3	184	122
" City, . . .	49	25	.	.	88	56	480	601	.	.	22	22	.	22	.	.	608	825
Donegal, . . .	17	7	.	.	8	4	97	16	29	5	.	.	29	1	2	1	50	17
Down, . . .	40	6	.	.	27	22	141	95	.	.	1	.	7	1	8	.	29	34
Dublin County, .	58	11	1	.	85	15	468	166	6	1	4	.	1	13	3	6	370	273
Dublin City:																		
Richmond B., .	333	.	3	.	349	.	1,786	.	1	.	10	.	14	30	18	.	1,800	.
Grangegorman P.,	.	118	.	1	4	78	238	2,248	.	.	.	.	3	.	5	63	393	2,289
Fermanagh, . .	11	3	.	.	10	9	75	15	.	.	.	.	3	.	1	.	77	31
Galway, . . .	37	8	.	.	7	12	198	37	14	3	8	3	1	.	1	.	73	25
{ †	15	4	.	1	11	3	73	73	1	.	3	1	4	.	2	15	82	119
Kerry, . . .	36	17	2	.	14	14	252	50	2	.	23	9	.	6	5	4	187	81
Kildare, . . .	46	15	.	.	44	15	227	146	.	.	45	4	3	25	2	2	147	105
Kilkenny, . . .	8	5	.	.	15	7	55	19	.	1	.	.	6	.	5	.	30	7
{ †	13	2	.	.	15	7	49	9	.	.	.	.	6	.	1	2	47	20
King's, . . .	9	5	.	.	9	1	68	16	.	.	.	.	29	.	.	.	68	10
Leitrim, . . .	15	6	.	.	4	2	76	2	1	1	2	2	9	3	3	.	26	18
Limerick County, .	44	9	.	.	28	7	165	10	.	.	25	1	24	1	32	.	115	18
" City, . . .	20	9	.	.	25	22	352	114	.	.	.	.	29	.	4	19	496	164
Londonderry, . .	70	6	.	.	35	13	140	60	6	1	1	.	18	4	5	6	173	303
Longford, . . .	29	6	.	.	8	1	109	41	.	.	2	1	24	.	19	.	106	23
Louth, . . .	5	6	.	.	10	8	103	27	3	.	1	2	36	12	1	.	70	78
Drogheda Town, .	4	2	.	.	7	3	23	26	.	.	12	.	16	1	1	2	75	24
Mayo, . . .	74	16	.	.	14	5	172	52	3	1	1	.	.	.	6	1	110	50
Meath, . . .	9	1	1	.	12	4	112	8	.	.	2	.	3	92	.	.	59	8
Monaghan, . . .	16	10	.	.	7	8	37	5	.	.	2	1	5	1	11	1	52	45
Queen's, . . .	25	1	1	.	7	6	86	11	.	.	.	3	3	1	2	2	53	11
Roscommon, . .	23	3	.	.	7	6	103	23	.	.	4	.	3	1	13	.	49	21
Sligo, . . .	19	5	.	.	4	8	104	22	2	.	.	1	.	.	7	9	77	27
Tipperary, N. Rid.,	17	1	.	.	10	7	110	33	.	.	4	.	3	.	14	.	210	35
" S. Rid., . .	54	10	.	.	32	21	250	148	.	.	19	6	2	3	4	2	318	123
Tyrone, . . .	47	5	.	.	15	15	115	28	2	.	.	.	37	1	1	11	94	60
Waterford, . . .	13	4	.	.	19	5	70	11	2	.	9	7	.	4	10	.	35	22
{ †	8	1	.	.	29	9	141	92	.	1	.	.	4	10	3	6	379	225
Westmeath, . . .	15	3	.	.	5	6	115	18	.	.	69	6	14	2	1	10	129	41
Wexford, . . .	19	7	1	.	36	13	76	32	.	.	5	9	1	.	26	4	125	15
Wicklow, . . .	20	6	1	.	14	7	123	26	.	.	52	9	23	9	7	1	118	12
Total Males, . .	1,471	.	12	.	1,263	.	9,466	.	84	.	370	.	533	192	411	.	8,014	.
Total Females, .	.	394	.	2	.	571	.	5,928	.	21	.	112	.	.	199	.	5,994	.
Total M. and F.,	1,865	.	14	.	1,834	.	15,394	.	105	.	482	.	725	.	610	.	14,008	.

* County prisoners.

† City or Town prisoners.

and Borough Gaols during the year 1874, by Classes of Offences.

		NOT CONVICTED.						Untried Prisoners in Custody on 31st Dec., 1874.		TOTAL COMMITMENTS.				COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	
TOTAL.		Not Convicted.		For Further Examination, Remanded, and Discharged.		TOTAL.									
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.			
2,802	2,086	21	7	218	99	234	106	18	1	3,054	2,193	5,247	Antrim.		
385	154	7	2	41	9	48	11	6	.	439	165	604	Armagh.		
214	83	3	3	20	5	23	8	3	1	240	42	282	Carlow.		
280	80	7	4	22	.	29	4	4	1	313	85	398	Cavan.		
244	86	23	3	10	7	33	10	2	1	279	97	376	Clare.		
857	315	18	6	32	8	50	9	19	6	926	330	1,256	Cork County.		
1,278	1,529	11	16	75	23	86	39	10	2	1,374	1,576	2,944	" City.		
233	50	5	1	22	.	27	1	6	2	266	53	319	Donegal.		
254	157	4	2	23	3	27	5	4	2	283	164	449	Down.		
959	472	22	6	105	27	127	33	6	4	1,092	509	1,601	Dublin County.		
4,344	.	180	.	465	.	645	.	50	.	5,039	.	5,039	Dublin City:		
640	4,797	.	85	.	182	.	267	.	11	640	5,075	5,715	Richmond B.		
177	58	10	1	14	3	24	4	.	1	201	63	264	Grangegorman P.		
339	88	.	.	29	8	29	8	10	2	378	98	476	Fermanagh.		
191	216	.	.	34	10	34	10	1	3	226	229	455	Galway.		
527	175	8	5	36	10	44	15	4	3	575	198	768	Kerry.		
539	27	6	3	64	4	70	7	15	2	624	296	920	Kildare.		
119	39	2	1	14	2	16	3	1	1	136	43	179	"		
131	40	5	.	16	9	21	9	1	.	153	49	202	Kilkenny.		
178	26	.	.	17	2	17	2	6	.	201	28	229	King's.		
139	31	6	3	20	3	26	6	3	3	168	40	208	Leitrim.		
434	45	24	3	21	4	45	7	6	2	485	54	539	Limerick County.		
926	328	4	2	80	21	84	23	9	2	1,019	353	1,372	" City.		
452	339	.	.	47	10	47	10	6	1	505	400	905	Londonderry.		
297	72	9	1	27	4	36	5	6	.	339	77	416	Longford.		
241	121	7	.	26	6	33	6	2	3	276	130	406	Louth.		
139	57	5	.	23	6	28	6	2	2	169	65	234	Drogheda Town.		
380	125	79	22	40	5	119	27	6	5	505	157	662	Mayo.		
283	23	.	.	13	3	15	3	8	4	311	30	341	Meath.		
131	70	3	6	12	1	15	7	5	1	151	78	229	Monaghan.		
178	34	22	4	29	5	51	9	5	2	234	45	279	Queen's.		
203	53	3	1	6	3	9	4	5	3	217	60	277	Roscommon.		
213	72	.	.	26	5	26	5	11	1	250	78	328	Sligo.		
368	76	.	.	44	3	44	3	10	1	422	80	502	Tipperary, N. R.		
692	310	8	3	38	11	46	14	15	5	743	329	1,072	" S. R.		
312	119	4	3	41	5	45	8	1	.	358	127	485	Tyrone.		
162	49	2	1	20	4	22	5	2	.	186	54	240	"		
574	334	3	3	32	2	35	5	2	.	611	339	950	Waterford.		
350	84	5	2	40	.	45	2	3	1	398	87	485	Westmeath.		
280	80	5	1	20	6	25	7	6	3	320	90	410	Wexford.		
367	61	23	3	7	1	30	4	11	.	408	65	473	Wicklow.		
21,816	.	544	.	1,866	.	2,410	.	290	.	24,516	.	.	Total Males.		
.	13,221	.	203	.	514	.	717	.	82	.	14,020	.	Total Females.		
35,037	.	747	.	2,380	.	3,127	.	372	.	.	.	38,536	Total M. and F.		

TABLE II.—NUMBER of INDIVIDUALS committed in 1874; Number of them who were undergone One, Two, Three, &c., &c., Commitments from

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	Number of Commitments in 1874.		Number of Individuals Committed in 1874.		Number of them who had not been in Prison before 1874.		NUMBER OF THOSE WHO HAD BEEN							
							Once only.		Twice.		Thrice.		Four times.	
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim, . . .	8,054	2,193	2,057	908	1,111	323	968	267	294	116	169	55	128	45
Armagh, . . .	489	165	381	126	298	56	285	51	30	17	16	11	9	11
Carlow, . . .	240	42	216	41	158	86	157	36	30	2	18	2	6	
Cavan, . . .	313	85	258	47	215	32	202	30	19	4	11	2	2	2
Clare, . . .	279	97	220	51	167	27	155	25	38	4	12	6	5	4
Cork County, . .	928	380	842	242	577	121	546	117	123	28	97	16	21	9
" City, . . .	1,374	1,570	1,071	792	610	365	664	311	196	121	106	84	68	50
Donegal, . . .	266	53	219	39	164	22	147	19	34	9	16		11	4
Down, . . .	285	164	256	99	202	49	199	46	15	9	15	7	5	3
Dublin County, .	1,092	509	671	287	669	188	609	177	107	31	56	10	26	9
Dublin City:														
Richmond B.,	5,089		4,119		2,586		2,442		675		289		180	
Grangegorman P.,	640	5,076	591	2,847	63	907	253	829	190	732	35	233	20	137
Fermanagh, . .	201	63	158	50	119	24	119	21	5	7	9	6	3	3
Galway, . . .	378	98	309	80	307	63	236	58	39	9	12	4	8	3
" { * †	226	229	160	81	94	41	86	28	29	9	9	10	5	6
Kerry, . . .	575	193	423	107	269	61	230	59	91	13	28	9	22	7
Kildare, . . .	624	296	432	145	327	71	283	67	50	9	38	6	14	4
" { * †	186	43	122	37	98	26	84	20	20	8	8	1	3	4
Kilkenny, . . .	154	49	128	29	70	15	68	8	22	5	8	1	6	2
King's, . . .	201	28	168	24	161	21	123	18	10	2	10	1	9	
Leitrim, . . .	168	40	150	33	119	23	111	22	19	8	11	2	1	2
Limerick County, .	485	54	391	45	260	34	228	32	77	3	30	1	18	4
" City, . . .	1,019	353	815	238	676	163	619	143	52	24	32	15	21	9
Londonderry, . .	505	400	398	142	273	58	265	50	67	16	12	8	11	5
Longford, . . .	389	77	272	47	165	25	150	22	47	7	17	3	15	1
Louth, . . .	276	130	202	70	156	34	134	32	26	9	10	2	10	2
Drogheda Town,	169	65	142	45	105	20	91	20	23	4	6	2	5	2
Mayo, . . .	505	157	445	124	365	99	356	99	31	5	28	2	8	
Meath, . . .	311	30	241	27	209	19	200	17	27	4	18	1	17	2
Monaghan, . . .	151	78	139	51	119	31	119	31	7	5	5	2	4	
Queen's, . . .	234	45	219	40	182	25	181	24	20	8	4	1	3	1
Roscommon, . .	217	60	201	44	153	27	147	27	25	4	7	3	5	2
Sligo, . . .	250	78	193	42	137	26	119	21	33	7	11	1	5	
Tipperary, N. Riding,	422	80	327	50	256	38	238	36	37	3	17	1	8	2
" S. Riding,	743	329	600	170	277	35	270	33	88	25	39	16	26	10
Tyrone, . . .	358	127	305	82	233	58	255	55	14	3	3	1	8	4
Waterford, . . .	186	54	169	38	125	15	122	14	18	9	10	5	8	4
" { * †	611	339	407	145	218	58	191	48	70	25	34	11	27	6
Westmeath, . . .	398	87	332	53	284	37	282	34	21	6	8	2	2	2
Wexford, . . .	326	90	269	84	189	50	182	56	31	12	15	6	10	3
Wicklow, . . .	408	65	351	56	291	48	271	45	32	4	13	1	7	1
Total Males, . .	24,516		19,609		13,087		12,271		2,767		1,287		770	
Total Females, .		14,022		7,063		3,376		3,037		1,321		550		365
Total M. and F.,	38,536		27,272		16,463		15,308		4,088		1,837		1,135	

* County prisoners.

† City or Town prisoners.

not known to have been in Prison before that year, and the Number of them who had their *first* Commitment in any year to the end of 1874.

UP TO THE 31st DECEMBER, 1874, COMMITTED—													Number of Imprisonments known to have been undergone by the Individuals Committed in 1874 (Column No. 2).		COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.
Five times.		Six times.		Seven to Eleven times.		Twelve to Sixteen times.		Seventeen to Twenty times.		Twenty-one times and upwards.					
8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.									
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
91	27	59	32	172	106	76	70	35	42	65	148	8,844	11,659	Antrim.	
10	6	5	3	17	8	7	2	.	.	2	17	1,035	897	Armagh..	
2	.	1	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	328	53	Carlow.	
3	.	4	.	7	2	6	1	.	.	4	6	562	525	Cavan.	
5	.	3	.	4	5	1	4	.	1	2	2	420	247	Clare.	
14	6	6	13	26	25	5	15	3	5	1	8	1,640	1,136	Cork County.	
49	39	26	24	37	61	22	25	5	12	8	65	2,874	5,274	" City.	
4	2	2	.	3	.	1	1	1	1	.	3	396	298	Donegal.	
4	3	3	1	7	8	4	4	2	1	2	17	548	942	Down.	
15	4	13	6	24	12	10	10	4	1	7	27	1,881	2,376	Dublin County.	
101	.	66	.	200	.	61	.	49	.	56	.	11,482	.	Dublin City:	
15	96	20	75	33	232	14	152	5	66	6	295	1,795	22,385	Richmond B.	
5	4	3	2	12	4	3	2	1	.	4	1	589	185	Grangeorgorman P.	
5	.	.	2	6	.	2	2	.	.	1	2	522	202	Fermanagh.	
7	3	5	2	12	8	4	5	1	1	2	14	493	902	Galway.	
12	3	10	2	16	8	4	2	4	3	6	7	1,153	696	Kerry.	
9	9	14	4	16	13	6	2	3	6	4	25	1,044	1,794	Kildare.	
4	2	.	1	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	206	78	"	
1	2	9	1	9	4	2	2	.	2	3	2	392	211	* } Kilkenny.	
6	1	3	.	5	1	1	1	.	.	1	.	333	51	† } King's.	
5	.	.	.	2	2	.	2	1	.	.	.	245	84	Leitrim.	
14	2	6	1	14	1	1	.	1	.	2	1	865	150	Limerick County.	
15	9	13	8	44	18	10	5	2	1	7	6	1,835	855	" City.	
9	3	6	4	19	10	5	7	4	1	10	38	1,264	2,074	Londonderry.	
5	.	7	1	17	3	6	5	3	2	5	3	919	303	Longford.	
7	1	3	.	5	6	5	7	.	2	2	9	501	1,189	Louth.	
4	4	3	.	4	6	3	3	1	2	2	2	342	275	Drogheda Town.	
7	4	5	2	6	7	1	1	.	.	3	4	804	343	Mayo.	
2	.	5	.	10	1	1	.	.	.	1	2	532	108	Meath.	
.	1	1	3	1	6	1	1	.	.	1	2	207	192	Monaghan.	
5	1	.	1	.	2	4	2	.	.	2	.	377	96	Queen's.	
4	.	3	2	7	4	2	.	1	.	.	2	381	158	Roscommon.	
3	1	1	.	10	4	3	1	2	1	6	6	596	296	Sligo.	
1	1	3	1	8	3	6	.	2	1	4	2	915	211	Tipperary, N. Riding.	
29	12	22	18	86	32	14	9	8	7	18	13	2,576	1,388	" S. Riding.	
9	.	4	1	7	4	3	6	.	.	2	8	568	539	Tyrone.	
2	1	3	1	4	3	2	.	.	.	.	1	310	134	* } Waterford.	
15	6	10	4	31	13	10	9	7	2	12	21	1,757	1,378	† } Westmeath.	
1	1	4	1	7	5	2	2	4	.	1	5	354	689	Wexford.	
8	1	1	1	10	5	5	.	4	.	3	.	678	167	Wicklow.	
4	1	3	.	12	2	6	1	.	1	3	.	705	197		
514	.	355	.	915	.	319	.	153	.	258	.	53,246	.	Total Males.	
.	256	.	212	.	636	.	361	.	161	.	764	.	60,682	Total Females.	
770	.	567	.	1,551	.	680	.	314	.	1,022	.	113,928	.	Total M. and F.	

TABLE III.—SENTENCES OF DEATH, PENAL SERVITUDE,

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	Death.		PENAL SERVITUDE FOR											
			Life.		Above 15 Years.		15 Years and above 10.		10 Years and above 7.		7 Years.		5 Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim, . . . .	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	6	1	2	.
Armagh, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	2	.
Carlow, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.
Cavan, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Clare, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	1	.	1
Cork County, . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	7	.
" City, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	3	3
Donegal, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Down, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
Dublin County, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	1	6	1
Dublin City:														
Richmond B., .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	7	.	36	.
Grangegorman P.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	20
Fermanagh, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	.
Galway, . . . .	†	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kerry, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	1	3
Kildare, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	2	2	3
Kilkenny, . . .	†	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
King's, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	2
Leitrim, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Limerick County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.
" City, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	4	1
Londonderry, . .	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	1	.
Longford, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.
Louth, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Drogheda Town, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mayo, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	1	1
Meath, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Monaghan, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	1	1
Queen's, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Roscommon, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.
Sligo, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.
Tipperary, N. Riding,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	4	.
" S. Riding, . .	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	3	4	1
Tyrone, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.
Waterford, . . .	†	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Westmeath, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.
Wexford, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	1
Wicklow, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	.	.
Total Males, . .	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	12	.	52	.	90	.
Total Females, .	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	24	.	38
Total M. and F.,	3	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	13	.	76	.	128	.
Total of each } Punishment, }	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
219														

* County prisoners.

† City or Town prisoners.

IMPRISONMENT, &c., passed during the Year 1874.

IMPRISONMENT FOR														COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.
3 Years and above 2.		2 Years and above 18 Months.		18 Months and above 12.		12 Months and above 9.		9 Months and above 6.		6 Months and above 3.		3 Months and above 2.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
.	.	3	.	7	.	16	1	15	1	140	43	140	56	Antrim.
.	.	1	.	2	.	4	1	.	.	18	8	8	15	Armagh.
.	8	.	.	.	4	1	6	2	Carlow.
.	.	1	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	5	.	9	1	Cavan.
.	4	2	5	8	Clare.
.	.	4	.	3	1	34	1	9	3	49	7	40	25	Cork County.
.	.	1	.	.	1	7	3	5	3	37	14	53	14	" City.
.	1	1	.	.	19	3	25	3	Donegal.
.	6	3	6	1	21	22	16	9	Down.
.	.	.	1	.	.	10	2	5	1	27	4	34	4	Dublin County.
.	.	2	.	12	.	31	.	14	.	122	.	240	.	Dublin City :
.	.	1	.	.	1	1	18	.	1	6	44	.	68	Richmond B.
.	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	.	.	16	1	16	4	Grangegorman P.
.	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	2	1	9	3	Fermanagh.
.	.	.	.	1	1	4	1	6	.	20	5	15	8	* Galway.
.	.	2	1	1	.	2	1	7	.	28	6	44	8	Kerry.
.	.	1	.	1	.	4	.	.	.	9	5	8	3	Kildare.
.	.	5	.	1	1	10	.	1	.	6	1	5	2	* Kilkenny.
.	1	.	16	1	4	2	† Kilkeny.
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	King's.
1	.	1	.	8	.	8	1	2	.	8	.	8	1	Leitrim.
.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	6	1	16	3	14	1	Limerick County.
.	.	1	.	3	.	6	.	3	.	14	10	30	20	" City.
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	25	2	44	8	Londonderry.
.	9	1	16	.	Longford.
.	.	3	.	.	.	20	1	2	.	13	2	10	.	Louth.
.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	2	4	.	2	7	Drogheda Town.
.	2	1	1	.	10	2	18	5	Mayo.
.	.	.	.	1	.	8	.	1	.	8	.	5	2	Meath.
.	.	1	.	1	.	8	.	1	.	8	5	7	7	Monaghan.
.	.	1	.	1	.	9	.	3	.	9	1	8	3	Queen's.
.	2	.	4	.	8	1	15	1	Roscommon.
.	.	.	.	2	.	1	1	2	.	2	1	8	3	Sligo.
.	.	.	.	1	.	8	.	1	.	7	2	4	4	Tipperary, N. Riding.
.	.	4	1	.	.	10	2	3	.	12	4	25	8	" S. Riding.
.	.	.	.	1	1	2	2	1	.	20	3	13	6	Tyrone.
.	.	1	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	4	1	9	1	Waterford.
.	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	1	.	6	2	15	3	* Waterford.
.	.	.	2	.	.	4	.	.	.	9	3	6	7	Westmeath.
.	.	2	.	2	.	6	2	1	1	8	3	15	2	Wexford.
.	.	2	.	1	.	1	.	4	.	10	1	9	5	Wicklow.
1	.	41	.	52	.	232	.	107	.	759	.	965	.	Total Males.
.	.	.	5	.	6	.	44	.	14	.	215	.	330	Total Females.
1	.	46	.	58	.	276	.	121	.	974	.	1,295	.	Total M. and F.
														{ Total of each Punishment.

[continued.]

TABLE III., *concluded*.—SENTENCES OF DEATH, PENAL SERVITUDE,

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLA.	IMPRISONMENT FOR											
	2 Months and above 1.		1 Month and above 14 Days.		14 Days and above 7.		7 Days and above 48 Hours.		48 Hours.		24 Hours.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	281	67	888	779	510	489	798	678	22	14	18	13
Armagh,	44	28	122	44	64	19	81	35	15	7	20	2
Carlow,	10	1	34	6	32	3	108	17	10	2	6	.
Cavan,	21	1	71	27	65	16	65	26	40	9	12	.
Clare,	21	8	58	16	51	6	86	48	9	.	.	1
Cork County, . .	188	38	241	89	177	78	149	79	18	2	.	.
" City,	98	48	168	281	168	385	687	724	29	62	13	44
Donegal,	22	5	64	8	31	11	41	19	22	1	5	.
Down,	39	35	66	49	51	16	37	19	4	1	3	2
Dublin County, .	77	11	169	62	205	108	369	238	39	33	2	9
Dublin City:												
Richmond B., .	250	.	496	.	740	.	1,465	.	835	.	15	.
Grangegorman P.,	.	114	67	456	149	1,121	287	1,884	182	978	5	94
Fermanagh, . .	23	8	56	19	28	12	40	14	12	8	5	.
Galway,	36	5	95	22	52	24	112	28	7	1	.	1
" {†	22	3	17	43	19	16	33	69	35	45	50	36
Kerry,	42	5	146	36	107	44	162	64	14	8	9	4
Kildare,	45	3	72	55	80	50	153	140	59	16	21	6
Kilkenny, . . .	3	.	31	7	30	10	27	13	6	1	1	.
" {†	18	4	19	9	19	6	32	9	24	6	8	4
King's,	32	2	36	7	15	2	55	9	1	.	3	.
Leitrim,	11	2	38	9	33	8	29	7	6	.	6	3
Limerick County, .	51	11	132	12	83	6	108	10	3	.	2	2
" City,	67	38	141	70	105	44	204	62	137	35	220	48
Londonderry, . .	51	4	85	95	61	134	117	111	53	32	3	3
Longford, . . .	25	16	67	12	55	12	79	21	35	7	15	3
Louth,	21	3	25	50	34	15	72	34	16	12	16	4
Drogheda Town, .	9	9	24	11	13	6	46	18	24	7	16	.
Mayo,	48	1	91	36	68	33	88	36	18	3	8	1
Meath,	30	3	64	5	33	2	144	10	3	.	.	.
Monaghan, . . .	14	12	34	17	22	10	25	9	12	7	2	2
Queen's,	21	3	57	9	28	10	32	9	6	.	1	.
Roscommon, . . .	23	4	67	20	39	11	33	11	11	.	.	3
Sligo,	11	8	47	22	58	12	37	17	22	6	19	2
Tipperary, N. Riding,	34	6	100	23	124	21	68	13	5	8	14	4
" S. Riding, . .	30	7	93	110	75	33	212	107	91	10	123	26
Tyrone,	32	24	78	46	68	14	76	28	15	2	6	.
Waterford, . . .	16	4	65	26	41	7	15	6	2	3	4	.
" {†	26	3	72	105	23	26	99	97	126	36	194	63
Westmeath, . . .	19	2	69	14	34	16	170	33	34	3	6	4
Wexford,	8	5	47	24	73	10	124	25	3	3	1	3
Wicklow,	27	5	87	21	94	17	103	10	25	.	6	1
Total Males, . .	1,731	.	4,394	.	3,756	.	6,593	.	2,025	.	863	.
Total Females, .	.	546	.	2,702	.	2,808	.	4,767	.	1,357	.	389
Total M. and F.,	2,277		7,096		6,564		11,360		3,382		1,251	
Total of each Punishment, }	34,917											

* County prisoners.

† City or Town prisoners.

IMPRISONMENT, &c., passed during the Year 1874.

IMPRISONMENT FOR				Sentence respited and not passed.	TOTAL.	COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.
Fine only.		Unlimited.				
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
.	.	27	.	1	1	2,821
.	.	3	.	1	.	2,069
.	.	.	.	6	1	2,821
.	.	2	.	.	.	154
.	.	8	.	.	.	216
.	38
.	.	2	.	1	.	280
.	.	22	.	.	.	244
1	.	1	.	.	.	865
2	1	14	.	2	1	319
1	.	33	.	60	.	1,283
3	.	.	10	.	.	1,532
.	.	.	1	.	.	238
.	.	2	.	1	1	51
.	.	25	.	1	.	234
.	157
.	965
.	472
1	.	4	.	8	1	865
.	.	4	.	.	.	819
.	.	12	.	.	.	1,184
.	1	1	.	.	.	2,815
.	.	4	.	.	.	238
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TABLE IV.—AGES, EDUCATIONAL CONDITION ON COMMITMENT, and RELIGIOUS

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	Total Number of Criminal Commitments.			AGES.											
				Under 12 Years.		12 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Above 16 to 21 Years.		21 to 31 Years.		31 to 41 Years.			
	M.	F.	M. & F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	8,054	2,193	5,247	9	1	64	15	787	269	1,041	938	619	514		
Armagh,	439	165	604	9		11		80	13	161	74	95	44		
Carlow,	240	42	282			11	1	37	5	98	15	60	7		
Cavan,	313	85	398	1		2	1	68	1	114	28	70	47		
Clare,	279	97	376			26	1	32	11	113	26	49	33		
Cork County, . .	926	330	1,256	5		32	2	216	44	365	95	170	96		
" City,	1,374	1,570	2,944	13	1	56	22	290	182	580	733	230	356		
Donegal,	266	58	319			12	3	62	3	88	15	50	9		
Down,	285	164	449	1	1	13	1	53	10	109	48	57	56		
Dublin County, .	1,092	509	1,601	9		55	6	233	36	455	263	190	120		
Dublin City:															
Richmond B., .	5,039			28		316		941		1,920		973			
Grangeorgorman P., .	640	5,075	10,754		4		125	128	573	276	2,115	125	1,360		
Fermanagh, . . .	201	63	264	1	1	2	1	31	3	57	21	46	24		
Galway,	378	98	476			17	4	74	21	125	19	106	33		
{ *	226	229	455	1		16	2	62	12	80	69	28	61		
Kerry,	575	198	768	2		23	4	112	16	192	62	159	64		
Kildare,	624	296	920	1		27	3	119	19	240	161	149	62		
{ *	136	43	179		1	10		22	2	45	14	33	12		
Kilkeenny, . . .	153	49	202	2		8	3	42	10	56	20	30	11		
{ †	201	28	229			3	1	29	3	87	10	56	10		
King's,	168	40	208			5	1	39	11	68	13	34	7		
Leitrim,															
Limerick County, .	485	54	539	3		41	1	102	7	167	12	107	20		
" City,	1,019	353	1,372			15	4	257	73	406	127	182	57		
Londonderry, . .	505	400	905	1	1	22	3	103	7	211	216	65	90		
Longford,	339	77	416			10	3	66	12	112	34	77	20		
Louth,	276	130	406	3	1	8	1	67	4	114	27	61	69		
Drogheda Town, .	169	65	234	1		6		45	11	55	18	40	21		
Mayo,	505	157	662	1	1	19	3	78	10	193	50	89	55		
Meath,	311	30	341	2		7	1	40	3	133	13	67	6		
Monaghan, . . .	151	78	229			4	1	23	6	35	19	56	27		
Queen's,	234	45	279	2		8	3	28	2	72	16	52	11		
Roscommon, . . .	217	60	277			3	3	36	9	86	16	42	15		
Sligo,	250	78	328	1		9		41	10	95	21	60	23		
Tipperary, N. Riding, .	422	40	502			9	2	59	6	178	29	100	28		
" S. Riding, . .	743	329	1,072	4		20	3	123	30	245	149	198	92		
Tyroue,	338	127	465	1		8		97	6	156	54	22	40		
Waterford, . . .	186	54	240	1		11		44	3	62	19	34	11		
{ *	611	339	950	2		16		114	27	257	104	126	128		
Westmeath, . . .	398	87	485			6	1	56	7	191	29	68	13		
Wexford,	320	90	410	10	2	25	1	46	8	130	33	60	24		
Wicklow,	408	65	473			11	2	61	5	172	31	100	18		
Total Males, . .	24,516			120		966		4,933		9,331		4,930			
Total Females, .		14,020			14		228		1,490		5,776		3,694		
Total M. and F., .			38,536					6,423		15,107		8,624			

* County prisoners.

† City or Town prisoners.

PROFESSIONS of all Persons Committed in 1874, exclusive of Debtors.

Ages.				EDUCATION ON COMMITMENT.												COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	
41 Years and upwards.		Age could not be ascer- tained.		Read and Wrote.		Read imper- fectly.		Knew Spelling.		Knew Alphabet.		Wholly illiterate.		Educa- tion not ascer- tained.			
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
534	456	.	.	1,634	624	426	612	.	.	.	.	994	957	.	.	Antrim.
83	34	.	.	90	18	108	26	67	18	51	11	123	92	.	.	Armagh.	
36	14	.	.	87	11	9	4	.	.	.	.	144	27	.	.	Carlow.
58	8	.	.	141	21	41	22	.	.	.	.	131	42	.	.	Cavan.
54	26	.	.	83	14	34	10	20	7	23	10	119	56	.	.	Clare.	
138	93	.	.	425	110	106	45	4	1	4	5	367	169	.	.	Cork County.	
215	276	.	.	239	144	511	450	177	237	73	120	374	619	.	.	" City.	
59	23	.	.	55	7	67	16	26	.	55	6	63	24	.	.	Donegal.	
52	45	.	.	146	31	51	67	2	4	3	1	83	61	.	.	Down.	
154	83	.	1	583	183	104	98	8	2	2	2	395	223	.	1	Dublin County.	
632	.	27	.	3,113	.	655	.	.	.	69	.	1,133	.	69	.	Dublin City:	
111	898	.	.	420	1,435	80	1,012	.	3	.	6	134	2,616	.	4	Richmond R.	
64	13	.	.	81	13	33	11	.	.	.	.	87	39	.	.	Grangeorgman P
55	19	2	2	144	17	15	12	1	1	.	.	216	66	2	2	Fermanagh.	
40	65	1	.	76	13	9	13	1	.	.	.	139	203	1	1	Galway.	
87	47	.	.	266	38	29	11	10	2	5	.	265	142	.	.	Kerry.	
88	51	.	.	299	86	77	53	.	.	1	.	247	157	.	.	Kildare.	
24	14	.	.	51	3	15	5	3	1	.	.	67	34	.	.	Kilkenny.	
17	5	.	.	62	10	16	4	3	2	.	.	72	33	.	.	King's.	
26	4	.	.	69	11	23	6	.	.	.	.	109	11	.	.	Leitrim.
27	8	.	.	79	6	28	5	3	.	.	.	58	29	.	.		
65	14	.	.	268	11	87	16	32	3	20	2	78	22	.	.	Limerick County.	
123	75	36	17	473	83	100	34	.	.	.	.	446	236	.	.	" City.
103	83	.	.	139	79	197	158	30	15	9	3	70	138	40	7	Londonderry.	
73	8	1	.	138	5	66	18	9	6	1	.	124	48	1	.	Longford.	
23	28	.	.	136	13	40	27	.	.	.	.	100	90	.	.	Louth.
23	15	.	.	60	17	37	19	3	1	.	.	69	28	.	.	Drogheda Town.	
96	32	27	6	218	15	11	14	.	.	.	.	249	122	27	6	Mayo.
62	7	.	.	145	2	25	6	.	.	.	.	141	22	.	.	Meath.
33	25	.	.	76	4	39	25	9	7	.	.	27	42	.	.	Monaghan.	
51	10	18	3	111	11	36	8	17	7	24	6	28	11	18	3	Queen's.	
50	17	.	.	112	22	25	15	42	12	24	4	14	7	.	.	Roscommon.	
44	24	.	.	107	9	34	18	10	10	7	1	92	40	.	.	Sligo.	
73	14	3	1	199	19	57	20	.	.	.	.	161	41	5	.	Tipperary, N. Riding.
130	55	.	.	333	70	38	40	.	.	.	.	372	219	.	.	" S. Riding.
74	27	.	.	147	14	116	50	6	15	.	.	89	48	.	.	Tyrone.	
34	21	.	.	64	24	11	.	.	.	.	.	96	43	.	.	Waterford.
96	80	.	.	209	22	102	58	.	.	.	.	300	259	.	.	Westmeath.
62	37	.	.	88	9	61	7	106	17	56	15	67	39	.	.	Wexford.	
49	22	.	.	115	23	41	11	21	9	17	6	125	41	1	.	Wicklow.	
64	9	.	.	113	8	121	15	79	14	95	28	.	.	.	.
4,121	.	115	.	11,420	.	3,714	.	689	.	539	.	7,990	.	164	.	Total Males.	
.	2,788	.	30	.	3,231	.	3,052	.	394	.	224	.	7,096	.	23	Total Females.	
6,909	.	145	.	14,651	.	6,766	.	1,083	.	763	.	15,086	.	187	.	Total M. and F.	

[continued.]

TABLE V.—Number of DEBTORS committed to the several County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1874, distinguishing Master and Mistress from Poor Debtors.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	Master and Mistress.		Poor Debtors.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
Antrim,	2	.	7	.	9	.	9
Armagh, . . . . .	.	.	7	1	7	1	8
Carlow,	1	.	1	.	2	.	2
Cavan,	2	.	4	.	6	.	6
Clare, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cork County,	3	1	4	.	7	1	8
" City, . . . . .	.	1	1	.	1	1	2
Donegal, . . . . .	.	1	5	.	5	1	6
Down,	2	.	3	.	5	.	5
Dublin County,	3	.	1	.	4	.	4
Dublin City:*							
Richmond Bridewell, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Grangegorman Penitentiary, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Fermanagh, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Galway County and Town,	1	.	1	.	2	.	2
Kerry,	4	.	1	.	5	.	5
Kildare,	1	.	.	.	1	.	1
Kilkenny County and City,	1	.	.	.	1	.	1
King's, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Leitrim,	1	.	1	.	2	.	2
Limerick, County,	1	.	1	.	2	.	2
Limerick City,	2	.	.	.	2	.	2
Londonderry,	4	.	1	.	6	.	6
Longford, . . . . .	.	.	.	1	.	1	1
Louth,	1	.	.	.	1	.	1
Drogheda Town, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mayo,	1	.	.	.	1	.	1
Meath,	2	.	1	.	3	.	3
Monaghan, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Queen's, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Roscommon, . . . . .	.	.	1	.	1	.	1
Sligo, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tipperary, North Riding, . . . . .	.	.	1	.	1	.	1
" South Riding,	1	.	.	.	1	.	1
Tyrone,	1	.	5	.	6	.	6
Waterford County and City, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Westmeath, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Wexford, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Wicklow, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total 1874, { Males,	84	.	46	.	80	.	.
{ Females, . . . . .	.	3	.	2	.	5	.
{ M. and F.,	37		48		.	.	85

* Debtors in the city of Dublin jurisdiction are sent, on arrest, to the County of Dublin Gaol, at Kilmainham.

TABLE VI. (HOSPITALS).—NUMBER of PRISONERS in Hospital; Number of cases of illness prescribed for out of Hospital; and the Number of Lunatics in Custody during 1874.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLA.	Number in Hospital during year.		Daily average Number in Hospital.		Number of cases prescribed for out of Hospital.		Greatest Number Sick at any one time.		LUNATICS.			
									Number in Custody during year.		Number of Days in Custody.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim, . . .	33	32	1.1	1.1	603	469	12	10	1	.	49	.
Armagh, . . .	93	28	3.6	1.3	102	46	9	2	.	2	.	.
Carlow, . . .	.	6	.	1	34	22	.	2	.	.	.	.
Cavan, . . .	.	.	.	.	108	7	2	2	.	.	.	.
Clare, . . .	31	14	1.2	.5	94	70	6	4	.	.	.	.
Cork County, .	43	13	.9	.4	890	210	4	3	7	1	149	22
„ City, . . .	21	76	1.	2.	480	760	5	15	1	2	8	37
Donegal, . . .	5	1	.1	.1	60	25	5	1	.	.	.	.
Down, . . .	7	2	1.	.2	16	5	3	2	1	.	38	.
Dublin County, .	41	22	2.	.1	366	110	13	4	2	.	44	.
Dublin City:												
Richmond B.,	316	.	12.	.	5,948	.	59	.	6	.	65	.
Grangegorman P.	.	379	.	18.	.	7,280	.	19	1	8	12	145
Fermanagh, . . .	5	4	.2	.4	18	7	3	2	.	.	.	.
Galway County and Town, . . .	46	27	3.	2.	68	72	5	5	1	.	116	.
Kerry, . . .	52	17	.2	.2	85	19	7	1	4	.	53	.
Kildare, . . .	2	6	.1	.2	158	34	4	2	.	.	.	.
Kilkenny County and City, . . .	14	.	1.	.	195	60	10	4	.	.	.	.
King's, . . .	.	.	.	.	123	11	8	2	.	.	.	.
Leitrim, . . .	20	7	.5	.3	101	63	5	2	.	.	.	.
Limerick County, .	4	4	.2	.2	149	28	4	3	2	.	26	.
„ City, . . .	1	2	.	.	74	12	4	2	3	.	104	.
Londonderry, . . .	3	2	.1	.1	108	47	1	2	1	.	15	.
Longford, . . .	39	8	1.	.5	83	23	3	4	.	.	.	.
Louth, . . .	.	.	.	.	208	22	5	1	3	.	25	.
Drogheda Town, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mayo, . . .	22	18	1.	1.	179	106	8	4	.	.	1	22
Meath, . . .	78	1	4.	.	107	6	10	.	2	.	117	.
Monaghan, . . .	.	.	.	.	37	7	2	1	.	.	.	.
Queen's, . . .	11	2	.2	.1	88	7	2	1	1	.	.	.
Roscommon, . . .	.	.	.	.	79	20	5	1	.	.	.	.
Sligo, . . .	9	5	.6	.2	110	55	6	5	.	.	.	.
Tipperary, N. Riding, .	3	1	.1	.2	232	27	3	2	.	.	.	.
„ S. Riding, . . .	85	35	2.	3.	540	260	5	4	.	.	.	.
Tyrone, . . .	7	3	.3	.1	68	79	2	1	1	.	21	.
Waterford County and City, . . .	58	18	2.	.3	62	24	7	1	3	.	29	.
Westmeath, . . .	10	11	.8	.6	160	48	3	1	1	.	19	.
Wexford, . . .	.	.	.	.	116	29	3	1	2	1	40	13
Wicklow, . . .	7	.	.5	.	354	25	3	1	1	.	57	.
Total Males, . . .	1,066	.	40.2	.	12,245	.	236	.	44	.	988	.
Total Females, . . .	.	744	.	33.2	.	10,095	.	117	.	14	.	239
Total M. and F., . . .	1,810	.	73.4	.	22,340	.	353	.	58	.	1,227	.
											Average 21	

TABLE VII.—DEATHS and their CAUSES in 1874.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS IN WHICH DEATHS OCCURRED.	No.	Initials of Name.	Age.	Sex.	Crime, &c., for which Committed.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Death.	Cause of Death, as returned by Local Inspector.
Antrim :							1874.	
Belfast, . . .	1	M. A.	40	F.	Disorderly conduct, &c.	7 Aug. 1873,	21 Jan.,	Abscess of lungs.
"	2	R. B.	38	F.	Larceny, . . .	16 Nov. 1874,	20 Nov.,	Pneumonia.
Cork :								
County, . . .	3	J. B.	25	M.	Begging, . . .	11 April, 1874,	18 April,	Softness of Brain.
City, . . .	4	D. A.	40	M.	Drunkenness, &c.	2 Nov. 1874,	11 Nov.,	Typhus Fever.
Down :								
Downpatrick, .	5	J. E.	49	M.	Bigamy, . . .	29 April, 1874,	6 Dec.,	Effusion into Pericardium.
Dublin County :								
Kilmainham, .	6	W. C.	21	M.	Felony of wearing apparel.	5 Dec. 1873,	7 May,	Lumbar Abscess, &c.
"	7	W. K.	18	M.	Larceny, &c., .	6 Dec. 1873,	5 June,	Disease of Ear.
Dublin City :								
Richmond B., .	8	A. W.	28	M.	Illegal possession.	24 Sept. 1874,	29 Oct.,	Typhus Fever.
"	9	J. M'C.	36	M.	Obtaining goods under false pretences.	22 Dec., 1874,	25 Dec.,	Congestion of Brain.
Grangegorman P.	10	M. S.	34	F.	Assault, . . .	27 April, 1874,	31 May,	Bronchitis.
Kerry :								
Trillick, . . .	11	J. H.	52	M.	Debt, . . .	20 Oct. 1869,	31 May,	Diarrhoea.
Kilkenny, . .	12	C. K.	27	F.	Larceny, . . .	2 May, 1874,	15 May,	Congestion of Brain.
Limerick County,	13	T. Q.	16	M.	Assault, . . .	15 Jan. 1874,	19 Mar.,	English Cholera.
Londonderry, .	14	M.A.M.G.	25	F.	Drunkenness, .	14 May, 1874,	4 June,	Epilepsy.
Louth :								
Dundalk, . . .	15	C. B.	37	M.	Military offence,	5 Jan. 1874,	26 June,	Disease of Heart.
Tipperary, N.R. :								
Nenagh, . . .	16	T. H.	35	M.	Assault, . . .	28 Aug. 1873,	9 April,	Epilepsy.
Tipperary, S.R. :								
Clonmel, . . .	17	J. W.	40	M.	Larceny, . . .	7 Nov. 1873,	3 Nov.,	Disease of Heart.
Tyrone :								
Omagh, . . .	18	C. K.	27	F.	Drunkenness, .	10 Aug. 1874,	3 Sept.,	Disease of Heart.

TABLE VIII.—ESCAPES from Gaols and Bridewells in the Year 1874.

From whence.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date.	Offence.	Tried or Untried.	Whether confined separately or with others.	Whether retaken or not.
County Cork :								
Queenstown Bridewell.	J. W.	M.	•	14 Oct.	Desertion, .	Untried, .	Separately, .	Retaken.
Dunmanway "	M. B.	F.	36	31 Oct.	Sheep Stealing,	Untried, .	Separately, .	Retaken.
County Kerry :								
Trillick Gaol, .	T. H.	M.	20	6 May,	Drunkenness, &c.	Tried, .	With others, .	Retaken.
Londonderry :								
Magherafelt Bridewell.	R. T.	M.	20	19 June,	Drunkenness, .	Tried, .	Separately, .	Retaken.
Drighda Gaol, .	M. M'B.	M.	22	30 April,	Burglary, . .	Untried, .	Separately, .	Not retaken.
County Roscommon :								
Athlone Bridewell,	K. E.	M.	†	15 Sept.	Desertion, .	Untried, .	With others, .	Not retaken.
Waterford County :								
Dungarvan Bridewell	C. A.	M.	25	2 May,	Desertion, .	Untried, .	Separately, .	Retaken.

• Not known

† Not stated.

TABLE IX.—PUNISHMENTS for PRISON OFFENCES in the several County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1874.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	By Magis- trates' Order.		Handcuffs or Irons.		Dark or Ro- fractory Cells.		Stoppage of Diet.		Other Punishments.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
Antrim, . . .		1	.	.	52	15	1,591	87	18	4	1,661	107	1768
Armagh, . . .	2	.	.	.	35	4	.	.	.	.	37	4	41
Carlow, . . .	1	.	.	.	35	1	.	.	.	.	36	1	37
Cavan, . . .	6	.	.	.	6	2	.	.	.	.	12	2	14
Clare, . . .	1	.	1	.	46	21	166	12	.	.	214	33	247
Cork County, . .	4	1	.	.	200	26	243	20	.	.	447	47	494
" City, . . .	.	1	.	.	.	.	468	215	.	.	468	216	684
Donegal, . . .	.	.	.	.	12	.	.	.	3	.	15	.	15
Down, . . .	.	.	2	.	74	4	32	.	.	.	108	4	112
Dublin County, .	.	.	.	.	72	4	240	2	8	.	320	6	326
Dublin City :													
Richmond B., .	4	.	.	.	584	.	.	.	.	.	588	.	588
Grangegorman P.,	.	1	.	.	.	.	191	.	.	.	.	192	192
Fermanagh, . . .	.	.	.	.	19	1	.	.	.	.	19	1	20
Galway Co. and Town,	.	.	.	.	30	.	46	5	.	.	76	5	81
Kerry, . . .	.	.	1	.	42	6	49	10	.	.	92	16	108
Kildare, . . .	.	.	3	.	96	9	.	.	.	.	99	9	108
Kilkenny Co. & City,	.	.	.	.	10	2	.	.	.	.	10	2	12
King's, . . .	.	.	.	.	23	.	47	.	.	.	70	.	70
Leitrim, . . .	.	.	.	.	9	1	.	.	.	.	9	1	10
Limerick County, .	.	.	.	.	59	3	.	.	.	.	59	3	62
" City, . . .	1	.	.	.	125	27	67	19	1	1	184	47	231
Londonderry, . .	.	1	.	.	47	14	.	.	.	.	47	15	62
Longford, . . .	.	.	.	.	10	4	10	.	3	.	23	4	27
Louth, . . .	1	.	.	.	21	4	28	.	.	.	50	4	54
Drogheda Town, .	.	.	.	.	8	6	.	.	.	.	8	6	14
Mayo, . . .	1	1	.	.	21	5	.	.	.	.	22	6	28
Meath, . . .	1	.	1	.	16	.	16	.	.	.	31	.	34
Monaghan, . . .	.	.	.	.	5	19	.	.	.	.	5	19	24
Queen's, . . .	.	.	.	.	41	1	14	.	.	.	55	1	56
Roscommon, . . .	.	.	.	.	37	5	.	.	.	.	37	5	42
Sligo, . . .	.	.	.	.	9	5	2	.	.	.	11	5	16
Tipperary, N. Riding,	1	.	.	.	16	.	33	.	.	.	50	.	50
" S. Riding, . .	.	.	.	.	223	18	.	.	.	.	223	18	241
Tyrone, . . .	.	2	.	1	31	12	104	7	.	.	135	22	157
Waterford Co. & City,	.	.	.	.	8	4	83	2	.	.	91	6	97
Westmeath, . . .	3	.	.	.	33	4	.	.	.	.	36	4	40
Wexford, . . .	3	.	5	.	39	6	51	.	.	.	98	6	104
Wicklow, . . .	.	.	.	.	13	1	3	.	.	.	16	1	17
Total Males, . .	29	.	13	.	2,107	.	3,283	.	33	.	5,465	.	.
Total Females, .	.	8	.	1	.	234	.	570	.	5	.	818	.
Total M. and F.,	37		14		2,341		3,853		38		.	.	6,263

TABLE X.—SCHOOLS.—NUMBER of PRISONERS in attendance, Number of Days Schools were held, Number of Teachers, &c., in 1874.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	Number of Individual Prisoners who attended School.		Number of days School was held.		Average Daily Number of Pupils.		Number of Teachers.		Number of Hours allotted for daily Instruction of each Pupil.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	397	153	186	141	14	14	1	.	2	1
Armagh,	149	47	281	249	18	5	1	1	1½	2
Carlow,* . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cavan,	83	41	298	290	14	4	1	1	2	2
Clare,	27	18	41	190	7	2	1	1	1	1
Cork County,	14	.	86	.	7	.	1	.	2	.
" City,* . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Donegal,	185	31	242	251	18	3	1	1	1	1
Down,	19	56	82	230	4	4	1	1	1	2
Dublin County,	46	17	176	100	8	3	1	1	1	2
Dublin City:										
Richmond Bridewall,	178	.	262	.	27	.	1	.	2½	.
Grangeorgman Penitentiary, . . . . .	.	574	.	242	.	24	.	1	.	2
Fermanagh,	121	88	313	313	12	3	1	.	1½	1
Galway, County and Town,* . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kerry,	87	15	95	274	9	2	1	1	2	1½
Kildare,	31	.	269	.	10	.	1	.	1½	.
Kilkenny County and City,	87	10	295	295	7	1	2	2	.	.
King's,	43	.	300	.	18	.	1	.	1	.
Litrim,	94	2	270	61	9	1	2	1	1	1
Limerick County,	259	37	222	165	21	6	1	1	2	1
" City,* . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Londonderry,	304	56	228	208	44	6	1	.	1	1
Longford,	126	23	193	80	12	5	1	1	1	1
Louth,	68	50	287	186	20	5	1	1	1	1
Drogheda Town,	65	37	282	273	6	4	1	1	1	1
Mayo,* . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Meath,	249	27	302	181	15	2	4	1	2	2
Monaghan,	22	.	287	.	8	.	1	.	2	.
Queen's,	118	24	139	235	9	2	1	1	1	1½
Roscommon,	177	45	246	296	17	4	1	1	1	2
Sligo,	116	50	244	244	14	4	1	1	1	1
Tipperary, North Riding,	77	.	240	.	12	.	1	.	1	.
" South Riding,* . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tyrone,	229	70	218	153	32	14	1	.	2	1
Waterford, County and City,	32	38	235	209	7	5	1	1	1½	1½
Westmeath,	76	44	305	263	13	5	1	.	2	1
Wexford,	24	9	157	227	6	3	1	.	1½	1½
Wicklow,	162	44	312	140	25	5	2	2	2	2
Total Males,	3,610	.	.	.	438	.	37	.	.	.
Total Females, . . . . .	.	1,556	.	.	.	186	.	22	.	.
Total Males and Females,	5,166	.	.	.	574	.	59	.	.	.

* No school.

TABLE XI.—ACCOUNT of EXPENDITURE in the several

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	Average Cost of Ordinary Diet for each Prisoner, exclusive of Hospital.		Average No. of Prisoners Dieted Daily, exclusive of Hospital.	Nature of Fuel.	No. of Fires for use of Prisoners.	COST OF Prisoners' Ordinary Diet.	
	Per diem.	Per annum.				7.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	
	d.	£ s. d.				£ s. d.	
Antrim,	4.4	6 14 10	383	Coal and Coke.	17	2,581	10 8
Armagh,	5	8 0 9	64	Coal.	11	514	18 7
Carlow,	4	6 9 1	22	Coal and Turf.	12	142	0 2
Cavan,	4	5 12 2	28	Coal.	18	157	12 3
Clare,	5.3	8 1 2	28	Coal and Bog-deal.	10	221	14 7
Cork County,	4	6 4 10	158	Coal.	10	985	7 4
„ City,	4	6 13 6	140	Do.	14	934	9 7
Donegal,	5	7 18 9	30	Do.	26	238	3 7
Down,	4	6 1 2	61	Do.	20	369	12 5
Dublin County, . . .	6	9 0 11	100	Do.	18	904	12 10
Dublin City :							
Richmond B., . . .	5	7 16 10	318	Do.	•	2,498	10 9
Grangegorman P., .	4.4	6 16 5	174	Do.	15	1,186	16 6
Fermanagh,	6	8 12 2	22	Coal and Turf.	•	189	8 7
Galway County and Town, }	5.3	8 0 8	60	Do.	•	480	6 11
Kerry,	4	5 15 7	43	Coal.	23	248	9 2
Kildare,	5	8 3 11	88	Do.	•	680	2 6
Kilkenny County and City, }	6	8 11 10	38	Sea-coal and Turf.	•	324	10 4
King's,	6	8 7 11	44	Coal and Turf.	•	365	4 2
Leitrim,	5	7 3 9	17	Do.	•	122	4 2
Limerick County, . .	5	7 12 3	72	—	8	548	3 8
„ City,	5	7 3 4	72	Coal.	•	516	2 7
Londonderry,	6	8 8 3	70	Do.	•	588	15 5
Longford,	5.4	8 5 1	26	Coal and Turf.	29	214	17 10
Louth,	6	8 7 8	51	Coal.	•	425	6 3
Drogheda Town, . .	4	6 4 2	14	Do.	•	86	18 11
Mayo,	4	6 1 0	43	Coal and Turf.	•	260	3 8
Meath,	6	8 13 7	19	Do.	17	164	18 0
Monaghan,	4	6 15 4	31	Coal.	3	209	15 1
Queen's,	4	6 10 0	31	Do.	•	194	18 11
Roscommon,	5	7 15 11	28	Coal and Turf.	23	218	7 1
Sligo,	6	8 11 5	23	Coal.	21	197	1 7
Tipperary, N. Riding, .	5	8 1 5	43	Coal and Deal.	9	347	2 1
„ S. Riding,	4.5	6 19 3	75	Coal.	•	523	6 10
Tyrone,	5	7 12 1	52	Coal and Turf.	12	395	9 9
Waterford County and City, }	4	6 13 4	61	Coal.	20	407	5 4
Westmeath,	4	6 2 1	38	Coal and Turf.	38	255	3 2
Wexford,	5	7 15 0	42	Coal.	26	325	11 10
Wicklow,	5	8 0 0	43	Do.	14	344	2 11
Total 1874,	5	7 6 4	2,647		•	19,363	6 0
Total 1873,	5	7 2 10	2,520		•	17,998	9 1

• Thus marked (*) heated by hot air.

County and Borough Gaols, in the Year 1874. .

COST OF						COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.
Fuel for use of Prisoners.	Soap, Candles, and Gas.	Medicines, &c.	Prisoners' Diet, &c., in Hospital.	Extra Diet for Lunatics.	Extra Diet for Prisoners attendant on Lunatics.	
8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	14.
139 13 6	220 13 0	21 14 11	18 9 4	—	—	Antrim.
108 1 1	60 18 10	44 16 3	43 15 7	—	—	Armagh.
87 16 6	59 0 2	5 16 4	—	—	—	Carlow.
58 7 0	56 13 6	18 15 7	—	—	—	Cavan.
62 4 11	84 10 9	14 15 6	10 0 0	—	—	Clare.
151 4 5	110 9 1	7 11 10	9 12 6	—	—	Cork County.
112 9 2	42 8 0	17 10 0	29 19 5	—	—	" City.
132 8 9	25 11 10	0 17 4	1 0 1	—	—	Donegal.
165 12 5	63 13 3	—	3 1 3	—	—	Down.
195 6 4	171 2 7	29 3 8	56 12 7	—	—	Dublin County.
311 10 5	408 15 11	100 0 0	160 9 8	—	—	Dublin City:
267 7 8	241 9 7	80 0 0	217 4 9	—	—	Richmond B.
43 17 9	21 4 8	3 3 1	6 14 4	—	—	Grangegorman P.
101 18 6	64 18 1	11 4 2	103 8 9	—	—	Fermanagh.
						{ Galway County
						{ and Town.
129 9 10	34 14 10	5 12 9	27 18 11	—	0 15 8	Kerry.
98 12 7	137 1 5	12 9 0	3 0 5	—	—	Kildare.
117 5 2	54 6 4	37 16 1	21 12 3	—	—	{ Kilkenny County
165 1 5	68 3 0	18 17 5	—	—	—	{ and City.
						King's.
70 10 4	5 16 0	6 4 2	9 2 8	—	—	Leitrim.
142 9 3	138 14 10	32 1 9	28 17 1	—	—	Limerick County.
90 12 10	58 8 7	3 5 2	1 0 6	—	—	" City.
115 4 2	161 13 8	27 17 7	1 14 1	—	—	Londonderry.
85 16 11	62 12 5	17 5 11	15 10 4	—	—	Longford.
118 12 5	48 6 9	5 4 4	—	—	—	Louth.
17 14 11	8 16 2	5 12 4	—	—	—	Drogheda Town.
100 6 4	8 12 9	4 17 5	16 15 0	—	—	Mayo.
112 8 4	23 11 11	—	41 15 11	2 18 0	3 10 0	Meath.
60 10 0	26 10 6	6 7 7	—	—	—	Monaghan.
88 5 7	27 15 0	20 18 6	6 16 4	—	—	Queen's.
182 18 10	44 8 0	24 0 0	—	—	—	Roscommon.
65 10 8	12 8 4	7 4 6	10 16 10	—	—	Sligo.
141 18 5	86 11 0	11 2 7	7 17 4	—	—	Tipperary, N.R.
102 7 2	144 13 8	12 12 11	84 13 5	—	—	" S.R.
132 13 7	58 19 6	2 15 0	2 14 3	—	0 7 6	Tyrone.
127 1 8	180 7 1	27 3 7	18 10 6	—	—	{ Waterford County
						{ and City.
126 8 5	20 10 7	10 13 10	6 11 6	—	—	Westmeath.
86 8 11	172 8 0	2 0 0	—	—	—	Wexford.
121 18 4	46 8 6	8 2 1	5 6 8	—	—	Wicklow.
4,483 4 6	3,163 8 1	655 13 2	971 17 3	2 18 0	4 12 9	Total 1874.
5,911 3 2	3,076 8 5	619 16 6	902 19 9	1 5 2	0 14 1	Total 1873.

[continued.]

TABLE XI. *continued.*—ACCOUNT OF EXPENDITURE IN

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	COST OF,					
	Extra Diet for Children (not Criminals) of Female Prisoners.	Extra Diet for Prisoners not in Hospital.	Printing, Stationery, and Advertising.	Male Clothing.	Female Clothing.	Furniture, Bedding, and Straw.
15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim, . . .	8 15 8	40 17 6	65 5 8	376 12 0	127 8 9	82 13 2
Armagh, . . .	1 15 6	—	18 14 4	59 6 8	28 15 8	50 18 9
Carlow, . . .	—	—	20 15 10	36 4 2	17 5 0	33 5 9
Cavan, . . .	0 16 2	3 0 11	30 16 5	25 10 0	2 11 4	32 18 8
Clare, . . .	2 16 6	4 0 4	18 13 3	14 8 6	4 18 6	57 6 8
Cork County, . .	3 3 7	1 6 11	30 15 6	68 0 10	17 0 2	104 8 3
„ City, . . .	3 14 10	3 10 2	65 19 6	64 2 0	48 4 1	50 2 1
Donegal, . . .	0 10 0	0 7 10	28 2 11	31 4 6	1 16 0	69 1 0
Down, . . .	1 14 2	—	13 16 2	54 15 11	3 9 10	13 19 11
Dublin County, .	2 6 6	14 10 7	41 17 6	85 19 0	21 18 6	194 16 1
Dublin City:						
Richmond B., .	—	32 2 10	59 7 3	532 7 1	—	272 19 7
Grangegorman P.	60 5 2	28 9 2	38 13 11	113 7 5	251 14 6	249 4 10
Fermanagh, . .	2 11 0	0 17 7	10 12 0	12 13 0	2 10 9	11 10 8
Galway County } and Town, }	2 14 3	4 5 0	47 6 10	83 1 5	21 4 6	3 12 7
Kerry, . . .	1 12 11	16 0 4	12 14 1	11 1 6	4 14 6	19 5 2
Kildare, . . .	2 11 5	8 12 8	56 1 4	20 18 2	13 14 4	33 13 10
Kilkenny County } and City, }	2 13 0	12 19 0	38 6 6	31 7 2	6 6 5	21 3 4
King's, . . .	1 5 4	39 10 5	11 6 7	17 7 2	11 12 6	46 5 7
Leitrim, . . .	1 4 10	8 14 6	23 4 8	—	0 2 0	3 14 3
Limerick County, .	4 4 3	16 12 4	23 19 7	62 7 1	8 18 1	27 7 5
„ City, . . .	3 8 6	5 16 6	11 10 11	39 8 1	36 10 0	—
Londonderry, . .	4 10 3	—	46 14 4	52 1 3	19 5 9	56 16 10
Longford, . . .	0 1 9	2 18 3	42 16 4	37 10 0	3 0 1	17 15 4
Louth, . . .	—	—	25 11 2	55 0 0	5 2 5	14 0 6
Drogheda Town, .	0 11 6	0 14 11	5 9 7	—	—	1 18 0
Mayo, . . .	3 14 0	5 5 0	9 0 1	12 13 6	2 5 0	29 12 1
Meath, . . .	0 15 7	3 15 7	33 19 11	13 1 2	—	3 10 5
Monaghan, . . .	—	—	22 12 6	18 10 4	—	18 18 11
Queen's, . . .	7 7 0	0 11 5	27 9 3	22 19 2	3 8 1	6 1 9
Roscommon, . .	2 3 6	—	25 4 5	25 15 10	7 8 11	38 4 10
Sligo, . . .	—	0 6 11	31 12 1	12 5 5	1 9 11	49 14 11
Tipperary, N. Rid, .	0 14 9	4 16 4	40 6 11	45 0 5	1 2 11	17 14 2
„ S. Rid, . . .	12 6 5	—	33 15 2	58 5 10	49 4 3	84 15 6
Tyrone, . . .	1 7 10	1 16 7	38 10 5	24 3 5	19 18 5	101 0 3
Waterford County } and City, }	3 13 4	14 7 9	27 10 7	39 4 8	14 1 11	49 3 2
Westmeath, . . .	0 13 6	2 1 3	19 1 9	35 9 3	10 2 0	30 3 9
Wexford, . . .	5 17 3	9 19 8	53 0 10	21 8 11	12 3 8	41 4 5
Wicklow, . . .	1 0 6	4 18 9	25 16 10	54 12 1	17 14 5	52 18 6
Total 1874, . .	148 0 4	293 7 0	1,211 12 11	2,287 17 11	796 18 2	1,991 5 6
Total 1873, . .	135 13 2	344 3 8	1,132 18 9	2,254 9 6	830 7 3	1,950 8 8

the several County and Borough Gaols, in the Year 1874.

OST OF						COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.
Repairs of the Gaol.	Conveyance of Prisoners.	Rent and Taxes.	Contingencies, Postage, &c.	Superannuation Allowances.	Total Expense, exclusive of Officers.	
22.	23.	4.	25.	26.	27.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	28.
507 11 10	466 18 2	156 5 11	234 9 0	69 6 8	5,113 5 4	Antrim.
140 18 6	41 16 6	—	45 17 7	—	1,155 8 10	Armagh.
86 18 3	65 10 2	—	8 9 3	122 5 8	680 7 3	Carlow.
40 18 0	23 18 6	—	53 17 3	69 4 0	589 9 2	Cavan.
26 9 10	121 2 3	—	64 8 2	—	656 19 9	Clare.
439 0 2	73 4 4	—	447 6 0	—	2,448 10 11	Cork County.
137 5 7	100 19 9	42 8 3	307 10 4	—	1,960 12 9	" City.
98 5 5	171 16 9	1 12 11	38 15 10	20 0 0	859 14 9	Donegal.
190 19 8	48 15 0	0 5 7	35 17 2	—	965 12 9	Down.
237 9 8	85 19 3	0 18 6	174 18 0	101 18 10	2,319 10 5	Dublin County.
229 16 4	84 19 5	73 10 0	256 17 9	647 7 7	5,663 14 7	Dublin City :
913 10 11	66 12 11	58 4 1	131 7 4	655 10 7	4,559 19 4	Richmond B.
3 4 6	77 0 9	—	6 3 6	83 13 4	475 5 6	Grangegorman P.
165 12 0	35 12 9	—	20 13 4	126 10 5	1,272 4 6	Fermanagh.
33 11 1	817 15 9	42 17 6	63 2 1	120 16 8	1,092 13 4	{ Galway County and
121 19 9	84 11 6	—	32 12 11	58 4 0	1,364 5 10	{ Town.
62 1 9	114 18 4	0 1 0	26 0 0	106 4 6	977 6 2	Kerry.
93 19 6	130 1 10	—	106 13 9	16 13 4	1,087 2 0	Kildare.
27 17 11	127 12 0	—	33 19 1	140 19 9	581 6 4	{ Kilkenny County
51 14 5	262 10 2	—	196 5 4	28 6 8	1,577 11 11	{ and City.
36 6 5	7 11 1	—	70 9 0	77 3 4	959 13 6	King's.
103 6 9	273 18 4	3 15 0	45 16 5	66 11 8	1,568 1 6	Leitrim.
45 7 0	125 3 11	1 3 4	6 14 9	106 9 2	785 3 4	Limerick County.
167 7 2	72 15 11	—	12 3 9	28 17 10	978 8 6	" City.
1 5 6	10 12 1	—	3 5 9	—	142 19 8	Londonderry.
47 2 11	19 2 0	—	12 9 5	—	531 19 2	Longford.
98 9 11	36 13 0	—	93 16 11	131 7 6	764 12 2	Louth.
33 11 1	10 13 0	—	1 11 4	18 16 2	427 16 6	Drogheda Town.
39 12 8	111 3 9	—	40 2 8	—	596 10 1	Mayo.
230 17 4	67 12 4	—	6 13 9	27 10 0	851 4 10	Meath.
68 7 10	104 19 2	7 9 1	27 19 2	192 0 2	789 6 7	Monaghan.
192 13 2	309 9 2	4 7 10	109 18 3	—	1,230 15 4	Queen's.
192 12 3	185 11 10	—	103 1 2	—	1,616 6 5	Roscommon.
166 15 4	176 17 8	—	187 0 5	171 11 0	1,484 0 11	Sligo.
452 14 3	28 17 10	0 5 0	19 12 9	—	1,359 19 5	Tipperary, N. Riding.
234 5 11	96 7 1	3 10 0	9 8 9	20 0 0	880 5 9	" S. Riding.
196 14 1	154 12 1	207 11 6	49 16 11	55 8 2	1,364 6 3	Tyrone.
76 4 7	43 1 10	—	89 4 5	42 0 0	933 5 5	{ Waterford County
577 14 3	4,336 18 2	604 5 6	3,169 4 3	3,304 17 0	52,645 15 9	{ and City.
503 16 2	4,272 4 6	281 6 9	2,583 16 0	3,071 4 3	50,023 3 10	Westmeath.
						Wexford.
						Wicklow.
						Total 1874.
						Total 1873.

TABLE XI. *continued.*—ACCOUNT OF EXPENDITURE IN

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	SALARY OF						
	MALE						
	Local Inspectors.	Chaplains.			Medical Officers.		
		Protestant Episcopalians of Ireland. 32.	Presbyterian 33.	R. Catholic. 34.	Physicians. 35.	Surgeons. 36.	Apothecaries 37.
20.	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.	37.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim, . . .	180 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	—	87 10 0	15 0 0
Armagh, . . .	100 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	—	—	30 0 0
Carlow, . . .	80 0 0	30 0 0	—	30 0 0	—	—	—
Cavan, . . .	100 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	—	74 0 0	—
Clare, . . .	100 0 0	46 3 0	—	46 3 0	—	54 0 0	20 0 0
Cork County, . .	250 0 0	46 3 0	—	46 3 0	—	*94 0 0	—
„ City, . . .	100 0 0	46 3 0	—	46 3 0	—	55 0 0	10 0 0
Donegal, . . .	150 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	—	—	30 0 0
Down, . . .	100 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	—	—	27 13 10
Dublin County, .	150 0 0	65 0 0	65 0 0	65 0 0	—	150 0 0	—
Dublin City:							
Richmond B., .	800 0 0	50 0 0	33 6 8	100 0 0	225 0 0	275 0 0	—
Grangegorman P.		50 0 0	33 6 8	100 0 0		—	—
Fermanagh, . .		30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0		—	—
Galway County } and Town, }	130 0 0	46 3 0	—	46 3 0	—	74 0 0	—
Kerry, . . .	160 0 0	50 0 0	—	50 0 0	—	—	30 0 0
Kildare, . . .	89 9 7	45 0 0	—	45 0 0	—	65 0 0	—
Kilkenny County } and City, }	170 0 0	46 3 0	—	46 3 0	65 0 0	—	—
King's, . . .	90 0 0	40 0 0	—	40 0 0	—	—	20 0 0
Leitrim, . . .	100 0 0	30 0 0	—	30 0 0	45 0 0	—	20 0 0
Limerick County, .	100 0 0	50 0 0	—	50 0 0	44 0 0	—	30 0 0
„ City, . . .	60 0 0	40 0 0	—	40 0 0	—	40 0 0	—
Londonderry, . .	110 0 0	46 3 1	46 3 1	46 3 1	—	—	—
Longford, . . .	90 0 0	36 18 6	36 18 6	36 18 6	—	—	—
Louth, . . .	100 0 0	36 18 6	36 18 6	36 18 6	—	—	20 0 0
Drogheda Town, .	10 0 0	30 0 0	—	30 0 0	—	35 0 0	—
Mayo, . . .	100 0 0	46 3 0	—	46 3 0	50 0 0	—	30 0 0
Meath, . . .	50 0 0	50 0 0	—	50 0 0	—	74 0 0	—
Monaghan, . . .	92 6 2	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	74 0 0	—	—
Queen's, . . .	90 0 0	40 0 0	—	40 0 0	—	—	—
Roscommon, . . .	92 6 0	46 3 0	—	46 3 0	74 0 0	—	—
Sligo, . . .	100 0 0	30 0 0	—	30 0 0	60 0 0	—	21 0 0
Tipperary, N. Rid.,	100 0 0	50 0 0	—	50 0 0	—	53 0 0	21 0 0
„ S. Rid., . . .	150 0 0	50 0 0	—	50 0 0	—	74 0 0	—
Tyrone, . . .	150 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	—	—	20 0 0
Waterford County } and City, }	+170 0 0	50 0 0	—	50 0 0	80 0 0	—	—
Westmeath, . . .	75 0 0	40 0 0	—	40 0 0	—	37 10 0	35 0 0
Wexford, . . .	100 0 0	50 0 0	—	50 0 0	—	—	30 0 0
Wicklow, . . .	99 4 0	46 18 5	—	46 18 5	—	100 0 0	—
Total 1874, . .	4,208 5 9	1,639 19 6	551 13 5	1,729 19 6	717 0 0	1,343 0 0	409 13 10
Total 1873, . .	4,182 2 10	1,637 19 10	551 13 5	1,737 19 10	967 0 0	1,007 0 0	384 13 10

* Includes £20 for compounding medicine.

† Includes £30 as Secretary to Board, and £40 as Inspector of Bridewells.

the several County and Borough Gaols, in the Year 1874.

SALARY OF							COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.
OFFICERS.							
Governors.	Clerks.	Deputy Governors or Head Turnkeys.	Turnkeys.		School- masters.	Other Prison Officers.	
38.	39.	40.	No. 41.	Amount of Salary. 42.	43.	44.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
350 0 0	62 10 0	102 1 8	14	695 7 6	50 0 0	107 13 8	Antrim.
210 0 0	—	—	7	308 0 0	45 0 0	—	Armagh.
175 16 8	—	51 13 4	4	144 0 0	—	—	Carlow.
200 0 0	—	60 0 0	4	130 0 0	—	30 0 0	Cavan.
300 0 0	60 0 0	70 0 0	4	121 2 0	—	28 11 11	Clare.
350 0 0	64 11 4	98 11 0	11	422 3 5	—	78 1 4	Cork County.
250 0 0	15 10 0	90 0 0	11	505 3 4	—	—	" City.
223 0 0	64 0 0	—	6	228 12 3	—	33 8 1	Donegal.
200 0 0	—	120 0 0	8	295 0 0	—	—	Down.
313 10 11	—	110 0 0	11	439 14 8	—	—	Dublin County.
350 0 0	150 0 0	116 13 4	17	840 14 10	96 0 0	—	Dublin City :
93 2 5	183 13 8	—	2	36 10 0	—	149 13 4	Richmond B.
200 0 0	—	60 0 0	4	142 4 0	—	—	Grangegorman P.
300 0 0	60 0 0	65 10 0	8	371 10 0	—	—	Fermanagh.
200 0 0	—	50 0 0	9	354 8 0	—	44 12 0	{ Galway County
300 0 0	56 5 8	75 0 0	10	279 6 11	—	—	and Town.
300 0 0	58 0 0	47 18 8	6	234 10 10	—	—	Kerry.
230 0 0	—	80 0 0	6	185 0 0	—	31 17 0	Kildare.
200 0 0	—	50 0 0	5	190 14 4	—	—	{ Kilkenny County
350 0 0	70 0 0	75 0 0	6	305 16 8	—	45 13 7	and City.
155 0 0	—	55 0 0	5	186 3 2	—	94 4 4	King's.
184 0 0	69 0 0	104 0 0	5	200 0 0	44 0 0	34 0 0	Leitrim.
200 0 0	—	71 19 0	8	265 18 0	—	7 6 9	Limerick County.
150 0 0	25 0 0	50 0 0	5	175 0 0	35 0 0	—	" City.
100 0 0	—	—	3	85 0 0	—	—	Londonderry.
300 0 0	52 3 4	60 0 0	7	240 0 0	—	—	Longford.
206 0 0	—	99 15 0	5	202 10 0	—	135 10 0	Louth.
150 0 0	—	50 0 0	5	181 10 0	—	31 0 0	Drogheda Town.
200 0 0	—	60 0 0	3	110 8 4	—	98 1 8	Mayo.
200 0 0	60 0 0	—	5	192 0 0	—	45 0 0	Meath.
250 0 0	45 1 10	—	7	158 9 7	—	—	Monaghan.
250 0 0	—	90 0 0	5	159 11 8	—	80 0 0	Queen's.
250 0 0	75 6 8	107 1 8	10	451 1 8	—	—	Roscommon.
200 0 0	—	79 13 4	6	197 6 10	46 7 9	38 0 0	Sligo.
250 0 0	—	96 13 4	7	258 0 0	—	30 0 0	Tipperary, N. Rid.
220 0 0	—	90 0 0	9	289 16 8	20 0 0	—	" S. Rid.
183 2 0	78 17 8	36 3 7	6	221 5 3	—	—	Tyrone.
200 0 0	—	—	6	246 0 0	—	—	{ Waterford County
							and City.
							Westmeath.
							Wexford.
							Wicklow.
8,748 12 0	1,250 0 2	2,372 13 11	260	10,044 19 11	336 7 9	1,142 13 8	Total in 1874.
8,627 2 7	1,184 11 2	2,248 5 10	255	9,807 18 2	731 6 0	1,429 17 10	Total in 1873.

[continued.]

TABLE XI. *concluded.*—ACCOUNT of EXPENDITURE in

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLA.	SALARY OF				COST OF			
	FEMALE OFFICERS.				OFFICERS.			
	Matrons.	Assistant Matrons.	Hospital Nurses.	Other Prison Officers.	Salaries.	Rations.	Clothing.	
45.	46.	47.	48.	49.	50.	51.	52.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Antrim, . . .	52 0 0	111 10 10	32 11 8	95 0 0	2,041 5 4	148 17 9	112 11 0	
Armagh, . . .	45 0 0	35 0 0	30 0 0	—	918 0 0	48 10 6	36 15 6	
Carlow, . . .	58 0 0	15 0 0	16 19 7	20 16 0	602 5 7	214 8 3	29 15 6	
Cavan, . . .	40 0 0	16 0 0	—	—	740 0 0	137 3 7	24 7 6	
Clare, . . .	65 0 0	20 17 0	24 0 0	—	955 16 11	102 5 4	9 15 0	
Cork County, . . .	56 0 0	80 3 6	—	—	1,585 15 7	228 16 9	90 7 0	
„ City, . . .	53 0 0	97 6 6	27 6 0	0 16 8	1,296 8 6	139 6 2	86 3 4	
Donegal, . . .	44 0 0	29 0 0	20 0 0	—	947 0 4	24 10 5	49 1 9	
Down, . . .	32 10 0	32 10 0	12 2 1	—	939 15 11	73 18 3	40 1 1	
Dublin County, . . .	50 0 0	30 0 0	—	25 0 0	1,463 5 7	278 11 5	61 1 0	
Dublin City :								
Richmond B., . . .	—	—	—	371 6 8	2,508 1 6	523 9 1	200 2 6	
Grangegorman P., . . .	120 0 0	553 8 11	60 0 0	45 0 0	1,824 15 0	416 14 7	33 9 0	
Fermanagh, . . .	32 1 8	—	29 16 0	—	644 1 8	49 6 5	30 14 0	
Galway County and Town, . . .	58 0 0	27 10 0	14 0 0	—	1,167 16 0	86 9 7	74 8 0	
Kerry, . . .	45 0 0	20 0 0	31 16 0	—	1,035 16 0	140 2 7	62 2 0	
Kildare, . . .	45 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	—	1,050 2 2	280 11 3	74 5 0	
Kilkenny County and City, . . .	55 0 0	32 5 0	—	17 9 5	1,072 9 11	96 15 5	44 12 6	
King's, . . .	35 0 0	30 0 0	—	—	781 17 0	147 14 0	60 7 4	
Leitrim, . . .	40 0 0	—	20 0 0	—	725 14 4	82 11 7	40 8 8	
Limerick County, . . .	50 0 0	36 0 0	—	—	1,206 10 3	129 1 3	32 12 3	
„ City, . . .	50 0 0	35 0 0	16 10 0	—	771 17 6	49 5 0	32 0 0	
Londonderry, . . .	56 0 0	44 0 0	26 0 0	—	1,009 9 3	52 15 0	52 7 0	
Longford, . . .	44 5 0	40 19 0	—	—	831 3 3	109 1 4	49 9 0	
Louth, . . .	35 0 0	30 0 0	—	—	730 15 6	205 7 7	69 17 1	
Drogheda Town, . . .	20 0 0	—	—	—	310 0 0	93 3 1	—	
Mayo, . . .	45 0 0	35 0 0	25 0 0	7 10 0	1,036 19 4	208 15 0	27 1 11	
Meath, . . .	45 0 0	35 0 0	—	—	947 15 0	194 8 0	73 15 6	
Monaghan, . . .	35 0 0	25 0 0	—	—	728 16 2	74 4 0	34 18 0	
Queen's, . . .	25 0 0	25 0 0	18 15 0	—	707 5 0	72 4 3	66 14 0	
Roscommon, . . .	45 0 0	30 0 0	—	—	830 12 0	40 8 0	19 18 0	
Sligo, . . .	40 0 0	15 0 0	—	—	749 11 5	194 6 11	33 11 5	
Tipperary, N. Riding, . . .	48 0 0	24 0 0	24 0 0	—	949 11 8	184 9 11	58 1 11	
„ S. Riding, . . .	50 6 8	60 13 4	32 6 8	40 6 8	1,391 8 4	136 8 1	65 2 4	
Tyrone, . . .	51 0 0	71 0 1	—	—	973 8 0	—	65 13 8	
Waterford County and City, . . .	45 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	20 15 0	1,100 8 4	221 0 0	53 10 11	
Westmeath, . . .	33 2 6	22 10 0	18 2 6	—	916 1 8	107 13 10	61 17 1	
Wexford, . . .	45 0 0	34 6 5	—	—	828 14 11	191 13 9	55 9 10	
Wicklow, . . .	40 0 0	30 0 0	—	—	809 0 10	—	27 17 6	
Total 1874, . . .	1,703 5 10	1,774 0 7	524 5 6	644 0 5	39,129 10 9	5,464 7 11	2,040 5 1	
Total 1873, . . .	1,688 7 6	1,747 2 8	429 3 0	812 2 7	38,074 7 1	5,452 17 0	1,795 3 9	

* Of this, £731 4s. 8d. is payable by Galway Town.

† Of this £582 13s. 9d. is payable by Kilkenny City.

the several County and Borough Gaols, in the Year 1874.

			Total Expense of Gaols.	Profit from Sale of Work.	Net Expenditure.	Average Daily Number of Prisoners, Debtors included.	Average total Cost of each Prisoner.		COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.
Total.							Per diem.	Per Annum.	
53.			54.	55.	56.	57.	58.	59.	60.
£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		s. d.	£ s. d.	
2,302	14	1	7,415 19 5	1,102 11 4	6,318 8 1	339	0 11	16 4 7	Antrim.
1,003	6	0	2,158 14 10	61 13 1	2,097 1 9	69	1 8	30 7 10	Armagh.
846	9	4	1,528 16 7	—	1,526 16 7	22	3 9	69 8 0	Carlow.
901	11	1	1,471 0 3	9 19 6	1,461 0 9	29	2 10	51 5 4	Cavan.
1,067	17	8	1,724 17 0	29 6 10	1,695 10 2	29	8 3	57 19 4	Clare.
1,904	19	4	4,353 10 3	306 4 3	4,047 6 0	162	1 4	25 0 3	Cork County.
1,521	18	0	3,482 10 9	222 2 8	3,260 8 1	143	1 3	22 16 0	" City.
1,020	12	6	1,880 7 3	12 9 0	1,867 18 3	80	3 5	62 5 3	Donegal.
1,953	15	3	2,919 8 0	6 3 4	2,913 4 8	62	1 9	32 9 5	Down.
1,802	18	0	4,122 8 5	65 17 0	4,056 11 5	108	2 1	37 13 4	Dublin County.
3,231	13	1	8,895 7 8	410 1 2	8,485 6 6	321	1 5	26 8 8	Dublin City :
2,274	18	7	6,834 17 11	108 5 4	6,726 12 7	200	1 10	33 12 1	Richmond B.
724	2	1	1,199 7 7	26 7 9	1,172 19 10	22	2 11	53 6 4	Grangegorman P.
1,328	13	7	2,600 18 1	48 0 5	2,552 17 8*	67	2 2	38 6 3	Fermanagh.
1,238	0	7	2,380 12 11	15 4 5	2,315 8 6	47	2 9	49 5 6	Galway County
1,404	18	5	2,769 4 3	90 6 7	2,678 17 8	87	1 8	30 15 10	and Town.
1,213	17	10	2,191 4 0	—	2,191 4 0†	39	3 1	56 3 7	Kerry.
989	18	4	2,077 0 4	215 2 0	1,861 18 4	44	2 4	42 16 1	Kildare.
828	14	7	1,410 1 0	3 13 4	1,406 7 8	18	4 3	78 2 8	{ Kilkenny County
1,368	3	9	2,945 15 8	166 4 5	2,779 11 3	73	2 1	38 1 6	and City.
853	2	6	1,812 16 0	155 3 0	1,657 13 0	75	1 3	22 2 0	King's.
1,114	11	3	2,682 12 9	209 0 10	2,478 11 11	72	1 11	84 7 1	Leitrim.
989	13	7	1,774 16 11	9 3 1	1,765 13 10	29	8 4	61 10 5	Limerick County.
1,006	0	2	1,981 8 8	80 12 6	1,903 16 2	51	2 1	37 11 1	" City.
403	3	1	546 2 9	26 10 3	519 12 6	14	2 0	37 2 4	Londonberry.
1,272	16	3	1,804 15 5	4 8 3	1,800 7 2	47	2 1	38 6 1	Longford.
1,215	18	6	1,980 10 8	10 7 11	1,970 2 9	23	4 8	85 13 2	Louth.
837	18	2	1,265 14 8	8 3 1	1,257 11 7	31	2 3	40 11 4	Drogheda Town.
846	3	3	1,442 13 4	21 8 3	1,421 5 1	31	2 7	46 9 1	Mayo.
890	18	0	1,742 2 10	6 14 6	1,735 8 4	26	3 5	61 19 7	Meath.
977	9	9	1,766 16 4	12 9 3	1,754 7 1	26	3 9	67 9 6	Monaghan.
1,192	3	6	2,422 18 10	100 10 4	2,322 8 6	44	2 11	52 15 8	Queen's.
1,592	13	9	3,209 0 2	213 3 11	2,995 16 3	80	2 0	37 8 11	Roscommon.
1,039	1 8	2,523 2 7	90 4 10	2,432 17 9	58	2 6	45 18 0	Sligo.	
1,374	19 3	2,734 18 8	90 5 10	2,644 12 10‡	62	2 4	42 13 1	Tipperary, N. Riding.	
1,085	12 7	1,965 16 4	84 13 5	1,881 4 11	36	2 9	49 10 2	" S. Riding.	
1,075	18 6	2,440 4 9	26 19 4	2,413 5 5	43	3 1	56 2 6	Tyrone.	
886	18 4	1,770 3 9	—	1,770 3 9	43	2 3	41 3 4	{ Waterford County	
									and City.
									Westmeath.
									Wexford.
									Wicklow.
46,634 3 9			99,279 19 7	4,048 11 0	95,230 8 7	2,751	1 11	34 12 4	Total 1874.
45,922 7 10			95,945 11 8	3,876 1 9	92,269 9 11	2,658	1 11	34 14 8	Total 1873.

† Of this, £1,097 7s. 2d. is payable by the City of Waterford.

TABLE XII.—NUMBER of COMMITMENTS of JUVENILES, and NUMBER of INDIVIDUAL

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	COMMITMENTS.																
	CONVICTED												NOT CONVICTED AND UNTRIED.				
	AT ASSIZES AND QUARTER SESSIONS.				SUMMARILY.				BY COURTS MARTIAL, AND DESERTERS.								
	Under 12 Years.		12 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 12 Years.		12 and not exceeding 16 Years.		12 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 12 Years.		12 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 12 Years.		12 and not exceeding 16 Years.
Antrim,	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Armagh,			8		8	1	38	15		8	1	41	15	1		23	
Carlow,			1		9		9			9		10				1	
Cavan,							10	1				10	1			1	
Clare,			1				1					2		1			1
Cork County,			6		5		20	1		5		26	1				
" City,			3		3		28	1		3		31	1	2		1	1
Donegal,			3		9	1	44	20		9	1	47	20	4		9	2
Down,			1		2		5	1	5		2	11	1			1	
Dublin County,	1		2		1		8	1	1	1	1	11	1			2	
Dublin City :			5		3		34	5		3		39	5	6		16	1
Richmond B.,																	
Grangegorman P.,			27		11		178			11		205		17		111	
Fermanagh,		1		6		1		104			2		110		2		15
Galway,			1		1	1	1	1		1	1	2	1				
" {†			1	1			14	3				15	4	1		2	
Kerry,							13	1		1		13	1			3	1
Kildare,					2		20	4		2		20	4			3	
Kilkenny,			2		1		16	3		1		18	3			9	
King's,					2	1	9			2	1	9				1	
Leitrim,							6	3				6	3			2	
Limerick County,					2		2					2				1	
" City,			1		3		5					5					1
Londonderry,							38	1		3		37	1			4	
Longford,			1		1		15	4				16	4				
Louth,			1		1		13	2		1		16	3	1		6	
Drogheda Town,			1				5	3	1			7	3			3	
Mayo,					2	1	5	1		2	1	6	1	1			
Meath,			2		1	1	14	1		1	1	16	1			3	2
Monaghan,					1		6			1		6		1		1	1
Queen's,							3					3				1	
Roscommon,					2		6	2		2		6	2			2	1
Sligo,					1		1	2				1	2			2	1
Tipperary, N. Rid.,							4			1		4				5	
" S. Rid.,			4		8		6	1		3		6	1			3	1
Tyrone,							13	3		3		17	3	1			
Waterford,			2		1											2	
" {†			3		1		4			1		6					
Westmeath,					1		7			1		10				1	
Wexford,					2		14			2		14				2	
Wicklow,			1		8	1	5	1				5	1			1	
			1				21	1		8	1	22	1	2	1	3	
							7	2				8	2			3	
Total Males,	1		73		81		649		7	82		729		38		237	
Total Females,		1		10		12		188			13		198		3		28
Total M. and F.,	2		83		93		837		7	95		927		41		265	
	1,022									1,022				306			

* County prisoners.

† City or Town prisoners.

JUVENILES committed, to the several County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1874.

TOTAL NUMBER OF COMMITMENTS.				INDIVIDUALS COMMITTED IN 1874.														COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	
				Once.		Twice.		Thrice.		Four times.		Five times.		Eight times.		TOTAL NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS.			
Under 12 Years.		12 and not exceeding 16 Years.																	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
9	1	64	15	59	8	4	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	65	9	Antrim.	
9	.	11	.	20	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	.	Armagh.	
.	.	11	1	9	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	1	Carlow.	
1	.	2	1	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	Cavan.	
5	.	26	1	22	1	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	26	1	Clare.	
5	.	82	2	35	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	36	2	Cork County.	
13	1	56	22	61	19	4	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	65	21	" City.	
.	2	12	1	8	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	2	Donegal.	
1	1	13	1	14	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	2	Down.	
9	.	55	6	52	6	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	58	6	Dublin County.	
28	.	316	.	298	.	17	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	319	.	Dublin City:	
.	4	.	125	.	56	.	16	.	8	.	1	.	1	83	.	Richmond B.			
1	1	2	1	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	2	Grangegorman P.	
1	.	17	4	16	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	4	Fermanagh.	
1	.	16	2	17	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	17	2	* } Galway.	
2	.	23	4	18	4	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	21	4	Kerry.	
1	.	27	3	24	3	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	25	3	Kildare.	
2	1	10	.	12	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	1	* }	
.	.	8	3	6	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	3	† } Kilkenney.	
.	.	3	1	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	King's.	
.	.	5	1	3	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	1	Leitrim.	
3	.	44	1	34	1	3	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	38	1	Limerick County.	
.	.	15	4	15	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	4	" City.	
1	1	22	3	23	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	23	4	Londonderry.	
.	.	10	3	6	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	3	Longford.	
3	1	8	1	8	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	9	2	Louth.	
1	.	5	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	Drogheda Town.	
1	1	19	3	20	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	4	Mayo.	
2	.	7	1	9	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	1	Meath.	
.	.	4	1	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	Monaghan.	
2	.	8	3	10	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	3	Queen's.	
.	.	3	3	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	3	Roscommon.	
1	.	9	.	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	.	Sligo.	
.	.	9	2	6	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	7	2	Tipperary, N. Rid.	
4	.	20	3	22	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	23	3	" S. Rid.	
1	.	8	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	.	Tyrone.	
1	.	11	.	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	.	* }	
2	.	16	.	18	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	.	† }	
.	.	6	1	4	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	1	Westmeath.	
10	2	25	1	23	3	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	29	3	Wexford.	
.	.	11	2	11	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	2	Wicklow.	
120	.	966	.	936	.	56	.	10	.	2	.	.	.	1,004	.	Total Males.			
.	16	.	226	.	155	.	19	.	8	.	1	.	1	2	186	.	Total Females.		
136		1,192		1,091		75		18		3		1	2			Total M. & F.			
1,328				1,190														1,190	

TABLE XIII.—SENTENCES of PENAL SERVITUDE and IMPRISONMENT

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	PENAL SERVITUDE.		IMPRISONMENT FOR															
	7 Years.		12 Months and above 9.		9 Months and above 6.		6 Months and above 3.		3 Months and above 2.		2 Months and above 1.		1 Month and above 14 Days.		14 Days and above 7.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Antrim,	2	.	4	.	10	4	18	4		
Armagh,	1	.	2	.	5	.		
Carlow,	2	.	4	.		
Cavan,	2	.		
Clare,	1	.	1	.	3	.	19	1		
Cork County,	3	.	1	.	2	.	17	1		
" City,	1	.	2	.	.	.	1	1	6	4	15	6		
Donegal,	2	.	.	1	.	.	2	.		
Down,	1	.	2	1	7	1		
Dublin County,	1	.	.	.	4	2	28	3		
Dublin City:																		
Richmond B.,	2	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	6	.	31	.	91	.		
Grangegorman P.,	1	.	3	.	5	.	17	.	44	.	
Fermanagh,	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	1		
Galway, {*	4	1	6	1		
" {†	2	.	1	1	7	.		
Kerry,	2	.	5	.	9	.		
Kildare,	1	.	1	.	3	.	7	2		
Kilkenny, {*	2	.	.	.	.	.	2	3		
" {†	1	.	5	1		
King's,	1	1		
Leitrim,	1	.	4	.		
Limerick County,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	17	.	17	1		
" City,	2	.	1	.	1	.	4	2		
Londonderry,	1	.	2	.	5	1	6	2		
Longford,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.		
Louth,	2	.	2	.		
Drogheda Town,	1	1		
Mayo,	1	.	.	2	.	1	.	5	2		
Meath,	6	.		
Monaghan,	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.		
Queen's,	2	.	1	1		
Roscommon,	1	2		
Sligo,	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.		
Tipperary, N. Riding,	2	1	2	.		
" S. Riding,	1	.	2	.	3	.	7	2		
Tyrone,	1	.	1	.	1	.	2	.		
Waterford, {*	1	.	1	.	3	.	7	.		
" {†	1	.	3	.	5	.	.	.		
Westmeath,	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	1		
Wexford,	3	.	1	.	.	1	18	.		
Wicklow,	2	.	.	.	1	2	5	.		
Total Males,	1	.	2	.	1	.	3	.	30	.	35	.	124	.	337	.		
Total Females,	2	.	3	.	7	.	35	.	83	.		
Total M. and F.,	1	.	2	.	1	.	5	.	33	.	42	.	159	.	420	.		
																	1,026	

* County prisoners.

† City or Town prisoners.

passed on JUVENILE PRISONERS during the Year 1874.

IMPRISONMENT FOR								Sentence respited and not passed.		TOTAL.		Number of the foregoing ordered to be detained in Reformatories on expiration of Gaol sentence.		COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	
7 Days and above 48 Hours.	48 Hours.	24 Hours.	Unlimited.												
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
14	8	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	50	16	17	6	Antrim.	
11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	19	.	4	.	Armagh.	
4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	1	.	.	Carlow.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	Cavan.	
7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	81	1	7	.	Clare.	
11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	34	1	11	1	Cork County.	
27	5	4	5	.	1	.	.	.	.	56	22	12	4	" City.	
4	2	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	11	3	.	.	Donegal.	
2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	2	4	1	Down.	
8	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	42	5	17	5	Dublin County.	
56	.	14	.	8	.	.	.	7	.	218	.	62	.	Dublin City :	
.	29	.	14	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	114	.	28	Richmond B.	
1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	2	1	1	Grangegorman P.	
5	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	4	.	.	Fermanagh.	
3	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	14	1	6	2	{ * Galway.	
6	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	22	4	5	.	{ +	
4	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	18	2	4	1	Kerry.	
2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	3	.	.	Kildare.	
4	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	1	4	4	* } Kilkenny.	
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	1	1	{ King's.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	2	.	Leitrim.	
5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	40	1	10	1	Limerick County.	
4	1	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	15	4	3	2	" City.	
1	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	16	4	8	2	Londonderry.	
4	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	3	.	.	Longford.	
3	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	8	2	2	.	Louth.	
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	1	1	Drogheda Town.	
5	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	17	2	3	.	Mayo.	
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	6	.	Meath.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	3	.	Monaghan.	
4	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	2	.	1	Queen's.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	1	2	Roscommon.	
.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	2	.	Sligo.	
2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	1	2	.	Tipperary, N. Riding.	
4	1	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	20	3	5	2	" S. Riding.	
1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	2	.	Tyrone.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	.	8	.	{ * Waterford.	
3	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	16	.	.	.	{ +	
1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	5	1	.	1	Westmeath.	
8	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	30	2	10	.	Wexford.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	2	2	.	Wicklow.	
217	.	26	.	29	.	.	.	8	.	818	.	226	.	Total Males.	
.	60	.	20	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	214	.	66	Total Females.	
277		46		33				8		1,027		292		Total M. and F.	

TABLE XIV.—PARENTAGE, PREVIOUS RESIDENCE, EDUCATIONAL STATUS,

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	TOTAL NUMBER OF COMMIT- MENTS.		PARENTAGE.										INCLUDED IN FOREGOING							
			Having both Parents living.		Having both Parents dead.		Having Father dead.		Having Mother dead.		Could not be ascer- tained.		Having Step- Father.		Having Step- Mother.		Aban- doned by Parents.		Ab- sconded from Parents.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim, . . .	73	16	44	6	3	2	15	.	11	8	.	.	2	1	7	.	1	.	.	.
Armagh, . . .	20	.	14	.	.	.	4	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	1	.
Carlow, . . .	11	1	8	.	2	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cavan, . . .	3	1	2	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
Clare, . . .	31	1	23	1	3	.	4	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cork County, .	37	2	25	.	.	.	7	2	5	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
" City, . . .	69	23	49	17	2	1	13	3	5	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	2	.	.
Donegal, . . .	12	3	8	2	1	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Down, . . .	14	2	10	1	2	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.
Dublin County, .	64	6	46	1	9	2	2	3	7	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	3	.	.	.
Dublin City :																				
Richmond B. .	344	.	234	.	38	.	40	.	30	.	2	.	7	.	5	.	.	.	.	.
Grangegorman P.	.	129	.	73	.	6	.	36	.	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Fermanagh, . .	3	2	1	1	1	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Galway, . . .	18	4	14	2	.	.	2	1	2	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.
{ * †	17	2	11	2	1	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.
Kerry, . . .	25	4	14	3	1	.	5	1	5	.	.	.	3	.	1	.	.	.	1	.
Kildare, . . .	28	3	15	3	4	.	5	.	4	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	1	.	.
Kilkenny, . . .	8	3	3	4	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
{ * †	12	1	6	1	.	.	1	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
King's, . . .	3	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Leitrim, . . .	5	1	1	1	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Limerick County, .	44	1	23	.	5	.	14	1	2	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	5	.	.	.
" City, . . .	15	4	8	3	.	.	5	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Londonderry, . .	23	4	16	2	1	.	4	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.
Longford, . . .	10	3	5	1	1	.	4	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Louth, . . .	11	2	5	2	1	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.
Drogheda Town, .	6	.	1	.	3	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mayo, . . .	20	4	14	1	.	.	4	2	1	.	1	1	2	.	1	.	1	.	.	.
Meath, . . .	9	1	1	1	1	.	5	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	1	.
Monaghan, . . .	4	1	2	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Queen's, . . .	10	3	4	1	1	.	2	2	3	.	.	.	1	3	.	.	1	.	.	.
Roscommon, . . .	3	3	.	1	.	.	2	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sligo, . . .	10	.	5	.	1	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tipperary, N. Rid.	9	2	8	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
" S. Rid. . .	24	3	16	2	3	.	5	.	1	.	.	2	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.
Tyrone, . . .	9	.	4	.	1	.	3	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Waterford, . . .	12	.	5	.	3	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	4	.
{ * †	18	.	16	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Westmeath, . . .	6	1	3	.	.	1	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Wexford, . . .	35	3	24	1	1	.	4	2	6	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	.	.	.
Wicklow, . . .	11	2	4	.	1	.	4	2	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	2	.
Total Males, . .	1086	.	690	.	99	.	187	.	107	.	3	.	25	.	27	.	30	.	13	.
Total Females, .	.	242	.	133	.	13	.	65	.	28	.	3	.	4	.	1	.	4	.	1
Total M. and F. .	1,328		823		112		252		135		6		29		28		34		14	
	1,328		1,328																	

* County prisoners.

† City or Town prisoners.

and RELIGIOUS PROFESSION of JUVENILES committed in 1874.

COLUMNS.		PREVIOUS RESIDENCE.								EDUCATION ON COMMITTAL.								COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	
Illegitimate.		In County or Borough to which Gaol belongs.		In other Localities.		Could not be ascertained.				Read and Wrote.	Read Imperfectly.	Knew Spelling.	Knew Alphabet.	Wholly Illiterate.	Could not be ascertained.				
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
3	.	70	18	3	.	.	.	22	5	21	3	.	5	25	8	.	.	Antrim.	
.	.	17	.	3	.	.	.	4	.	1	.	3	.	4	.	.	.	Armagh.	
.	.	10	1	1	.	.	.	7	.	1	.	.	.	1	3	.	.	Carlow.	
.	.	2	.	1	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	Cavan.	
1	.	31	1	.	.	.	.	10	1	4	.	1	.	15	.	.	.	Clare.	
.	.	37	2	.	.	.	.	19	2	2	.	4	.	2	10	.	.	Cork County.	
.	.	69	23	.	.	.	.	22	1	19	6	16	11	7	5	.	.	" City.	
1	1	6	3	6	.	.	.	2	3	1	.	2	.	4	3	.	.	Donegal.	
.	.	12	1	2	1	.	.	9	.	1	.	1	1	1	2	1	.	Down.	
.	.	49	5	15	.	.	1	26	2	7	1	5	1	1	25	2	.	Dublin County.	
.	.	316	.	26	.	2	.	170	.	61	.	.	50	61	.	2	.	Dublin City:	
.	1	.	129	.	.	.	.	48	.	26	.	.	5	8	.	47	.	Richmond B.	
.	1	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	Grangegorman P.	
.	.	17	4	1	.	.	.	3	2	.	1	1	.	.	9	1	.	Fermanagh.	
2	.	17	2	.	.	.	.	7	.	1	.	1	.	.	8	2	.	* } Galway.	
1	1	25	4	.	.	.	.	16	1	1	.	4	.	.	4	3	.	† } Kerry.	
.	.	15	3	18	.	.	.	12	1	2	1	5	.	2	7	1	.	Kildare.	
2	.	6	3	2	.	.	.	4	2	.	1	.	.	.	4	.	.	* } Kilkenny.	
.	.	9	3	1	.	.	.	5	.	4	.	1	.	.	2	1	.	† } King's.	
.	.	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	3	.	.		
3	.	5	1	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	2	.	.	1	.	.	Leitrim.	
.	.	39	1	5	.	.	.	27	.	11	.	4	1	1	1	.	.	Limerick County.	
.	.	15	4	.	.	.	.	4	1	2	.	4	.	2	3	3	.	" City.	
.	.	22	4	1	.	.	.	5	.	8	1	2	.	1	1	6	2	Londonerry.	
.	.	9	2	1	.	1	.	4	.	4	.	.	.	.	2	3	.	Longford.	
.	.	9	.	2	2	.	.	1	.	8	.	4	.	3	.	2	.	Louth.	
.	.	5	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	2	.	.	2	.	.	Drogheda Town.	
.	.	15	3	4	.	1	1	10	1	1	2	1	.	6	.	2	1	Mayo.	
1	.	8	1	1	.	.	.	2	.	4	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	Meath.	
.	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	Monaghan.	
.	.	8	3	2	.	.	.	5	1	1	.	1	.	3	1	.	.	Queen's.	
.	.	3	2	.	1	.	.	1	1	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	Roscommon.	
.	.	10	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	Sligo.	
.	.	8	1	1	1	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	7	1	.	Tipperary, N. Rid.	
.	.	24	3	.	.	.	.	2	1	6	.	.	.	.	16	2	.	" S. Rid.	
2	.	8	.	1	.	.	.	3	.	2	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	Tyrone.	
.	.	11	.	1	.	.	.	4	.	1	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	* } Waterford.	
.	.	18	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	.	.	† } Westmeath.	
1	2	5	1	1	.	.	.	4	1	1	.	.	.	4	1	10	1	Wexford.	
1	1	35	2	.	1	.	.	8	1	3	.	10	.	4	1	10	.	Wicklow.	
1	1	8	2	3	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	5	.	8	2	.	.		
18	.	982	.	101	.	3	.	438	.	185	.	83	.	107	.	270	.	8	Total Males.
.	7	.	281	.	8	.	3	.	77	.	44	.	21	.	19	.	81	.	Total Females.
25	.	1,213	.	109	.	6	.	515	.	229	.	104	.	126	.	351	.	8	Total M. and F.
		1,828						1,828											

[continued.]

TABLE XIV. *concluded*—PARENTAGE, PREVIOUS RESIDENCE, EDUCATIONAL STATUS, and RELIGIOUS PROFESSION OF JUVENILES committed in 1874.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	RELIGION.										TOTAL NUMBER OF COMMITTEES.	
	Protestant Episcopalians of Ireland.		Presbyterian.		Roman Catholic.		Other Religious.		Could not be ascertained.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	25	3	14	2	34	11	.	.	.	.	73	16
Armagh,	8	.	.	.	12	.	.	.	.	.	20	.
Carlow, . . . .	.	.	.	.	11	1	.	.	.	.	11	1
Cavan, . . . .	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	3	1
Clare, . . . .	.	.	.	.	31	1	.	.	.	.	31	1
Cork County, . .	1	.	.	.	36	2	.	.	.	.	37	2
" City,	3	1	.	.	66	22	.	.	.	.	69	23
Donegal,	1	.	.	.	11	3	.	.	.	.	12	3
Down,	4	.	2	1	8	1	.	.	.	.	14	2
Dublin County, .	7	.	.	.	57	6	.	.	.	.	64	6
Dublin City :												
Richmond B., .	19	.	.	.	322	.	1	.	2	.	344	.
Grangegorman P.,	.	3	.	.	.	126	.	.	.	.	.	129
Fermanagh, . . .	3	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	3	2
Galway,	{	.	.	.	18	4	.	.	.	.	18	4
{ †	.	.	.	.	17	2	.	.	.	.	17	2
Kerry, . . . .	.	.	.	.	25	4	.	.	.	.	26	4
Kildare,	2	.	.	.	26	3	.	.	.	.	28	3
Kilkenny, . . .	{	.	.	.	8	3	.	.	.	.	8	3
{ †	.	.	.	.	12	1	.	.	.	.	12	1
King's, . . . .	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	3	1
Leitrim, . . . .	.	.	.	.	5	1	.	.	.	.	5	1
Limerick County,	.	.	.	.	44	1	.	.	.	.	44	1
" City, . . . .	.	.	.	.	15	4	.	.	.	.	15	4
Londonderry, . .	2	.	3	.	18	4	.	.	.	.	23	4
Longford, . . . .	.	.	.	.	10	3	.	.	.	.	10	3
Louth, . . . .	.	.	.	.	11	2	.	.	.	.	11	2
Drogheda Town,	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	6	.
Mayo, . . . .	.	.	.	.	20	4	.	.	.	.	20	4
Meath, . . . .	.	.	.	.	9	1	.	.	.	.	9	1
Monaghan, . . .	1	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	4	1
Queen's,	1	.	.	.	9	3	.	.	.	.	10	3
Roscommon, . . .	.	.	.	.	3	3	.	.	.	.	3	3
Sligo, . . . .	.	.	.	.	10	.	.	.	.	.	10	.
Tipperary, Nth. Riding,	1	.	.	.	8	2	.	.	.	.	9	2
" Sth. Riding,	1	.	.	.	23	3	.	.	.	.	24	3
Tyrone,	2	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	9	.
Waterford, . . .	{	.	.	.	12	.	.	.	.	.	12	.
{ †	.	.	.	.	18	.	.	.	.	.	18	.
Westmeath, . . .	1	.	.	.	5	1	.	.	.	.	6	1
Wexford, . . . .	.	.	.	.	35	3	.	.	.	.	35	3
Wicklow,	1	.	.	.	10	2	.	.	.	.	11	2
Total Males, . .	93	.	19	.	981	.	1	.	2	.	1,086	.
Total Females, .	.	8	.	3	.	231	.	.	.	.	.	243
Total M. and F., .	91		22		1,212		1		2		1,328	
	1,328											
	1,328											

* County prisoners.

† City or Town prisoners.

TABLE XV.—NUMBER of COMMITMENTS undergone by the JUVENILES, *i.e.*, Prisoners not exceeding 16 years, committed in 1874, from their *first* commitment in any year to the 31st December, 1874.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLA.	COMMITTED									
	Once.		Twice.		Thrice.		Four Times.		Five Times and Upwards.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	55	8	6	.	9	.	2	.	.	1
Armagh,	20	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Carlow,	9	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cavan,	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Clare,	22	1	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Cork County,	35	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
City,	57	19	8	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
Donegal,	8	1	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	.
Down,	13	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Dublin County,	49	6	7	.	1	.	1	.	.	.
Dublin City :										
Richmond B.,	285	.	20	.	5	.	2	.	2	.
Grangegorman P., . . . . .	.	56	.	16	.	8	.	1	.	2
Fermanagh,	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Galway,	14	4	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
{ * †	17	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kerry,	18	4	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Kildare,	23	3	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
{ * †	4	2	1	1	1	.	1	.	.	.
Kilkenny,	10	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
King's,	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Letterkenny,	3	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Limerick County,	28	1	9	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
City,	15	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Londonderry,	21	4	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Longford,	5	3	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Louth,	8	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Drogheda Town,	5	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mayo,	19	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Meath,	9	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Monaghan,	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Monaghan,	10	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
{ * †	2	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
{ * †	9	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
{ * †	6	3	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
{ * †	20	3	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
{ * †	7	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
{ * †	11	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
{ * †	14	.	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
{ * †	4	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
{ * †	23	3	6	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
{ * †	11	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total Males,	892	.	88	.	20	.	9	.	5	.
Total Females, . . . . .	.	153	.	21	.	8	.	1	.	3
Total M. and F.,	1,085		109		28		10		8	
	1,190									

* County prisoners.

† City prisoners.

TABLE XVI.—NUMBER OF COMMITMENTS, &c., to each of the undermentioned BRIDEWELLS during the Year ending 31st Dec., 1874.

COUNTIES AND BRIDEWELLS.	Number in each Bridewell at Unlock on 1st January, 1874.		Number of direct Commitments to each during 1874.		Of whom were Drunkards.		Number sent from Bridewell to County Gaol.		Number of Prisoners admitted to each Bridewell on route from County Gaol.		Number in custody in each Bridewell at Lock-up on 31st Dec., 1874.		Number supported at Public Expense during 1874.		Number of Meals actually issued.	Cost of Meals.	Cost of Straw, Fuel, &c.	Amount of Incidental Expenses.	Amount of Salaries during the Year. Keepers and Matrons.	TOTAL.	Cost of Dietary per head per day, including both Saxes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.							
ANTRIM: Antrim, . Ballymena, . Ballymoney, .	.	1	64	30	24	22	6	2	.	.	1	5	197	33	784	8 5 5	20 18 4	1 15 0	35 0 0	65 18 9	5
	.	1	181	40	134	29	19	9	.	.	1	.	137	43	1,014	10 11 3	17 0 11	6 6 11 1/2	40 0 0	78 19 1 1/2	5
	.	1	65	42	43	33	4	.	.	.	.	.	65	43	648	5 14 2	12 2 9	5 14 5	35 0 0	58 11 4	5
	.	2	310	112	201	84	29	11	.	.	2	3	332	123	2,356	24 10 10	50 2 0	13 16 4 1/2	110 0 0	198 9 2 1/2	.
ARMAGH: Ballybot, . Lurgan, . Markethill, . N.T. Hamilton, .	.	.	73	28	13	13	38	19	.	.	.	.	78	28	789	6 5 0	14 0 0	5 15 6	30 0 0	56 0 6	5 1/2
	.	.	257	100	70	29	137	70	.	.	.	.	266	98	1,323	17 17 11	14 0 0	6 0 11	35 0 0	72 18 10	6 1/2
	.	.	33	15	8	.	15	7	.	.	.	.	31	15	174	1 10 1	11 0 0	22 8 8	25 0 0	59 18 9	6 1/2
	.	.	36	8	27	3	7	3	.	.	.	.	36	8	174	2 9 8	11 0 0	7 17 6	25 0 0	46 7 2	6 1/2
CLARE: Balleborough, . Ballyconnell, . Cooteshill, .	.	.	399	151	124	45	197	99	.	.	.	.	411	149	2,409	28 2 8	50 0 0	42 2 7	115 0 0	285 5 3	.
	.	.	16	3	6	1	7	2	.	.	1	.	20	5	168	1 15 10 1/2	6 0 0	2 6 10 1/2	30 0 0	40 2 9	5 1/2
	.	.	6	1	1	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	4	1	49	0 8 9	6 0 0	3 9 11	30 0 0	39 18 8	5 1/2
	.	.	17	7	14	1	.	1	.	.	1	1	17	7	168	1 12 11	6 0 6	3 10 10	30 0 0	41 3 9	5
CLARE: Ennistimon, . Kilaloe, . Kilrush, . Sirrilebridge, . Tulla, .	.	.	38	11	21	2	8	3	.	.	1	2	41	13	375	3 17 6 1/2	18 0 0	9 7 7 1/2	90 0 0	121 5 2	.
	2	36	11	13	3	12	9	.	.	.	1	37	12	349	4 2 10 1/2	6 0 0	3 7 11	25 0 0	38 10 9 1/2	6	
	1	73	7	30	2	33	1	.	.	2	.	73	7	340	4 5 6	8 10 0	1 5 6	20 0 0	34 0 6	6	
	1	26	6	14	3	20	3	.	.	.	.	47	9	611	5 9 7 1/2	7 9 2	2 13 0	25 0 0	50 11 9 1/2	6	
CLARE: Ennistimon, . Kilaloe, . Kilrush, . Sirrilebridge, . Tulla, .	.	.	12	1	3	1	7	.	.	.	.	7	1	75	0 18 9	8 10 0	0 5 10	20 0 0	29 14 7	6	
	.	.	16	7	5	4	23	1	.	.	1	38	7	170	2 2 6	9 0 0	0 10 7	20 0 0	31 13 1	6	
	3	163	32	65	13	95	18	.	.	2	2	202	36	1,545	16 13 8 1/2	39 9 2	8 2 10	120 0 0	184 10 8 1/2	.	
	.	.	42	16	15	9	28	17	48	8	.	.	43	16	310	1 19 7	17 0 8	20 7 0	34 19 6	74 6 9	3 1/2
CORK: Bandon, . Blackwater, . Cork, .	.	.	40	69	14	1	13	6	.	.	.	.	37	6	279	2 7 3	11 6 0	0 8 9	32 13 0	53 14 0	4 1/2
	.	.	27	4	43	1	30	9	.	.	1	.	57	5	506	2 8 0	10 15 0	0 4 9	27 13 0	45 19 9	3
	.	.	27	4	43	1	30	9	.	.	1	.	57	5	506	2 8 0	10 15 0	0 4 9	27 13 0	45 19 9	3
	.	.	27	4	43	1	30	9	.	.	1	.	57	5	506	2 8 0	10 15 0	0 4 9	27 13 0	45 19 9	3

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TABLE XVI.—NUMBER OF COMMITMENTS, &c., to each of the undermentioned BRIDEWELLS during the Year 1874—continued.

COUNTIES AND BRIDEWELLS.	Number in each Bridewell on 1st January, 1874.	Number of direct Commit- ments to each Bridewell, during 1874.	Of whom were Drunkards.	Number sent from each Bridewell to County Gaol.	Number of Prisoners admitted to each Bridewell on route to other Bridewells to the County Gaol.	Number in custody in each Bridewell well at Lock-up on 31st Dec., 1874.	Number supplied at Public Expense during 1874.	Number of Meals actually issued.	Cost of Meals, Scales, Candles, Fuel, &c.	Amount of Incidental Expenses.	Amount of Salaries during the Year. Kepons and Matrons.	TOTAL.	Cost of Dietary per head per day, includ- ing both Scales.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	d.
KERRY:													
Caherciveen,	68	16	29	5	27	7	68	16	356	4 5 7	8 0 0	17 3 8	39 9 3
Castlesland,	74	9	21	2	34	4	74	9	280	3 1 6	8 0 0	7 17 2	23 18 8
Dingle,	17	1	13	1	1	1	14	1	36	0 8 10	8 0 0	7 5 7	25 14 5
Kenmare,	58	6	9	5	35	2	58	6	209	3 11 11	8 0 0	11 19 2	32 11 1
Killarney,	143	29	38	10	85	27	173	31	732	9 8 6	10 0 0	14 7 3	53 10 9
Listowel,	75	11	45	7	7	7	69	7	564	6 17 7	10 0 0	10 9 10	57 7 8
Milltown,	14	2	1	1	1	1	5	2	54	0 12 8	8 0 0	9 6 6	32 19 2
Tarbert,	8	1	6	1	1	1	5	1	23	0 5 5	8 0 0	3 6 7	21 12 0
	457	75	161	30	190	43	466	73	2,244	27 7 0	68 0 0	81 15 9	293 2 9
KILKENNY:													
Callan,	42	3	29	2	4	4	39	3	163	2 0 9	8 2 10	0 14 9	25 18 4
Thomastown,	11	2	7	2	3	2	7	2	46	0 11 6	6 0 0	0 15 1	30 0 0
Uringford,	6	2	2	2	2	2	4	2	113	0 18 10	6 0 0	0 2 3	27 6 7
	59	7	36	2	8	2	50	7	322	3 11 1	20 2 10	1 12 1	85 6 0
KING'S:													
Parsonstown,	54	21	20	7	28	12	99	28	1,789	20 5 44	44 9 64	36 14 2	166 1 1
LUTHER:													
Bellisamore,	18	2	1	1	9	1	7	2	79	0 13 5	3 8 0	6 10 7	50 12 0
Manerhamilton,	19	4	1	1	10	1	3	2	21	0 3 1	5 2 0	7 8 7	53 12 8
	34	6	1	1	19	2	10	4	100	0 16 6	8 10 0	13 19 2	103 5 8
LIMERICK:													
Bruff,	123	12	21	4	64	7	118	12	749	6 7 4	17 12 3	5 5 8	64 5 3
Rathkeale,	36	8	1	1	10	7	39	12	376	2 12 9	23 0 2	12 2 8	77 15 2
	140	20	21	4	74	14	147	24	1,119	9 0 1	40 12 5	17 7 11	142 0 5

LONDONDOFF:		49	19	19	12	12	3	1	2	49	12	449	5 14 9	9 10 0	4 19 2	20 0 0	50 2 2	6
Gallesboro,		39	9	16	6	23	1	1	2	45	13	509	4 25 1	9 10 0	4 11 54	30 0 0	48 15 0	6
Magherafelt,		18	10	7	6	6	3	1	2	18	10	214	2 13 6	9 10 0	2 11 24	30 0 0	44 14 54	6
Newtownkinnady,		100	20	42	24	41	7	1	4	112	41	1,039	13 2 7	20 10 0	12 2 1	90 0 0	143 14 8	1
LOUTH:		141	18	139	15	7	8	1	1	99	18	391	4 1 6	6 0 0	20 17 11	24 16 11	98 16 4	5
Ardee,																		
MAYO:		29	9	1	1	11	4	1	1	25	9	231	2 18 64	6 0 0	1 2 0	15 0 0	25 0 64	5
Ballina,		20	2	8	4	4	1	1	3	23	2	133	1 7 84	6 0 0	0 13 4	15 0 0	23 1 04	5
Bellmullet,		28	6	5	1	10	1	1	1	30	6	317	3 5 24	6 0 0	0 0 0	13 0 0	23 5 24	5
Swineford,		27	9	2	13	2	10	1	2	40	10	444	4 13 64	6 0 0	0 13 84	15 0 0	26 9 2	5
Westport,		18	10	3	11	10	1	1	1	8	8	31	0 6 5	6 0 0	0 13 0	15 0 0	21 13 5	5
MEATH:		113	34	19	4	49	16	1	6	132	25	1,104	11 10 4	20 0 0	3 5 04	75 0 0	119 15 44	1
Kells,		24	9	6	1	20	5	1	1	41	12	254	2 18 74	13 1 0	11 1 10	40 0 0	67 1 54	5-5
Navan,		19	3	4	3	7	1	1	1	13	3	217	2 7 54	13 3 104	41 13 84	40 0 0	99 15 74	5-5
MONAGHAN:		43	2	10	4	27	6	1	1	59	16	471	5 6 1	26 9 104	53 1 12	80 0 0	160 17 04	1
Carrickmacross,		27	12	15	3	2	4	1	1	26	10	386	3 12 4	9 0 0	4 12 0	40 0 0	57 4 4	64
Castleblayney,		50	23	16	7	46	17	10	7	47	21	377	3 2 10	9 0 0	4 7 3	40 0 0	56 10 1	6
Clones,		35	13	19	8	12	9	1	1	31	13	227	1 17 10	9 0 0	4 10 6	40 0 0	53 8 4	54
ROSCOMMON:		112	43	50	13	60	30	10	7	104	43	980	8 13 0	27 0 0	13 9 9	130 0 0	169 2 9	1
Athlone,		28	1	5	1	10	1	1	1	36	1	367	3 7 5	7 1 4	3 1 2	15 0 0	28 9 11	64
Boyle,		33	5	1	1	14	3	1	1	31	5	265	3 13 9	6 0 0	0 19 8	13 0 0	34 13 5	5
Castlereagh,		44	28	18	13	14	12	1	1	48	23	592	7 7 10	6 0 0	5 4 0	15 0 0	33 11 10	74
Strokestown,		49	7	13	2	14	1	1	2	49	9	563	5 9 8	6 0 0	5 17 4	20 0 0	37 7 0	64
		103	51	35	21	52	17	1	4	151	59	2,096	12 18 8	25 1 4	15 2 2	65 0 0	124 2 2	1

6-3 for 3 meals, 4-5 for 2 meals.

TABLE XVI.—NUMBER OF COMMITMENTS, &c., to each of the undermentioned BRIDEWELLS during the Year 1874—continued.

COUNTIES AND BRIDEWELLS.	Number in each Bride- well at Unlock on 1st January, 1874.		Number of direct Commit- ments to each Bridewell during 1874.		Of whom were Drunkards.		Number sent from each Bridewell to County Gaol.		Number of Prisoners admitted to each Bridewell on routes from other Bridewells to the County Gaol.		Number in custody in each Bride- well at Lock-up on 31st Dec., 1874.		Number supported at Public Expense during 1874.		Number of Males & Females.		Cost of Meals.		Cost of Straw, Candles, Fuel, &c.		Amount of Incidental Expenses.		Amount of Salaries during the Year. Keepers and Matrons.		TOTAL.		Cost of Dietary per head per day, including both Sexes.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
SLEICO:																															
Ballymore,	7	1	.	1	16	1	19	2	31	0	6	5½	6	0	0	4	5	0	40	0	0	50	11	5½	5
TIPPERARY,																															
NORTH RIDING:																															
Borrisokane,	4	.	.	.	2	3	.	23	0	3	7	7	14	4	4	3	4	40	0	0	52	1	3	5.5 & 5
Newport,	12	.	1	3	3	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	268	2	2	0½	6	13	1½	5	14	6½	40	0	0	52	8	6	5.5 & 5
Roscrea,	23	3	6	14	2	17	3	.	8	16	6	1	16	6	1	9	5	7	40	0	0	68	13	8½	6 & 5.5
Templemore,	5	.	99	38	37	18	44	26	.	.	1	96	38	908	8	6	11½	23	5	3	9	14	0	40	0	0	81	6	2½	6.5 & 6.2	
Thurles,	1	.	113	24	45	7	73	10	.	.	.	94	19	1,382	10	18	0	17	15	3	13	8	6½	60	0	0	102	1	9½	5.5 & 5.2	
	6	.	291	65	89	25	135	33	.	.	3	1	209	60	2,481	21	10	7	70	14	16½	42	6	0	230	0	0	304	11	5½	.
TIPPERARY,																															
SOUTH RIDING:																															
Caher, . . . . .	.	.	36	15	21	5	6	1	.	.	.	35	15	243	2	14	0½	24	18	2½	21	12	7	45	0	0	94	5	2	5.7
Carrick-on-Suir,	4	.	153	33	76	12	80	24	.	.	.	145	33	1,276	12	2	3	13	6	10	24	16	2	45	0	0	105	5	3	6.5	
Cashel,	1	.	44	12	35	2	46	8	.	.	.	96	20	557	6	16	0	46	6	1	48	13	6	50	0	0	150	15	7	5	
Clogheen,	2	1	41	8	16	.	9	8	.	.	.	59	11	514	4	1	6	27	8	4	30	11	10	45	0	0	107	1	8	5.2	
Tipperary,	5	.	198	44	130	26	14	7	.	.	.	182	44	2,160	28	11	0	42	5	7	57	11	2	60	0	0	188	7	0	6.5	
	12	1	472	112	278	45	185	43	.	.	.	517	123	4,749	53	4	9½	154	5	0½	193	5	7	245	0	0	645	15	5	.	
TYRONE:																															
Clogher, . . . . .	.	.	38	11	21	2	9	1	.	.	1	38	10	739	6	3	1½	27	12	10½	6	1	1	77	19	4	117	16	4½	5.2
Dungannon, . . . . .	.	.	96	36	45	18	25	14	.	.	1	86	35	1,569	12	4	9	19	13	4	14	19	3	111	14	4	151	12	1	4.7
	.	.	134	47	66	20	34	15	.	.	2	194	45	2,346	18	7	10½	40	6	2½	21	0	9	189	13	8	209	8	5½	.	

WATERFORD: Dungarvan, Lismore,	1	110	22	33	19	48	16	.	.	2	169	61	1,227	16	4	10	12	0	63	16	0	65	0	0	107	18	2	4	
	.	28	4	10	.	1	.	.	.	.	20	4	312	1	11	3	7	0	16	9	2	35	0	0	42	6	5	3
	1	123	37	43	19	49	18	.	.	3	199	65	2,139	17	16	0	17	18	0	104	5	8	90	0	0	229	19	8	.
	
WATERFORD: Moss,	1	43	10	.	.	8	3	.	.	1	36	7	446	3	10	31	9	5	2	15	8	0	52	15	31	80	19	2	41
	
	
	
WEXFORD: Enniscorthy, Gorey, New Ross,	1	28	9	4	.	12	9	.	.	.	21	10	340	5	16	8	4	7	0	4	6	2	40	0	0	54	9	10	6
	.	17	5	5	1	5	2	.	.	.	17	5	370	2	18	31	4	8	6	2	13	3	40	0	0	50	0	04	6
	1	60	20	12	1	30	10	.	.	.	56	21	1,004	9	0	01	2	5	9	1	6	8	40	0	0	52	13	51	5
	
WICKLOW: Ballinglass, Tinahely,	1	2	105	34	21	2	47	31	.	.	94	36	1,664	17	15	0	11	1	3	8	6	1	120	0	0	157	2	4	.
	
	
	
WICKLOW: Ballinglass, Tinahely,	3	90	11	13	.	53	4	.	.	1	89	11	2,597	30	9	3	56	5	0	103	6	0	95	0	0	374	19	3	51
	1	11	7	.	1	4	6	.	.	.	11	7	303	3	2	31	6	0	0	3	15	31	30	0	6	42	17	7	61
	4	101	18	13	1	57	10	.	.	1	100	18	2,900	23	11	61	62	5	0	107	0	31	125	0	0	317	16	10	.
	
Total, 1874,	43	5,971	1,433	1,921	5,118	2,194	648	146	289	64	5,308	1,448	50,285	473	4	73	1,207	13	101	1,183	10	01	9,274	13	51	6,343	0	92	.
	51	5,704	.	2,439	5,118	2,706	175	175	175	81	5,308	1,448	50,285	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	80	17	4,484	1,949	1,650	1,211	723	216	71	46	11	1,451	48,200	200	0	91	1,206	13	0	961	12	01	9,285	5	31	5,303	10	71	.
	67	5,728	.	2,189	.	2,648	.	289	.	57	5,308	1,451	48,200	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total, 1873, Decrease in 1874, Increase in 1874,	16	973	.	303	130	.	.	111	.	.	200	.	7,197	76	4	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	49	7	11	306	19	11	.
	
	
	

† 84d. with supper.

* Inclusive of £55 7s. 6d. for conveyance of prisoners.

TABLE XVII.—NUMBER of PRISONERS in each of the County and Borough Gaols, on the night of the 31st of December, 1874, by Classes, the Number of them Sick in Hospital, and the Number of Children (not Criminals) of Female Prisoners.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	DEBTORS.				CRIMINALS, &c.				Under Rule of Penal Servitude.		Lunatics.		TOTAL.		Of whom Sick in Hospital.		Children of Prisoners.	
	Master and Mistress.		Poor.		Tried.		Untried.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,			2		234	133	17	1					253	134			2	1
Armagh,					36	14	9		2				47	14	2		1	
Carlow,					8	3	3	1					11	4				1
Cavan,					25	6	4	1					29	6				
Clare,					9		3	1					12	10	1		1	
Cork County,					98	16	19	6					117	21			2	1
" City,					72	52	10	2					82	54		2		1
Donegal,					16	1	7	2					22	3	2			
Down,					33	21	3	3					36	24				
Dublin County,	1	1	3	3	63	18	6	4					73	26	5	1		1
Dublin City:																		
Richmond B.,					211		50						261		13			
Grangegorman P.,					75	130		11					70	141	6	14	1	1
Fermanagh,					12	3		1					12	4		2	1	1
Galway County and Town,	1	1	1		34	11	11	3					47	17	2	2		
Kerry,					82	5	4	3					36	3	3			
Kildare,					37	7	17	2	1	1			55	10	2	1		
Kilkenny County and City,					17	8		2					17	10				
King's,					18	3	5						23	3				
Leitrim,					9	1	2	3					11	4				
Limerick County, " City,			2		48	10	6	2					54	12				1
Londonderry,					35	20	9	2					46	22				
Longford,					37	15	5	3					42	18			1	
Louth,					21	1	3						24	1				
Louth, Drogheda Town,					26	9		3					26	12				
Mayo,					2	3	1	2					3	5				
Meath,					29	1	6	5					35	6				
Monaghan,					19	2	3	4					22	6	4			
Queen's,					20	5	5	1					25	6				
Roscommon,			1		21	3	5	2					26	5				
Sligo,					33	1	1	1					35	2				
Sligo,					10	3	5	1					15	4	1			
Tipperary, N. Riding, " S. Riding,			1		26	4	10	1					37	5				
" S. Riding,					28	23	15	5					43	27	2	4	2	
Tyrone,	1				25	16	3						29	16				1
Waterford County and City,					45	9	5						50	9	2			
Westmeath,					26	5	2	1					28	6				
Wexford,	1				30	6	6	3					37	9			1	
Wicklow,					47	3	8						55	3	1			
Total Males,	6				1,566		268		3				1,851		46		12	
Total Females,		2		3		577		84		1				667		26		9
Total M. and F., 1874,	8			11	2,143			352	4				2,518		72		21	
				19				2,495										

TABLE XVIII.—LIST OF PRISONS.

Counties, &c.	Site.	Classes of Prison.	Counties, &c.	Site.	Classes of Prison.
NORTH DISTRICT.			NORTH DISTRICT—continued.		
Antrim, .	Belfast, .	County Gaol & House of Correction.	Roscommon, .	Roscommon, .	County Gaol.
	*Antrim, .	Bridewell.		Athlone, .	Bridewell.
	Ballymena, .	ditto.		Boyle, .	ditto.
	Ballymoney, .	ditto.		Castlereagh, .	ditto.
				Strokestown, .	ditto.
Armagh, .	Armagh, .	County Gaol.	Sligo, .	Sligo, .	County Gaol.
	Ballybet, .	Bridewell.		Ballymote, .	Bridewell.
	Lurgan, .	ditto.			
	Markethill, .	ditto.			
	Newtownhamilton, .	ditto.			
Cavan, .	Cavan, .	County Gaol.	Tyrone, .	Omagh, .	County Gaol.
	Bailieborough, .	Bridewell.		*Clogher, .	Bridewell.
	Ballyconnell, .	ditto.		*Dungannon, .	ditto.
	Cootehill, .	ditto.			
Donegal, .	Lifford, .	County Gaol.	Westmeath, .	Mullingar, .	County Gaol.
	Buncrana, .	Bridewell.		Moate, .	Bridewell.
	Donegal, .	ditto.			
	Glenties, .	ditto.			
	Letterkeuny, .	ditto.			
Down, .	Downpatrick, .	County Gaol.			
	Newry, .	Bridewell.			
	Newtownards, .	ditto.			
Dublin City, .	Richmond Bridge, South Circular-road.	City Gaol and House of Correction for males.	Carlow, .	Carlow, .	County Gaol.
	Grangegorman-lane.	ditto for females, and for males "not exceeding one month."	Clare, .	Ennis, .	County Gaol.
				Ennistimon, .	Bridewell.
				Killaloe, .	ditto.
				Kilrush, .	ditto.
				Sixmilebridge, .	ditto.
				Tulla, .	ditto.
Fermanagh, .	Enniskillen, .	County Gaol.	Cork, .	Cork, .	County Gaol.
	Newtownbutler, .	Bridewell.		Bandon, .	Bridewell.
Leitrim, .	Carrick-on-Shan, .	County Gaol.		Bantry, .	ditto.
	Ballinamore, .	Bridewell.		Charleville, .	ditto.
	Manorhamilton, .	ditto.		Clonakilty, .	ditto.
				Dunmanway, .	ditto.
Londonderry, .	Londonderry, .	County & City Gaol.		Fermoy, .	ditto.
	Coleraine, .	Bridewell.		Kanturk, .	ditto.
	Magherafelt, .	ditto.		Kinsale, .	ditto.
	Newtownlimavady, .	ditto.		Macroom, .	ditto.
				Mallow, .	ditto.
Longford, .	Longford, .	County Gaol.		Middleton, .	ditto.
				Mitchelstown, .	ditto.
Louth, .	Dundalk, .	County Gaol.		Queenstown, .	ditto.
	Ardee, .	Bridewell.		Skibbereen, .	ditto.
Drogheda, .	Drogheda, .	Borough Gaol.		Youghal, .	ditto.
				Cork, .	City Gaol.
Mayo, .	Castlebar, .	County Gaol.			
	Ballina, .	Bridewell.	Dublin, .	Kilmainham, .	County Gaol.
	Ballinrobe, .	ditto.			
	Belmullet, .	ditto.			
	Swinsford, .	ditto.			
	Westport, .	ditto.	Galway, .	Galway, .	County and Town Gaol.
Meath, .	Trim, .	County Gaol.		Ballinasloe, .	Bridewell.
	Kells, .	Bridewell.		Clifden, .	ditto.
	Navan, .	ditto.		Eyre Court, .	ditto.
				Gort, .	ditto.
Monaghan, .	Monaghan, .	County Gaol.		Loughrea, .	ditto.
	Carrickmacross, .	Bridewell.		Oughterard, .	ditto.
	Castleblayney, .	ditto.		Portumna, .	ditto.
	Clones, .	ditto.		Tuam, .	ditto.

* Bridewells marked thus * have been certified under the 19 & 20 Vic., cap. 68.

[continued.]

TABLE XVIII. *continued.*—LIST of PRISONS.

Counties, &c.	Site.	Classes of Prison.	Counties, &c.	Site.	Classes of Prison.
SOUTH DISTRICT— <i>continued.</i>			SOUTH DISTRICT— <i>continued.</i>		
Kerry, .	Tralee, .	County Gaol.	Tipperary, .	Nenagh, .	County Gaol.
	Cahernaveen, .	Bridewell.	North Riding	Borrisokane, .	Bridewell.
	Castleisland, .	ditto.		Newport, .	ditto.
	Dingle, .	ditto.		Roscrea, .	ditto.
	Kenmare, .	ditto.		Templemore, .	ditto.
	Killarney, .	ditto.		Thurles, .	ditto.
	Listowel, .	ditto.	Tipperary, .	Clonmel, .	County Gaol.
	Miltown, .	ditto.	South Riding	Caher, .	Bridewell.
	*Tarbert, .	ditto.		Carrick-on-Suir, .	ditto.
Kildare, .	Naas, .	County Gaol.		Cashel, .	ditto.
Kilkenny, .	Kilkenny, .	County and City Gaol.		Clogheen, .	ditto.
	Callan, .	Bridewell.		†Tipperary, .	ditto.
	Thomastown, .	ditto.	Waterford, .	Waterford, .	County and City Gaol.
	Urlingford, .	ditto.		†Dungarvan, .	Bridewell.
King's, .	Tullamore, .	County Gaol.		Lismore, .	ditto.
	Parsonstown, .	District Bridewell.	Wexford, .	Wexford, .	County Gaol.
Limerick, .	Limerick, .	County Gaol.		Enniscorthy, .	Bridewell.
	Bruff, .	Bridewell.		Gorey, .	ditto.
	Rathkeale, .	ditto.		New Ross, .	ditto.
	Limerick, .	City Gaol.	Wicklow, .	Wicklow, .	County Gaol.
Queen's, .	Maryborough, .	County Gaol.		Baltinglass, .	District Bridewell.
				Tinahely, .	Bridewell.

* Closed from 1st January, 1875.

† Bridewells marked thus † have been certified under the xxvi. sect. of the 19 & 20 Vic., cap. 68.

APPENDIX—PART II.

SEPARATE REPORTS ON PRISONS.

NORTH DISTRICT.

NORTH
DISTRICT.

Antrim
County
Gaol.

ANTRIM COUNTY GAOL, AT BELFAST.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION,
15TH AND 16TH OCTOBER, 1874.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. of whom were Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	4	—	4	—	—	—
„ Larceny,	—	1	1	—	—	—
„ Misdemeanors,	5	—	5	—	—	—
Deserters,	1	—	1	—	—	—
For further Examination,	8	—	8	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny—						
To Penal Servitude,	1	—	1	—	—	—
„ Imprisonment,	18	1	19	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	14	—	14	—	—	—
<i>By Courts-Martial.</i>						
Military and Naval Offenders,	4	—	4	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
For Larceny,	5	1	6	—	—	—
Offences under Larceny Act,	27	19	46	—	1	1
In default of Bail,	9	11	20	—	—	—
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	51	52	103	—	1	1
Other Misdemeanors,	97	40	137	—	—	—
Under Poor Law Act,	4	1	5	—	—	—
Under Revenue Laws,	3	2	5	—	—	—
Vagrants,	—	1	1	—	—	—
Drunkards,	8	17	25	—	—	—
Total in Custody,	259	146	405	—	2	2

Number of Prisoners of all Classes in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1871,	156	101	1873,	244	130
1872,	271	143	1874 (day of Inspection),	259	146

NORTH DISTRICT. *Number of Returned Convicts in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1874.*

<i>Antrim County Gaol.</i>		M.	F.		M.	F.
1871,	. . . . .	10	9	1874 (up to and including day		
1872,	. . . . .	11	6	of Inspection),	10	4
1873,	. . . . .	15	10	Day of Inspection,	1	1

Number of Prisoners in custody during the year known to have been in Reformatories.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1871,	13	4	1874 (up to and including		
1872,	9	5	day of Inspection),	35	3
1873,	-	-	Day of Inspection,	6	1

Juveniles.

Four young offenders (males), under 16 years of age, were in custody when I made my inspection of this prison. Two had been summarily sentenced by magistrates, 1 to an imprisonment of 2 months with hard labour, for being concealed in a house with intent to commit a felony, and 1 sentenced to a reformatory after the term of his gaol sentence of 14 days' imprisonment for larceny. Two were for trial; 1, although only 14 years of age, for an indecent assault.

Sixty-one young offenders (males) and 8 females had been committed to the prison antecedent to my inspection in 1874, of whom 16 males and 2 females were under 12 years of age. Two males were twice committed during the year 1874, and 2 three times; 9 of these had previously been in custody in former years, 6 males having been twice, 1 three times, and 2 four times in charge.

One of the 8 females above mentioned had been 9 times an inmate of this prison. She was 6 times committed in 1874.

Twelve males and 6 females were sent to reformatories in 1874, of whom 6 males and 2 females were under the age of 12 years.

Six males and 1 female who had been in reformatories were in custody when I made my inspection. The female had been in a reformatory in 1865, but was discharged as irreclaimable; she has since become a prostitute, and was at the time of my inspection under sentence for being drunk and disorderly. Three of the 6 males were in charge for absconding from the reformatory; 2 of the others were for assaults; the third for larceny.

In 1873 the young offenders committed to this prison numbered 72 of males and 11 of females. Ten males and 4 females were recommitted during the year, 1 of the females 4 times, another 3 times, and 2 twice. Twenty-one males and 3 females were sentenced to be transmitted to reformatories after the terms of their punishment in this prison.*

Commitments.

CLASSES.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1873.		From 1st January, 1874, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Debtors,	23	1	7	-
Criminals,	2,255	1,624	1,974	1,319
Vagrants,	29	18	10	16
Drunkards,	499	433	465	434
Total,	2,806	2,076	2,456	1,769

* As this report was passing through press in February, 1875, I learn that no less than 13 young offenders were then in custody under commitments to Reformatories, showing that juvenile crime is on the increase in Belfast.

Number of individual prisoners (exclusive of debtors) and number of times each had been committed during the following periods.

NORTH DISTRICT.

Antrim County Gaol.

NUMBER OF TIMES COMMITTED.	1873.				1874, to day of Inspection.			
	Juveniles.		Adults.		Juveniles.		Adults.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Once within the year,	62	7	1,394	481	57	7	1,209	463
Twice "	10	2	267	155	2	-	258	139
Thrice "	-	1	108	76	2	-	99	71
4 times "	-	1	42	50	-	-	40	46
5 " "	-	-	20	27	-	-	29	26
6 " "	-	-	11	33	-	1	8	28
7 " "	-	-	7	17	-	-	1	18
8 " "	-	-	6	13	-	-	-	11
9 " "	-	-	2	15	-	-	-	5
10 " "	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	5
11 " "	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	1
13 " "	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Total,	72	11	1,857	881	61	8	1,644	813
No. of above who had not been in Gaol previous to 1st January in .	65	9	976	356	52	7	834	271

Number of individual prisoners (exclusive of debtors) committed in the year 1873, and to the day of inspection in 1874, who had been once and oftener committed from their first commitment in any year, so far as can be ascertained.

NUMBER OF TIMES COMMITTED.	1873.				1874, to day of Inspection.			
	Juveniles.		Adults.		Juveniles.		Adults.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Once only,	62	6	866	285	52	7	731	230
Twice,	8	2	226	70	6	-	262	102
Thrice,	1	2	157	64	1	-	127	46
4 times,	1	-	98	47	2	-	105	39
5 " "	-	-	81	40	-	-	64	31
6 " "	-	-	65	37	-	-	55	27
7 to 11 " "	-	1	167	107	-	1	142	97
12 to 16 " "	-	-	69	63	-	-	70	58
17 to 20 " "	-	-	17	25	-	-	32	41
21 to 30 " "	-	-	23	45	-	-	28	39
31 to 40 " "	-	-	14	29	-	-	13	33
41 to 50 " "	-	-	5	18	-	-	8	18
51 to 60 " "	-	-	7	16	-	-	5	11
61 to 70 " "	-	-	-	6	-	-	1	8
71 to 80 " "	-	-	1	7	-	-	1	8
81 to 100 " "	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	9
101 to 190 " "	-	-	1	8	-	-	-	8
121 to 160 " "	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	4
181 to 250 " "	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	4
Total No. of Individuals committed,	72	11	1,857	881	61	8	1,644	813
No. of Commitments represented in foregoing,	85	23	7,659	10,993	75	17	7,433	11,162

NORTH
DISTRICT.*Averages, and Highest and Lowest Numbers (exclusive of Debtors).*Antrim
County
Gaol.

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1873.			From 1st January, 1874, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	248	131	—	254	132	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	477		23rd April.	458		27th June.
Lowest ditto,	311		2nd March.	311		2nd March.
Highest number of males at any one time,	301		18th June.	306		30th June.
Ditto, of females,	170		10th July.	168		22nd July.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	205		10th March.	203		2nd March.
Ditto, of females,	104		1st Jan.	92		22nd Jan.

Highest number of prisoners (exclusive of debtors), in gaol during each of the previous seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1874.

25th September, 1867, . . .	273	9th July, 1871, . . .	272
26th May, 1868, . . .	301	29th September, 1872, . . .	453
18th July, 1869, . . .	315	23rd April, 1873, . . .	447
17th July, 1870, . . .	326	27th June, 1874, . . .	458

Number of Prisoners sentenced to Whipping by order of Court before which tried, from 1st January, 1874, to day of Inspection.

One male.

Prisoners in custody at the time of inspection.

Two hundred and fifty-nine males and 146 females, criminally committed, were in custody when I visited this gaol on my inspection in October, 1874; of these 241 males and 145 females were under sentences, and 18 males (including a deserter), and 1 female not sentenced.

Four of the male convicted prisoners had been tried by courts-martial, 32 by jury at Assizes and Quarter Sessions; and 200 summarily by justices sitting at Petty Sessions or in the police courts of the borough. Of the latter 161 were for assaults, and for being drunk and disorderly; * 3 had been convicted of revenue offences; 3 were absconders from a reformatory; the others were poor law offenders, and 1 for malicious injury to property.

The sentences on the male convicted prisoners inmates of the gaol on the day of my visit were, 1 sentenced to penal servitude; 9 for periods exceeding 12 months; 20 for 12 months each; 28 for 9 and above 6 months; 74 for 6 months and above 3 months; 91 for 1 and 2 months; and 18 for 7 and 14 days.

Of the 146 females in custody on inspection, 1 only had been tried by jury at Quarter Sessions—she had been convicted of perjury; 1 other was for trial; all the rest had been summarily convicted by magistrates at police courts and Petty Sessions, 100 for disorderly conduct, drunkenness and vagrancy; 2 were revenue offenders; 20 had been convicted of larceny; 22 of assaults; and 1 of a poor law offence.

The sentences on the female convicted prisoners were 12 for terms of imprisonment of 6 months each; 4 for 12 months and above 6 months; 23 for 3 months and under 6 months; 6 for 2 months; and 80 for 1 month; 20 were for short periods.

* The Local Inspector reports, that notwithstanding the heavy sentences now inflicted on drunkards, the number of commitments for that offence is on the increase, which he imputes to the fact that the offenders are unable to pay the large fines imposed; and he adds, "No amount of imprisonment in a gaol will cure a confirmed drunkard."

NORTH
DISTRICT.
Antrim
County
Gaol.

It was with much regret that I observed in the gaol on my visit a number of young females who, although scarcely out of their girlhood, are constantly recurrent to this prison under committals for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. I believe that if ladies of the same religious persuasion as these young creatures were permitted to visit them in the prison, under the direction of their respective Chaplains, as is done in the Government prisons, and in many county and borough gaols, they would be found to be valuable assistants to the Chaplains for reformation.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	11	2	Store Rooms,	3	2
Yards,	23	15	Laundries,	-	2
Day Rooms,	4	1	Drying Rooms,	-	2
Solitary Cells,	16	-	Lavatories,	2	-
Single Cells, not less in size than 9 ft. long, 6 ft. wide, 8 ft. high, = 432 cubic feet,	322	105	Baths, with hot and cold water laid on,	6	2
Do., heated and furnished with bells,	276	105	Privies,	8	1
Hospital Rooms,	5	5	Water-closets,	276	103
Chapel,	One.	-	Fumigating Apparatus,	1	-
School-room,	One.	-	Reception Rooms or Cells,	14	-
Workshops,	2	-	Pump,	1	-
Worksheds,	107	-	Crank do.,	1	-
Kitchen,	1	-	Wells,	2	-
			Tell-tale Clocks,	2	-

I was accompanied on my inspection of the gaol, on the 15th and 16th October, by the Local Inspector and Governor. The Medical Officer was also in attendance.

I found the prison in its normal state of order and cleanliness, and notwithstanding the extensive alterations in the buildings which were in progress, the order and discipline of the establishment were in no way disturbed, except that some prisoners criminally committed were in association in the day rooms formerly occupied by debtors. This association of criminal prisoners is very objectionable, but under the circumstances, it was unavoidable.

Since last inspection the roof of wings A and D has been raised and a story added to each wing, which will much increase the accommodation in the prison.

The laundry also has been enlarged, and arrangements have been made to improve the exercising yards.

The alterations in the laundry which are now completed, will enable this well-managed branch of the establishment to extend its usefulness, and with increased accommodation the amount of work to be done in it and profits thereby can be proportionably augmented.

I take this opportunity to express my approval of the zeal and efficiency displayed by the matron and her assistants in the management of the laundry.

The female prison also was, when I visited, in a creditable state of order, notwithstanding that workmen were on the top of the building raising the walls, and the roof was only temporary.

I am of opinion that the cells now being built should be lighted as in Cork County Gaol, by gas, in a chamber in the front wall of each cell. The gas chamber being separated by glass from the cell, the gas burner is out of the reach of the prisoner who cannot tamper with it, he cannot burn prison property, and the atmosphere of the cell is not deteriorated by the combustion of gas. Besides, should an escape of gas occur during the night, it cannot enter the cell, so that loss of life which has occurred in other separate prisons from gas poison is rendered impossible. The injury from

NORTH
DISTRICT.Astrim
County
Gaol.

gas burning in a cell may be judged by the fact that each cubic foot of good coal gas consumes about $2\frac{1}{2}$ cubic feet of oxygen, and produces $1\frac{1}{2}$ cubic feet of carbonic acid, which, with other deleterious products, when diffused in the atmosphere, causes oppression of the vital powers and other injurious effects. Every burning candle in an inhabited room is about equivalent to the addition of a fresh inmate ; 1,200 cubic feet of fresh air per man per hour should be provided in a space of at least 600 cubic feet per man.

The new school-room is well arranged. It might have been laid out with more economy of space, which would have given some additional seats for pupils ; but the work is well done, and the fitting up of a separate school-room is of great practical advantage.

Considering the condition of the prison buildings with only a temporary roof on part, a large staff of extern labourers employed on the works, and that none of the prisoners have been removed to other gaols, I am of opinion that the Governor deserves much credit for the management of the establishment in its present state, and the order and discipline apparent throughout.

Baths.

There are six baths in the male and two in the female prison. All prisoners are bathed on reception, and at regular periods afterwards.

There is an abundant supply of water to the gaol from the town water-works and from a deep well on the premises. The sewerage of the prison is effective ; it delivers into the main sewer of the town, and is flushed by the water from the roof.

The cell fittings are in every way suitable ; they were in good order when I visited ; each cell is provided with a basin and water-closet, and has every appliance for separation, with bells and fittings to communicate with an officer of the prison. The dietary table and the rules are hung in every cell ; and the cells are all lighted by gas, as are likewise all parts of the establishment inside and outside the prison buildings.

Gas is manufactured on the gaol premises, but outside the wall which surrounds the prison buildings. The gas-house adjoins a poultry yard belonging to the Governor, and prisoners are employed to assist in the manufacture of the gas. My colleague in his report for 1873, remarks with reason, that if the place is within the prison it is illegal to keep poultry in it, and if it is outside the prison bounds it is an escape for prisoners to be employed thereat.

If the boundary wall be extended, so as to embrace a new gas-house, a prisoner might then with safety be employed to manufacture the gas under the instructions of a discipline officer, as in Wexford Gaol. By this arrangement the salary of the gas-man, who receives £56 yearly, would be saved, as he might be employed in other duties within the prison.

One prisoner unassisted makes the gas used in the gaol at Wexford. Boys attend the gas-houses in the Reformatories of Upton, Philipstown, and Glencree ; and a prisoner could equally manufacture the gas here.

The heating of the prison, which is by hot water pipes, is satisfactory. The cooking is by steam, and the boiler which cooks the food heats water for the baths, and can heat it also for the laundry.

Laundry.

The laundry has been much enlarged, and prisoners wash and make up linen in separation. Separation is however not strictly enforced with those employed to wring and mangle clothes. The washing is well done ; and many private families in Belfast have all their washing done in the prison. It has been remarked that amongst the females most frequently recommitted to the prison are some of the best laundresses, who could obtain large wages when at large, yet give their skill and labour gratuitously to the establishment, and are well conducted when inmates of the gaol.

No change has been made in the sittings in the chapel since last inspection, and prisoners are still kept boxed up in chapel during Divine Service

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without proper supervision. My colleague and I have frequently called attention to the defects of this system which has been condemned by all persons conversant with prison management.

My colleague also in his report for 1873, called attention to the fact that the photographs of the prisoners were taken by a person not a prison officer. I learn that the Deputy-Governor now also takes photographs; but it would be better that the entire work were done by an officer on the staff of the gaol; 3s. is paid for the photographing of each prisoner.

The cells now number 349 for males, and 112 for females; these include the hospital and three reception cells.

Unlock is held at 6, A.M., and lock-up at 5.45, P.M., at all periods of the year.

Gas is kept lighting in the cells until 8, P.M., in winter. Two warders patrol the interior of the prison at night, dividing the period into two watches of six hours each. Their vigilance is tested by two tell-tale clocks, placed one in the central hall, the second on a corridor of the B wing of the prison; they are marked alternately every quarter of an hour, and are protected by Hobbs' locks, the keys of which are kept by the Deputy-Governor.

The Governor and his Deputy go round the prison at uncertain hours after lock-up, at least three times in the week.

Six extra watchmen are employed during the works now in progress.

Visitors to prisoners criminally convicted are separated from the prisoner they visit by a space of 5½ feet. They are each behind a screen with warders between them; the arrangement is suitable.

Convicted prisoners receive visits on every alternate month; prisoners for trial on alternate Saturdays, they may also see persons on business relative to their defence, on any week-day previous to trial.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

			<i>Male Clothing.</i>		<i>Female Clothing.</i>	
	In Use.	In Store.	In Use.	In Store.	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	454	10	Shirts, . . .	600 20	Shifts, . . .	324 26
Sheets, pairs of,	916	80	Jackets, . . .	300 35	Jackets, . . .	20 -
Rugs,	454	6	Vests, . . .	300 69	Gowns, . . .	326 12
Hammocks or			Trowsers, . . .	300 140	Petticoats, . . .	336 54
Cots, . . .	349	-	Caps, . . .	300 64	Aprons, . . .	298 71
Bedticks, . . .	454	10	Socks or Stockings, pairs of,	528 502	Neckerchiefs, . . .	274 -
Bedsteads, . . .	78	12	Shoes, Slippers, and Clogs, pairs of,	600 216	Caps, . . .	163 -
					Stockings, pairs of,	184 83
					Shoes, Slippers, and Clogs, pairs of,	320 182

I found the prisoners on the day of my visit well and suitably clothed. Both sexes are supplied with stockings or socks, and the females with caps, neckerchiefs, and aprons. A sufficient supply of bedding and prison clothing was in use and in store.

The stores are properly fitted up; each class warder has certain articles for immediate use, for which he is accountable. The Matron also has a store for clothing and bedding for her prison. The general store is in charge of the Deputy-Governor.

A good fumigating closet is in the male prison, in which the private clothes of prisoners are cleansed and disinfected.

The clothes are then tied in bundles, with printed labels having inventory of articles pinned on, before being placed in store.

The inventory is signed by the prisoner and the warder in charge. A special record is kept of money and valuable property found on prisoners.

Appendix to Fifty-third Report of

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Number of Punishments for Prison Offences.

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1873.		From 1st January, 1874, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
By Governor—				
Dark or Refractory Cells, .	104	17	39	10
Stoppage of Diet, .	1,436	74	1,312	64
Other Punishments, .	34	4	12	4
Total, .	1,574	95	1,363	78

The floors of the solitary cells are boarded, the cells are artificially lighted, have bells, but are not heated.

In no case during the year was it found necessary to call in magisterial authority for the punishment of prisoners.

The punishment book is duly submitted to the Board at its meetings.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1873.		From 1st Jan., 1874, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	513	199	323	153
Average daily number of pupils,	15	1	14	1
Number of days on which school was held, .	186	170	154	141
School-hours.—Males—10 to 12 o'clock. Females—12 to 1 o'clock.				

Schools.

The new school-room contains 30 stalled seats for pupils in separation. Young offenders and prisoners whose sentences exceed two months attend school. Prisoners of the three leading denominations, Protestants, Roman Catholics, and Presbyterians, are taught separately, each on two days of the week. The teacher is stated to be well qualified; but the school is not in connexion with any educational body or inspected by their officer. The school was visited by the Episcopalian Chaplain 36 times during the year, by the Presbyterian Chaplain 17 times, and by the Roman Catholic Chaplain eight times.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Hard Labour.

	M.	F.
Breaking stones and picking oakum,	10	—
„ and tailoring,	3	—
„ and mat-making,	5	—
„ and brushmaking,	2	—
„ and shoemaking,	1	—
Total,	21	—

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.
Breaking stones, freestone, and picking oakum, .	106	—
Picking oakum,	56	42
Shoemaking, 3; tailoring, 8,	11	—
Weaving, 5; matmaking, 8,	13	—
Brushmaking, 2; wood carvers, 1,	3	—
Carpentering, 1; plumber, 1,	2	—
Filling stones and labouring,	9	—
Orderlies, 11; cooking, 6,	17	—
Washing, 21; mangling, 6,	—	27
Ironing, 12; knitting, 15,	—	27
Veining, 7; orderlies, 10,	—	17
Sewing,	—	16
Total,	217	129

Summary.

	M.	F.
Hard labour,	21	—
Industrial labour,	217	129
Sick,	4	4
Unemployed,	5	6
Discharged (before labour hours),	12	4
Nursing,	—	3
Total in custody,	259	146

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Amount received for produce of Prisoners' labour disposed of outside the Gaol
1871, . £826 18s. 11d. | 1872 £854 10s. 0d. | 1873, . £1,196 8s. 9d.

All male prisoners in this gaol, whether tried or untried, are compelled to break stones unless they pay for their maintenance.

Prisoners sentenced to hard labour are employed for seven hours daily at remunerative labour, and those not so sentenced for nine hours and a half.

Stone-breaking is the principal occupation of the prisoners; they also grind freestone, pick oakum, and are employed at weaving, mat-making, clog and slipper-making, tailoring, carpentry, painting, and teasing hair.

The females work in the laundry, sprig muslin, knit, and sew.

Two warders are shoemakers by trade, one of whom understands mat-making and weaving; another is a weaver, one a mat-maker, and one a tailor.

From a return made to the prison office, I learn that 8 shoemakers, 10 mat-makers, 5 brushmakers, 1 weaver, and 12 tailors were instructed in their respective trades during the year.

Contracts.

Bread, white, 18s. 11d. per 112 lb.; new milk, per gallon, 10d.; butter-milk, per gallon, 3½d.; coal, per ton, 18s.; gas made in the gaol.

Net average daily cost of Ordinary Diet for each Prisoner.

1871, . 4.2d. | 1872, . 4.2d. | 1873, . 4.5d.

The food for prison use, which I tasted on the day of my visit, was of Food a good description, and with some exceptions the Chaplains report favourably of the samples submitted for their inspection.

I questioned all the prisoners in custody. No valid complaint was made to me by any. One prisoner stated that he received a rupture when lifting a large stone in the stone-yard; but I learn from the Medical Officer that the man had the rupture before admission, and he was not put to work beyond his physique.

Another prisoner, who made a rambling statement, was apparently labouring under mental aberration; and has since been pronounced insane.

Officers and Salaries.

Non-resident.	£	s.	d.	Resident.	£	s.	d.
Rev. Richard Oulton, Local Inspector,	130	0	0	Captain T. M. Keogh, Governor,	350	0	0
Rev. Chas. Allen, Episcopal Chaplain,	50	0	0	Robert Auld, Deputy Governor,	107	10	0
Rev. Geo. Shaw, Presbyterian Chaplain,	50	0	0	Robert Dick, Clerk,	65	0	0
Rev. Murty Hamill, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	50	0	0	James Shaw, Schoolmaster,	50	0	0
Henry Murray, esq., Apothecary,	15	0	0	John M'Aninch,	62	10	0
John Moore, esq., Surgeon,	75	0	0	James Gorman, Shoemaker,	62	10	0
				David Beattie,	62	10	0
				John Martin,	55	0	0
				George Handcock, Matmaker,	55	0	0

NORTH
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Officers and Salaries—continued.

	Resident—continued.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
<i>Antrim County Gaol.</i>	William Gorman, <i>Shoe-maker,</i>	55	0	0	George Campbell, <i>Gas-man,</i>	56	2	0
	James Dawson,	50	0	0	James Anderson, <i>do.,</i>	52	0	0
	Archibald Thompson, <i>Tailor,</i>	45	0	0	Sarah Bramble, <i>Matron,</i>	52	0	0
	Alexander Burns,	42	10	0	Margt. Holmes, <i>Assistant do.</i>	38	10	0
	William John M'Nair,	42	10	0	Annie Greer, <i>do. do.</i>	38	10	0
	John Archibald,	42	10	0	Matilda Holmes, <i>do. do.</i>	36	0	0
	Robert Hodgins, <i>Weaver,</i>	42	10	0	Alice Anderson, <i>Laundress,</i>	40	0	0
	Stewart Taylor,	42	10	0	Annie Shaw, <i>do.,</i>	35	0	0
	John Legg,	42	10	0	Eliza Standfield, <i>Hospital Nurse,</i>	33	0	0
					Mary Cook, <i>Servant,</i>	20	0	0

Six extra Watchmen are employed during the progress of the work of enlargement.

Vacancies in the Staff since last inspection, how caused and how filled up.

Henry Purdon, Surgeon, resigned; John Moore, Surgeon, appointed. John Bole, Warder, resigned; John Legg, Warder, appointed.

Officers on Gaol Allowance.

A Servant, half-pint new milk daily.

Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1873.	From 1st Jan., 1874, to day of Inspection.
Number of times the Board of Superintendence met and discharged business,	13	11
Local Inspector to Gaol,	90	54
Do. do. to each Bridewell,	—	—
Protestant Episcopal Chaplain,	154	127
Presbyterian Chaplain,	141	106
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	174	136
Surgeon,	558	567
Apothecary,	315	247

A good mess-room is provided for the subordinate officers of the prison, in which they take their meals, each having a press where he keeps his provisions. One warder sleeps in each corridor of the male prison.

Married officers are permitted to sleep out of the prison on three nights of the week.

Hospitals.

	1871.		1872.		1873.		1874 (to day of Inspection)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	23	22	18	7	31	10	26	28
Average daily number in hospital,	1.2	.5	.7	.6	.1	.5	11.16	1.17
No. of prisoners prescribed for and treated out of hospital,	1,208	772	1,146	732	1,246	940	580	371
No. of deaths in the gaol,	2	—	2	—	4	1	—	1
Cost of medicine,	£21 2s.		£51 5s. 3d.		£24 11s. 5d.		—	
Cost of extra diet for prisoners in hospital,	£14 11s.		£12 8s. 2d.		£12 8s. 2d.		—	
Cost of all extra diet ordered by Medical Officer for prisoners not in hospital,	£2 3s. 6d.		£16 14s. 0½d.		£17 14s. 8d.		—	

Hospital.

No change has been made in the hospital since last inspection. It is cellular; but, as has been remarked in former reports, it is badly arranged and inconvenient. I prefer a cellular hospital in a prison, but on a different principle.

The separation of the sexes in the hospital is scarcely sufficient. Four cells are allowed for each sex.

The laundress sleeps on the upper story of the hospital; the nurse on the lower.

The Medical Officer is very attentive in the discharge of his functions in the prison.

Female debtors are lodged in the hospital, as there is no other place in the gaol for their accommodation.

NORTH
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Books and Accounts.

Net cost of Gaol, including Diet and Salaries.

1871, . £4,655 12s. 1d. | 1872, . £5,280 12s. 6d. | 1873, . £6,140 10s. 4d.

Total cost of Officers, including Clothing, Value of Rations, &c.

1871, . £1,957 1s. 2d. | 1872, . £2,054 12s. 1d. | 1873, . £2,294 8s. 1d.

Average cost of each Prisoner per annum.

1871, . £17 9s. 8'69d. | 1872, . £17 5s. 3'42d. | 1873, . £16 2s. 1d.

Amounts repaid by the War Department for Military Prisoners.

1871, . £18 16s. 1d. | 1872, . £18 14s. 0d. | 1873, . £72 10s. 0d.

Amounts repaid by the Admiralty Department for Naval Prisoners.

1871, . £2 2s. 0d. | 1872, . £2 1s. 0d. | 1873, . —

Amounts repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for Excise Prisoners.

1871, . £7 19s. 0d. | 1872, . — | 1873, . —

Amounts repaid from the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of Prisoners.

1871, . £596 11s. 3d. | 1872, . £696 3s. 6d. | 1873, . £796 0s. 5d.

The various registries of discipline and finance in this gaol are kept with creditable care and attention by the Deputy-Governor and the clerk. They are on the most approved forms, and are checked daily by the Governor.

The Local Inspector keeps two journals—one of the bridewells; in the other he records the duties he performs in the gaol.

The Chaplains also have journals, in which they make observations.

The journal of the Medical Officer is a careful record of the cases which he treats.

The journal of a Governor is well and carefully kept. In it the various occurrences in the gaol, the temperature of the prison at 2, P.M., each day, and other matters are noted.

Board of Superintendence.

Thos. Montgomery, esq., J.P.	W. T. B. Lyons, esq., J.P.,	General Viscount Temple-
Geo. J. Clarke, esq., J.P., D.L.	D.L.	town, K.C.B., D.L.
Henry H. McNeile, esq., J.P.	James Owens, esq., J.P.	Captain Thomson, J.P.
John Young, esq., J.P., D.L.	Hon. E. O'Neill, J.P., D.L.,	Saml. Thompson, esq., J.P.
Sir Charles Lanyon, J.P.	M.P.	John Hind, esq., J.P.

The Board meets for the discharge of business on the first Tuesday of Board. each month, when the gaol books are examined, and accounts which have been examined and vouched by the Local Inspector are paid by separate cheques, drawn in favour of each individual creditor. Subordinate officers are likewise paid monthly. Superior officers receive their salaries half-yearly at assizes.

NORTH
DISTRICT.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

Antrim
County.

Bridewells.

	Antrim.		Ballymena.		Ballymoney.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, . . .	31	23	93	20	42	15
Of whom were Drunkards, . .	8	15	41	6	18	7
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection, . .	32	13	49	13	13	12
Of whom were Drunkards, . .	9	10	31	9	12	8
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?	Monthly and bi-monthly in different parts of the district; transmittals direct.		Ahoghill on every third Friday; Ballymena on every second Monday; Killagan on every third Wednesday; and Portglenone on every third Thursday of the month; transmittals direct.		Ballymoney fortnightly on first and third Monday; monthly at Bushmills, Ballycastle, Dervoc, Killagan, and Rathshurkin.	
Committals, whether regular?	Regular.		Regular.		Regular.	
Registry, . . .	Correctly kept.		Correctly kept.		Correctly kept.	
Repairs and Order, .	In good repair and order.		In good repair and order; a glazed sash for one of the cells.		In good repair and order, walls of prison lately scraped and whitewashed, but doors should be painted.	
Security, . . .	Sufficient, with care. Down-pipe from roof by which escape formerly effected has been removed.		Wall too low; otherwise sufficient. The walls should be raised.		Yards insecure; walls too low, and prison separated by yard from house of keeper.	
Accommodation, .	A day-room, exercising yard, and three cells for males, and two for females.		A day-room and three cells for each sex; two with guard-beds.		Males—day-room and three cells, a fourth with guard-bed, but no sash to window, only a shutter. Females—day-room and two cells. Gas in apartment of keeper, but not in bridewell.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Good and sufficient; pillows and rugs are provided. Gas in day-rooms and passages of Bridewell.		Good and sufficient.		Very good and sufficient, except in one cell; blankets thin; one pair should be provided.	
Water, how supplied?	By pump in each yard; pump in order. It is proposed to sink a well hole at a distance from the sewerage from which the pumps will be supplied by pipes to prevent possible sewage contamination of the water.		By a good pump in each yard, with well-hole under the wall which separates them.		A pump in good order in each yard; well in yard for females, with pipe through wall to yard for males.	
Sewerage, . . .	Effective.		Good.		Imperfect cesspool; cleaned through house.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Very clean, orderly, dry, and well ventilated.		Clean, dry, and well ventilated.		Clean and dry, and ventilation sufficient.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day.	5d. per day.		5d. for all prisoners.		5d. per day for two meals for all prisoners.	
Salary of Keeper, .	Keeper, £25; Matron, £10.		£28; matron, £8.		£23; wife, as matron, £10.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Court-keeper, salary £10; and weighmaster.		Court-keeper, salary, £10.		Salary £10 as Court-keeper.	
Date of Statutable Inspection.	17th, October, 1874.		17th October, 1874.		17th October, 1874.	
Remarks, . . .	Two males and 1 female in charge for larceny.		No prisoner in charge when I visited.		One male in charge for drunkenness.	

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

ARMAGH COUNTY GAOL, AT ARMAGH.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION,
17TH SEPTEMBER, 1874.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
—
Armagh
County
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State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	1	—	1	—	—	—
For further Examination,	1	—	1	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
<i>Of Felony or Larceny:—</i>						
To Imprisonment,	6	4	10	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	5	—	5	—	—	—
<i>By Courts-Martial.</i>						
Military and Naval Offenders,	3	—	3	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
Offences under Larceny Act,	1	1	2	—	—	—
In default of Bail,	—	3	3	—	—	—
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	8	4	12	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	19	4	23	4	1	5
Drunkards,	5	2	7	—	—	—
Total in Custody,	49	18	67	4	1	5

Number of Prisoners of all classes in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1871,	30	19	1873,	40	19
1872,	67	14	1874 (day of Inspection),	49	18

Number of Returned Convicts in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and during the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1871,	3	1	1874 (up to and including		
1872,	1	4	day of Inspection),	1	—
1873,	—	2	Day of Inspection,	—	—

Juveniles.

One young offender for trial was in custody when I visited; 14 (males) Juveniles. had previously been committed. Of those, 8 were under 12 years of age; 3 were sent to reformatories for larceny, 1 was sentenced to an imprisonment of 1 month for an assault; the others for periods of 1 week and under, for trivial offences.

In 1873 28 males were committed. 1 was twice in custody during the year; 2 were sentenced for periods of 2 months each; 6 for 1 month; the

NORTH DISTRICT. others for short periods. Seven were sentenced to be transmitted to reformatories after the period of their punishment of imprisonment in the gaol.

Armagh County Gaol.

No female under 16 years of age was committed to this gaol in either 1873 or 1874.

Prisoners in Custody on Day of Inspection.

The males in custody when I made my inspection numbered 49. All were under criminal commitments. One had been sentenced to imprisonment for 2 years and 6 months; 3 for 18 months each, for riot; 1 had been sentenced for 2 years, and 2 for 12 months each for manslaughter and assaults.

The great majority of the prisoners in custody had been convicted of assaults, riot, and disorderly conduct, including 13 found guilty of being drunk and breaking windows, and sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from 6 weeks to 7 days.

Only 6 of the 49 male prisoners, inmates of the gaol when I visited, were charged with offences against property—viz., larceny, robbery, or cattle stealing. One of these was for trial; 3 others had been sentenced to imprisonment for 12 months each; 1 for 18 months, and 1 for 3 months.

Three military offenders, tried by courts-martial, were under sentence, 1 for a term of 18 months, and 2 for 672 days each for insubordination, assault, and damaging Government property.

The 18 female prisoners in charge when I visited were under sentences 4 for larceny, and sentenced to imprisonment, 1 for 12 months, 1 for 4, 1 for 3, and 1 for 1 month. Another had been sentenced for 4 months for concealing a birth. All the others had been committed for being drunk and disorderly and sentenced for periods of from 1 to 4 months.

Commitments.

CLASSES.	From 1st January to 31st Dec., 1873.		From 1st Jan., 1874, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Debtors,	30	1	5	1
Criminals,	226	84	190	70
Vagrants,	7	1	8	1
Drunkards,	89	56	100	49
Total,	342	142	303	121

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), and number of times each had been Committed during the following periods.

NUMBER OF TIMES COMMITTED.	1873.				1874, to day of Inspection.			
	Juveniles.		Adults.		Juveniles.		Adults.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Once within the year,	27	—	242	97	14	—	232	80
Twice „	1	—	17	10	—	—	17	14
Thrice „	—	—	3	2	—	—	3	4
4 times „	—	—	2	2	—	—	1	—
5 „ „	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—
Total,	28	—	264	113	14	—	254	93
No. of above who had not been in Gaol previous to 1st Jan. in .	27	—	205	74	14	—	186	37

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors) committed in the year 1873, and to the day of Inspection in 1874, who had been once and oftener committed from their first Commitment in any year, so far as can be ascertained.

NORTH DISTRICT.
—
Armagh County Gaol.

NUMBER OF TIMES COMMITTED.	1873.				1874, to day of Inspection.			
	Juveniles.		Adults.		Juveniles.		Adults.	
Once only,	M. 27	F. —	M. 199	F. 59	M. 14	F. —	M. 186	F. 37
Twice,	1	—	16	13	—	—	20	8
Thrice,	—	—	10	6	—	—	12	10
4 times,	—	—	7	3	—	—	4	9
5 "	—	—	4	4	—	—	5	5
6 "	—	—	5	2	—	—	5	1
7 to 11 "	—	—	11	10	—	—	14	9
12 to 16 "	—	—	11	5	—	—	6	7
21 to 40 "	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	8
41 to 60 "	—	—	—	5	—	—	1	4
201 to 250 "	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Total No. of Individuals committed,	28	—	264	113	14	—	254	98
No. of Commitments represented in foregoing,	29	—	835	719	14	—	841	686

Averages, and Highest and Lowest Numbers (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1873.			From 1st January, 1874, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	37	15	—	53	18	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	80		3rd Dec.	87		8th March.
Lowest ditto,	28		9th May.	59		13th April.
Highest number of males at any one time,	62		3rd Dec.	70		8th March.
Do. of females,	23		7th Dec.	25		14th May.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	18		9th May.	42		13th April.
Do. of females,	5		17th April.	12		1st Sept.

Highest Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors) in Gaol during each of the previous seven years, and up to day of Inspection in 1874.

25th June, 1867,	87	1st January, 1871,	76
6th February, 1868,	76	15th September, 1872,	72
21st July, 1869,	142	3rd December, 1873,	80
5th August, 1870,	101	8th March, 1874,	87

By reference to the preceding tables it will be seen that 292 males were committed to this gaol in 1873, and that the re-committals of these offenders numbered 864. 113 females had been in custody, whose re-committals numbered 719. One male had been upwards of 200 times in charge, and 5 females upwards of 40 times.

In 1874 268 males and 95 females had been committed; the males

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having 855 and the females 686 re-committals recorded against them on the Registry of this prison. The same habitual offender who it was stated had undergone upwards of 200 imprisonments in the gaol previous to 1873, was again in custody in 1874.

Debtors.

No debtor was in charge at the time of inspection. Five males and 1 female had previously been in custody in 1874. The numbers in 1873 were 20 of males and 1 of females. In 1872 the males numbered 44, and the females 3. It is therefore to be hoped that this class of prisoners will soon altogether disappear; and I do not suggest that any alteration be made in the present arrangements, although the accommodation for females is still imperfect.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	3	2	Worksheds,	20	-
Yards,	9	1	Kitchen,	1	-
Day Rooms,	2	-	Store Rooms,	4	-
Solitary Cells,	3	-	Laundry,	-	1
Single Cells, 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, 8 feet high=432 cubic feet,	-	-	Drying Room,	-	1
Do., heated & furnished with bells,	61	38	Lavatory,	-	1
Cells to contain three persons, .	11	-	Baths, with Hot and Cold Water laid on,	1	1
Sleeping Rooms,	5	-	Privies,	4	-
No. of Beds in such Rooms, .	10	-	Water-closets,	66	5
Hospital Rooms,	1	1	Fumigating Bath used.		
Chapel,	1	-	Reception Rooms or Cells, .	3	-
School-room,	1	-	Pumps,	2	-
Workshop,	1	-	Tell-tale Clock,	1	-

State of
Prison.

The buildings were when I visited in sound repair and well kept. I found them in a most creditable condition of order and cleanliness, every part of the establishment carefully looked after, and the prisoners apparently well subjected to discipline.

Since my last visit to the gaol the boxes which encumbered the chapel have been removed and replaced by open sittings, with due separation of sexes. The fittings in the chapel are now suitable and fully adequate to meet the requirements of an improved prison system. Sufficient space has been taken from the apartment for a school-room, which is stalled and properly fitted up. I would have preferred that the seats in the school-room were differently arranged—one row should be behind the other, as in the school-room at Derry gaol and elsewhere—so that the prisoners would all sit on the same side of the apartment, under the eye of and opposite to the teacher. A black board and a few maps are still wanting and should be provided.

I was accompanied on my inspection of the gaol by the Local Inspector and Governor, both of whom are most zealous in the discharge of the duties of the offices which they hold. I found the cells tidy and well kept, properly heated, and all except those on the top corridor of the female prison lighted by gas. Each cell in the male prison has water-closet and basin, with an abundant supply of water which comes from the city reservoir, for which the prison authorities pay a rent of £10 per annum.

The female prison also has a sufficient supply of lavatories and water-closets. The floors of the cells in that prison are boarded; those in the male prison are of asphalt. A table or shelf should be supplied to each cell of the female prison at which prisoners can sit, take their meals and work.

There is only one bath with hot and cold water laid on in each prison. All prisoners are bathed on admission, and generally about once every fortnight afterwards.

With the exception of the upper cells in the female prison already mentioned, gas has been introduced into every part of the establishment. It is lighted in the cells of all prisoners in the mornings from unlock until daylight, and in the male prison up to 6, p.m. It is kept lighting in the cells of those who work at trades, until 7.30, p.m., as well as in the cells of such female prisoners as are employed at industrial work are likewise lighted by it.

Gas remains lighting during the night in the prison hall.

The night watch patrols on the exterior of the prison from 10, p.m., to 6, a.m., on the following morning.

There is no patrol in the interior of the prison. Two male officers sleep in the male wards.

One tell-tale clock only is provided. It is placed at the north end of of the male wing to test the vigilance of the night watchman. It is sufficiently protected from tampering, and it is the duty of the night watch to mark it each hour during the night; but I observe that some of the officers occasionally neglect the duty, and I would suggest that a scale of fines be framed for such neglect.

A good laundry is in connexion with the female prison. It has all requirements necessary for having the washing well done—wringing machine and mangle, drying-room and ironing stove—but the washing troughs are not sufficiently divided, so that two women work together in the laundry, which is not desirable. The Inspectors-General have suggested year after year in their reports that the troughs be divided, and I again reiterate the opinion which we entertain on the subject.

The new boiler in the kitchen is found to answer the purpose intended. It generates a large quantity of steam which heats water for the laundry and baths, supplies steam for the purifying apparatus which disinfects the clothes of prisoners, and destroys vermin and their eggs.

To destroy the contagion of disease and the eggs of vermin, the temperature of boiling water is necessary; at that temperature the poisons of disease are rendered innocuous, but otherwise retain their vitality long after being removed from the body, and may be conveyed in linen, cotton, or woollen fabrics, where they lie dormant for long periods until awakened to activity by moisture.

The drying-closet might be heated from the boiler without difficulty, and very effectually. By this arrangement one fire would be saved.

The suggestion of my colleague in his report for 1873, that the photographs of habitual criminals be taken by a prison officer has not been carried out. I am informed that one of the prison officers, John M'Coy, is competent to take photographs, and if such is the case the suggestion should be considered. Photographs are now taken by an artist who resides in the town at a cost of 6d. for each copy.

No change has been made in the arrangements for cooking the food for the inmates. The prisoner who acts as cook sleeps over the kitchen, and is called at 5, a.m. Neither has a change been made in the rules for visitors to prisoners to see their friends. Prisoners after conviction are permitted to receive visits monthly; untried prisoners and pauper debtors weekly, and master debtors daily. I learn from the *Visitors to Prisoners Book* that the rule is occasionally relaxed, and permission for visits to prisoners are sometimes given, even oftener than the rule permits. Two convicted prisoners J. and C. were permitted to receive visits on the 3rd and 17th of August, 1874, and again on the 7th September. Others also receive visits sometimes twice in the month.

NORTH
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Stock at the time of Inspection.

Armagh County Gaol.			Male Clothing.		Female Clothing.	
	In Use.	In Store.	In Use.	In Store.	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	120	11	Shirts, . . .	100 83	Shifts, . . .	24 33
Sheets, pairs of, .	365	33	Jackets, . . .	60 17	Jackets, . . .	26 61
Rugs, . . .	112	77	Vests, . . .	60 17	Petticoats, . . .	66 26
Hammocks or Cots,	61	38	Trowsers, . . .	58 18	Aprons, . . .	38 35
Bed-ticks, . . .	122	10	Caps, . . .	63 19	Caps, . . .	30 50
Bedsteads, . . .	-	33	Stockings or Socks, pairs of,	40 21	Stockings, pairs of,	18 28
			Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	87 1	Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of, .	24 -

Clothing.

There was when I visited a sufficient supply of bedding and prison clothing in use and in store. The bed rugs were of an excellent description, but some of the blankets which were in use were rather thin. In all such cases extra blankets should be supplied during cold weather.

The prisoners are suitably clothed, and I found some good material to be made into clothing in store. Prisoners of both sexes are supplied with stockings or socks, and the females have caps and aprons, but not neckerchiefs.

The stores are well arranged and properly fitted up. I have already referred to the steam disinfecting apparatus in use in this gaol, which when properly used is an effective disinfectant. The private clothes of prisoners are carefully tied up in bundles and printed labels pinned on them.

Stock is taken by the Governor four times in the year, the Local Inspector occasionally being present.

The bedding is inspected twice in the week.

Number of Punishments for Prison Offences.

	From 1st January to 31st Dec., 1873.		From 1st Jan., 1874, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
By Magisterial authority, . . .	-	-	1	-
By Governor—				
Dark or Refractory Cells, . . .	14	-	27	-
Total, . . .	14	-	28	-

The punishment cells for males are not heated, and have not bells. No female was punished in 1873 or 1874. The record of punishments is duly submitted to the Board of Superintendence at its meetings.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1873.		From 1st Jan., 1874, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school, . . .	129	40	114	85
Average daily number of pupils, . . .	9	6	14	5
Number of days on which school was held, . . .	257	263	194	176

School-hours.—Males—4 to 5:30, P.M. Females—Noon to 2, P.M.

Schools.

The teachers both male and female have, I understand, been regularly trained—the male teacher under the Church Education Society, the female ranks in the second class in the National School Board. Both are well qualified; but as the school has not been placed in connexion with any educational public board, it is not inspected unless by the prison officers. I learn from the School Registry that the Protestant Chaplain visited the school six times during the year; but there

is no record that the school was visited by either the Roman Catholic or the Presbyterian Chaplains of the gaol. The school-room, which is divided into 20 stalls, is used by the teachers for the instruction of males and females, but at different hours.

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Employment on day of Inspection.

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Mat-making,	3	—	Mangling,	—	2
Tailoring,	1	—	Knitting,	—	1
Weaving and Winding, . .	3	—	Sewing,	—	5
Painting,	1	—			
Prison duties,	4	2	Total,	45	17
Stone-breaking,	33	—			

Summary.

	M.	F.
Industrial labour,	45	17
Sick,	4	1
Total in custody,	49	18

Amount received for Produce of Prisoners' labour disposed of outside the Gaol.

1871, . £41 7s. 7d. | 1872, £44 10s. 11d. | 1873, . £38 0s. 8d.

Male prisoners sentenced to hard labour in this gaol are employed to break hard stones of basalt, and are compelled to break six hundred weight of the stones daily. Prisoners not sentenced to hard labour break limestone and pound gravel. The prisoners when breaking stones do not wear guards for the eyes, and as accidents have happened in other gaols from neglect of this precaution, they should be provided.

Reproductive labour is encouraged—looms are supplied for weaving, and two turnkeys are tradesmen, one a tailor the other a weaver. These officers act as trades' instructors, but likewise discharge the duties of ordinary turnkeys. Prisoners work for seven hours at industries. One hour is set apart for cleaning cells and one hour for each meal of breakfast and dinner.

I saw some very fine cambric woven in this gaol by prisoners. The work is done by contract, and about 8d. per day is earned by the prisoner who works at the loom.

Mats are well made in this gaol, and a good profit is realised thereby, as likewise by the breaking of stones, which are sold at remunerative prices.

There are not sufficient sheds for stone-breakers in the yards. Some of the men breaking stones on the day of my visit were sitting at the work in the open air, although rain was falling at the time. This arrangement must conduce to rheumatism, which, in a man who must support himself and family by labour, renders him incapable to earn his bread. I would therefore urge the Board to have sufficient sheds erected.

Contracts.

Bread, white, per lb., 1½d.; ditto, brown, per lb., 1½d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 16s. 3d.; potatoes, per cwt., 5s. 5d.; new milk, per gallon, 10½d.; salt, per cwt., 3s. 4d.; coal, per ton, 17s. 10d.; straw, per cwt., 3s.; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 6s. 8d.; candles, per lb., 5d.; soap, per cwt., £1 5s.

Net average daily cost of Ordinary Diet for each Prisoner.

1871, . 5d. | 1872, . 4.25d. | 1873, . 4.39d.

I tasted the food prepared for the use of the prisoners on the day of my visit and found it of a good description. I observe also by the Inspection

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of Provisions Book, that during the present year the Chaplains generally report very favourably of the samples of food submitted for their inspection.

I questioned all the prisoners in custody; no complaints were made to me by any.

Officers and Salaries.

<i>Non-Resident.</i>			<i>Resident.</i>		
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
John M'Kinstry, esq., Local Inspector,	100	0	0	John M'Cutcheon, Governor,	210 0 0
Rev. Chas. Faria, Irish Church Chaplain,	40	0	0	John Armstrong,	55 0 0
Rev. Jackson Smyth, Presbyterian Chaplain,	40	0	0	Henry Jenkinson, Weaver,	45 0 0
Rev. Michael Coyne, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	40	0	0	Asaph Moore,	43 0 0
Alexander Robinson, esq., Surgeon,	—			Robert Coulter,	40 0 0
Joseph M. Palmer, esq., Apothecary,	30	0	0	John M'Coy,	40 0 0
Alex. Briens, Schoolmaster,	45	0	0	Samuel M'Arthur, Tailor,	40 0 0
				Thomas Stringer,	40 0 0
				Eleanor Hanna, Matron,	45 0 0
				Mary M'Arthur, Assistant do.,	35 0 0
				Mary Anne Agnew, Hospital Nurse,	30 0 0

Vacancy in the staff since last Inspection, how caused, and how filled up.

Rev. Peter J. Byrne, Roman Catholic Chaplain, resigned his office, and the vacancy has been filled by the appointment of Rev. Michael Coyne.

Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1873.	From 1st Jan., 1874, to day of Inspection.
Number of times the Board of Superintendence met and discharged business,	12	9
Local Inspector to Gaol,	157	103
Do. each Bridewell,	4	3
Chaplain, Prot. Episcop. Church,	167	133
Presbyterian Chaplain,	174	115
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	161	121
Surgeon,	118	88
Apothecary,	309	223

The sub-officers of this prison are only paid quarterly, which must considerably embarrass their domestic arrangements; and having regard to the small salaries which they receive, as well as the high price of provisions and other necessaries of life, I would suggest that they be paid monthly, so that, having ready money, they may purchase at the cheapest market, and not be obliged to obtain what they require on credit.

My colleague, in his report for 1873, suggests that an officer's mess-room and kitchen be fitted up. It would be a boon to the men that they should not be compelled to cook their food in their bed-rooms, and in a sanitary point of view the arrangement is desirable. In all good Continental gaols, and in some in Great Britain, the prison officers have such an apartment, with a library.

Hospitals.

	1871.		1872.		1873.		1874 (to day of Inspection).
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	66	16	65	17	82	16	—
Average daily number in hospital,	1.56	.42	1.85	.41	1.9	.4	—
No. of prisoners prescribed for and treated out of hospital,	59	59	95	63	109	49	—
Cost of Medicine,	£35 1s. 1d.		£29 15s. 4d.		£32 3s. 9d.		—
Cost of diet for prisoners in hospital,	£15 1s. 8d.		£18 0s. 11d.		£27 6s. 6d.		—

* Omitted one visit to Newtownhamilton Bridewell.

The hospitals for both sexes are in the same building, but separate. They consist of one ward for each sex, and are separated by iron check gates. The wards are well ventilated, and have each a water-closet attached. A movable bath is also provided for hospital use. One male and one female were in hospital when I visited—the male suffering under delirium-tremens, the female from syphilis. No exercising yards are attached to the hospital.

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—
Hospital.

The Medical Officer was in attendance when I made my inspection, and I have much pleasure in again recording my opinion of the care which he bestows on the sick in this prison, a duty for which he receives no remuneration, as he is obliged to attend all prisoners and others in the gaol as part of the functions of the office of surgeon to the County Infirmary which he holds.

Books and Accounts.

Net cost of Gaol, including Diet and Salaries.

1871, . £1,791 5s. 2d. | 1872, . £1,867 1s. 5d. | 1873, . £1,871 9s. 6d.

Total cost of Officers, including Clothing, Value of Rations, &c.

1871, . £906 9s. 9d. | 1872, . £964 2s. 6d. | 1873, . £1,018 17s. 6d.

Average cost of each Prisoner per annum.

1871, . £32 2s. 0d. | 1872, . £31 1s. 0d. | 1873, . £34 12s. 0d.

Amounts repaid by the War Department for Military Prisoners.

1871, . £29 18s. 0d. | 1872, . £73 0s. 6d. | 1873, . £55 19s. 0d.

Amounts repaid from the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of Prisoners.

1871, . £149 7s. 11d. | 1872, . £147 0s. 10d. | 1873, . £138 1s. 3d.

The Governor deserves credit for the attention which he gives to the books and accounts belonging to this gaol. The accounts which are kept by the Deputy Governor are supervised by the Governor, and the checks on expenditure are well calculated to prevent irregularities. The journal of the Governor is a full and faithful record of the various occurrences in the gaol, and he marks in red ink in the margin any observations requiring attention.

The Local Inspector, Chaplains, and Medical Officer also keep journals, and the latter officer keeps a diary with particulars and treatment of each case under his care.

The officers conduct is kept.

Finally, I desire to repeat the opinion expressed in former reports by my colleague and myself, that the order, cleanliness, and discipline of this establishment reflects the greatest credit on the superior officers in charge.

Board of Superintendence.

Rt. Hon. Lord Lurgan, K.P.	John Hancock, esq.	Maxwell C. Close, esq.
Sir James M. Stronge, bart.	Joseph Atkinson, esq.	Stewart Blacker, esq.
Sir Capel Molyneux, bart.	Hugh Boyle, esq.	Colonel Cross.
Thomas A. Prentice, esq.	St. John Thos. Blacker, esq.	Andrew Craig, esq.

The meetings of the Board are held on the second Saturday of each Board. month, when the journals and other books are examined. A Board Proceedings Book, with printed headings is used, and the minutes of the Board are copied out for signature of the Chairman at the next meeting.

Separate accounts are opened for each bridewell and for the gaol. Each creditor is paid when accounts exceed a few shillings, by cheque numbered same as entry, with audit signed by three members of the Board, and countersigned by the Local Inspector.

NORTH
DISTRICT.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

Armagh
County.

Bridewells.

	Markethill.		Newtownhamilton.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, . . .	18	10	24	9
Of whom were Drunkards, . .	6	4	20	5
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection, . . .	3	9	10	3
Of whom were Drunkards, . .	1	-	6	
Petty Sessions and Transmittals.	On the last Monday of each month.		At Newtownhamilton, Croesmaglen, and Forkhill monthly.	
Committals, . . .	Illegal; some prisoners when remanded are not brought before committing Justices, which is quite illegal.		Some illegal remands for more than 3 days signed by one Justice.	
Registry, . . .	Carefully kept.		Carefully kept.	
Repairs and Order, . .	In good repair; lately white-washed and painted; gravel required for yards.		Building out of repair, roof lets in wet, walls should be whitewashed.	
Security, . . .	Secure, with care.		Yards very insecure and small.	
Accommodation, . . .	<i>Males</i> : day-room, and three cells off it; but one without sash to window. It has a guard-bed, but no bedding. <i>Females</i> : day-room and three cells, one within the other, and without bedding.		Day-room and one cell, with two beds for each sex; cell with guard bed for drunkards, but no bedding.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Bedding in good order, having been repaired lately; some blankets and sheets should be supplied for a change when those in use are in the wash.		Blankets, sheets, and rugs required; bench in day-room broken.	
Water, . . .	A pump of good water in yard, but not in order.		A good pump on premises.	
Sewerage, . . .	Sufficient, but requires flushing; stink traps would be an advantage.		None; a cesspool; sewage removed through house.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Very clean, dry, ventilation sufficient.		Not well kept.	
Cost of Dietary, per head, per day.	6½d. per day for all prisoners.		6½d. for all prisoners.	
Salary of Keeper, . .	£20; wife £5 as matron.		£20; wife, as matron, £5.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Court-keeper, salary £5; works occasionally as a tailor.		Court-keeper, salary £5; holds some land.	
Statutable Inspection, .	18th September, 1874.		3rd April, 1874.	
Remarks, . . .	I found no prisoner in charge.		No prisoner in charge when I visited.	

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—*continued.*

NORTH.
DISTRICT.
—
Armagh
County.
—
Bridewells.

	Ballybot.		Lurgan.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	43	18	101	47
Of whom were Drunkards, . . .	13	8	35	16
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection,	20	10	89	17
Of whom were Drunkards, . . .	3	3	21	5
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?	Petty Sessions weekly, on Wednesday; Borough Court on Friday. Both held in Newry; Quarter Sessions only held here.		Petty Sessions fortnightly, and at end of quarter; once in 3 weeks.	
Committals, whether regular?	Apparently regular; but I am informed prisoners are sometimes remanded without having been brought before the committing Justice, which is illegal.		Some illegal, for more than 3 days, signed by one Justice; and prisoners are not always brought before the committing Justice when remanded by him.	
Registry,	Correctly kept.		Correctly kept.	
Repairs and Order, . . .	Generally in good repair, but woodwork requires much to be painted.		In good repair, but the outer walls should be pointed and raised.	
Security,	Yards insecure.		Yards not sufficiently secure.	
Accommodation,	Two day-rooms; two cells with two beds in each—one with one bed.		Two day-rooms, with exercising yards; two cells for females, with four beds; two cells for males, one below for drunkards; a window-sash, with glass, should be got for this cell.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Bedding sufficient for the few prisoners in custody, but some ticks worn, and should be replaced.		Sufficient and good.	
Water, how supplied? . .	By good force pump.		Ample in each yard by pump.	
Sewerage,	None—a cesspool.		Said to be effective.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation, . . .	Clean and orderly, but cells damp.		Very clean, orderly, and well ventilated.	
Cost of Dietary,	Males, 6d.; females, 5d.; drunkards, 4½d.		6½d per day; two meals.	
Salary of Keeper,	£25 per annum; matron, £5.		£30 per annum; £5 for matron.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Is Court-keeper, salary £5; is a pensioner from Royal Irish Constabulary.		None; is an army pensioner.	
Statutable Inspection, . .	18th September, 1874.		20th October, 1874.	
Remarks,	I found one male in custody, evidently of unsound mind, committed on remand on the 16th of September, who since his committal has never laid down on a bed.		Three males on remand in custody.	

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

NORTH
DISTRICT,
Cavan
County
Gaol.

CAVAN COUNTY GAOL, AT CAVAN.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION,
30TH OCTOBER, 1874.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. of whom were Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
UNTRIED.						
For Larceny,	2	1	3	—	—	—
„ further examination,	—	1	1	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
<i>Of Felony or Larceny :—</i>						
To Imprisonment,	2	1	3	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	6	—	6	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
Misdemeanors,	7	—	7	—	—	—
Drunkards,	1	2	3	—	—	—
Total in Custody,	18	5	23	—	—	—

Number of Prisoners of all classes in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1871,	21	10	1873,	15	8
1872,	34	6	1874 (day of Inspection),	18	5

Juveniles.

Juveniles. I found in custody 1 young offender (male), thirteen years of age, for trial at quarter sessions, for larceny of butter. Two other juveniles, both males, were inmates of the gaol during 1874—1 charged with milking cows was acquitted, the other convicted of an assault, was sentenced to imprisonment for fourteen days. No young offender was sent to a reformatory up to the period of my inspection in 1874.

In 1873 3 males and 1 female were committed—1 was under ten years of age, but 1 only was convicted.

A separate division with eight cells has been set apart in this gaol for young offenders (males), so that they do not associate with adult offenders. The arrangement should be carried out in every prison.

When a female under sixteen years of age is in custody, which rarely happens, the matron keeps her in separation from other prisoners as far as possible.

Commitments.

CLASSES.	From 1st January to 31st Dec., 1873.		From 1st Jan., 1874, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Debtors,	3	—	4	—
Criminals,	203	28	155	18
Vagrants,	—	1	—	5
Drunkards,	147	78	98	50
Total,	353	107	257	73

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors) and number of times each had been committed during the following periods.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
Cavan
County
Gaol.

NUMBER OF TIMES COMMITTED.	1873.				1874, to day of Inspection.			
	Juveniles.		Adults.		Juveniles.		Adults.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Once within the year, . . .	3	1	236	44	3	-	177	30
Twice " . . .	-	-	20	2	-	-	16	4
Thrice " . . .	-	-	9	4	-	-	3	4
Four times " . . .	-	-	3	1	-	-	4	-
5 and 6 times within the year, . . .	-	-	5	-	-	-	3	1
6 and 7 " . . .	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-
8 and 9 " . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
13 to 16 " . . .	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Total, . . .	3	1	274	55	3	-	203	41
No. of above who had not been in Gaol previous to 1st January in .	3	1	230	38	3	-	169	29

Number of Individual Prisoners, exclusive of Debtors, committed in the year 1873, and to the day of Inspection in 1874, who had been once and oftener in custody from their first commitment in any year, so far as can be ascertained.

NUMBER OF TIMES COMMITTED.	1873.				1874, to day of Inspection.			
	Juveniles.		Adults.		Juveniles.		Adults.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Once only, . . .	3	1	202	36	3	-	154	27
Twice, . . .	-	-	26	3	-	-	17	3
Thrice, . . .	-	-	14	3	-	-	9	2
4 times, . . .	-	-	7	2	-	-	3	1
5 " . . .	-	-	5	1	-	-	1	-
6 " . . .	-	-	5	2	-	-	3	-
7 to 11 " . . .	-	-	8	1	-	-	6	2
12 to 20 " . . .	-	-	4	2	-	-	6	-
21 to 40 " . . .	-	-	3	2	-	-	4	2
41 to 60 " . . .	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	3
201 to 250 times, . . .	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Total No. of Individuals committed, . . .	3	1	274	55	3	-	203	41
No. of commitments represented in foregoing, . . .	3	1	605	521	3	-	496	504

Averages, and Highest and Lowest Numbers (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1873.			From 1st January, 1874, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody, . . .	3	7	—	1	6	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time, . . .	48		19th June.	45		8th Jan.
Lowest ditto, . . .	17		9th Oct.	14		10th Nov.
Highest number of males at any one time, . . .	41		19th June.	36		18th June.
Ditto of females, . . .	12		3rd May.	16		8th Jan.
Lowest number of males at any one time, . . .	11		9th Oct.	11		7th March.
Ditto of females, . . .	4		1st Oct.	1		29th Aug.

NORTH
DISTRICT.*Highest Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors) in Gaol during previous seven years, and up to day of Inspection in 1874.*Cavan
County
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8th November, 1867, . . .	71	11th May, 1871, . . .	45
3rd January, 1868, . . .	49	22nd May, 1872, . . .	45
17th June, 1869, . . .	41	21st April, 1873, . . .	44
8th December, 1870, . . .	31	8th January, 1874, . . .	46

Two males in custody were under sentences of imprisonment for two years each, 1 for cattle stealing, the other for malicious injury to a mare; a third had been sentenced to an imprisonment of eighteen months for sending a threatening letter. Two had been sentenced for six months each, 1 for larceny of an ass, the other for having unlicensed arms; all the other convicted male prisoners in custody were for assaults, manslaughter, and drunkenness, and had been sentenced, 2 for four, 1 for three, 2 for two, and six for one month each.

The two unconvicted male prisoners were the boy already mentioned and 1 male charged with larceny of a coat.

Three convicted female prisoners were in charge, all habitual offenders. One who has been three times previously convicted of larcenies is now sentenced for two years for larceny, the other 2 for one month and forty-eight hours for drunkenness. One of the latter, although only thirty-seven years of age, has 246 convictions recorded against her on the prison registry of this gaol.

It is with regret I find women of this class in an associated prison, under a long sentence, as their association with the less depraved must of necessity be most injurious.

Two female servants were in charge on remand charged with larceny, neither had ever previously been in a prison.

In 1873 277 individual male prisoners and 56 females were committed to this gaol. They have, the males 608 and the females 522 committals entered on the books of the prison against them.

Up to the date of my visit in October, 1874, 206 males and 41 females were in charge, and they had been, the males 199 times, and the females 504 times inmates of the prison.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	4	-	Workshops,	3	-
Yards,	7	2	Kitchen,	1	-
Day Rooms,	9	3	Store Rooms,	6	2
Solitary Cells,	4	1	Laundry,	-	1
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high = 432 cubic feet,	70	-	Baths, with hot and cold water laid on,	1	1
Do. heated, and furnished with bells,	3	-	Privies,	6	-
Cells to contain three persons,	-	17	Water-closets,	2	3
Sleeping Rooms,	4	-	Fumigating Apparatus,	1	-
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	4	-	Reception Room or Cell,	1	-
Hospital Rooms,	2	1	Pumps,	2	1
Chapel,	1	-	Crank Pump,	1	-
School Room,	1	-	Wells,	2	1
			Tell-tale Clock,	1	-

Cost.

This prison, built in part in 1810, at a cost of £11,000, was completed for a further sum of £8,500 in 1826, costing altogether £19,500, yet it is faulty in many respects, and would, according to the estimate of an architect employed by the Board, require about £5,000 to be expended on it to render it adequate to meet the requirements of an improved form of discipline. The grand jury, therefore, acting on the suggestion of the Inspectors-General, have postponed further action in the matter until the wishes of the Legislature respecting prisons are ascertained.

Since last inspection the only improvement made in the building was the erection of separate stalls in the laundry, and many defects pointed out in former reports still exist.

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There is no lavatory in the prison ; the males wash themselves in tubs in the open air in the yards, the females in the bath in the laundry, and the laundry although stalled has not troughs for washing linen, and is still unfinished and quite inadequate.

No drying-room is provided, and the women iron the linen they wash in a day-room.

The bath in the hospital, which is at the top of the tower, can be of very little use as hot water must be carried to it up long flights of stairs four stories high.

A reception class for males, of eight cells, and one for females, of five cells, have been provided, and prisoners are now bathed on admission, and afterwards weekly, on Saturdays, throughout the year. There is no bath in the reception class for males, which is also used as a tailor's shop. A bath has been put up in the laundry for females, which can be heated by a boiler adjoining, but a bath should be placed in the reception class for males also.

An effluvium trap has been fixed at the mouth of the sewer in the laundry, but not in any other part of the prison, and the privies in the yards of the male prisons have stone seats. They should be covered with wood, and kept dry.

Water-closets have been put up in the female prison, but none in the prison for males, except in the debtors' quarters and the hospital.

The supply of water to the establishment is ample. It is derived from a pump to the female prison, and from a crank-pump, divided into six compartments, to that for males. The crank-pump has relief seats, which are also stalled ; and a hand-pump has been put up close by. Water.

A large bath adjoining the crank-pump can now be supplied with hot water from a boiler in the open air, capable of containing 100 gallons ; but it should be covered over by a shed, otherwise a great waste of fuel must be caused during winter.

None of the cells in the gaol are heated, except those for punishment in the male prison.

The cells in the female prison are roomy, and of sufficient size for separation. They could be adapted for the separate system at a small cost, but are not artificially lighted, nor are they heated, and they have not bells. One on the top corridor has been darkened, and is now used for females when under punishment.

The female prison has three stories of cells (six on each story), with water-closets on the corridor.

Gas has been introduced into the day-rooms of both prisons, the quarters of the officers, the school-room for males, and the laundry, but not into the cells of either prison. Gas.

I found the gaol, when I made my inspection, in a creditable condition of order and cleanliness, the buildings in sound repair and well kept ; and the Governor, as far as the appliances at his disposal will permit, endeavours to carry out an effective prison system. On my inspection, I was accompanied over the establishment by the Governor. The Local Inspector was also in attendance ; and I afterwards met the Presbyterian Chaplain, who expressed to me his satisfaction with the manner in which the prison is governed.

The shelf-tables in the cells have been changed, as suggested by my colleague, so that prisoners cannot climb to the windows as formerly.

The photographing of prisoners is now done by the schoolmaster, as it was found advisable that the work should be done by a prison officer. He receives a salary of £30 per annum.

One tell-tale clock has been put up in day-room in No. 3 class since my last visit ; it is well protected from being tampered with. A watchman, who discharges no other duty, patrols the exterior of the prison at night, and the markings of the clock are entered in the State of Prison at Lockings Book. The clock is marked each half-hour.

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	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	100	27
Sheets, pairs of,	115	45
Rugs,	105	9
Bedticks,	105	38
Bedsteads,	105	-

Stock at the time of Inspection.

Male Clothing.

	In Use.	In Store.
Shirts,	71	32
Jackets,	49	7
Vests,	39	-
Trowsers,	46	5
Caps,	74	2
Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	50	16

Female Clothing.

	In Use.	In Store.
Shifts,	16	17
Jackets,	35	147
Petticoats,	46	29
Aprons,	23	23
Neckkerchiefs,	24	18
Caps,	14	42
Stockings, pairs of,	4	10
Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	30	48

Clothing.

The supply of bedding and prison clothing in use and in store at the time of my visit was sufficient, and generally of a good description; but socks are not given to male prisoners. The females, however, have caps, aprons, and neckkerchiefs. A few of the sheets were thin, but not sufficiently so to be cast.

The stores have been nicely fitted up since last inspection. The general store is in charge of the head warder, under the directions of the Governor. A Store Book is kept.

The private clothing of prisoners is cleansed in a fumigating-box placed in the yard next the tower. It is found to answer the purpose, but should have a wire grating over the fire to prevent accidents from clothes falling off the pegs, and being injured by the fire.

Visitors.

Visits to prisoners are made at a grating next the office, between two doors. No change has been made since last inspection in the rules for prisoners to see their friends.

No escape was attempted from this prison, or any of the bridewells of the county during 1873 and 1874.

Number of Punishments for Prison Offences.

	From 1st January to 31st Dec., 1873.		From 1st Jan., 1874, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
By Magisterial authority,	-	-	6	-
By Governor—				
Dark or Refractory Cells,	29	2	4	2
Stoppage of Diet,	-	4	-	-
Total,	29	6	10	2

Six of the ten punishments inflicted on males in 1874 were on prisoners belonging to the militia, who were punished by their officers for misconduct.

A boiler fixed in one of the punishment cells for males heats the rest. The cells are flagged. A guard bed is in one cell, but not in the other two. The punishment cell for females is on the top corridor of the female prison; it is not heated.

None of the punishments during 1874 were for periods exceeding two days.

The Punishment Book is duly submitted to the Board at its meetings.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1873.		From 1st Jan., 1874, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	111	42	75	34
Average daily number of pupils,	16	4	15	4
Number of days on which school was held,	293	292	248	241

School-hours.—Males, 4 to 6 o'clock; Females, 4 to 6 o'clock.

Schools.

No change has been made in the school arrangements since the inspection of my colleague, in 1873; but the chaplains now sometimes visit the school, and enter observations in the School Registry.

I found that on ten occasions the Roman Catholic Chaplain had recorded in the Registry his remarks on the school; the Protestant Chaplain five times, and the Presbyterian Chaplain three times.

The School Teacher is the son of a person who formerly kept a school, and sometimes assisted his father in teaching, but is not trained.

The school-room for males is stalled in 19 compartments, and is fitted up with maps of England, Ireland and the World:

The females are taught by the Matron, in a day-room which is not stalled.

The schools are not in connexion with any educational public body.

Employment on day of Inspection.

	M.	F.
Crank-pump,	12*	—
Cooking,	1	—
Carpenter,	1	—
Stone-breaking,	3	—
Sewing,	—	2
Laundry,	—	2
Unemployed (discharged before labour hours),	1	1
Total in custody,	18	5

Amount received for produce of Prisoners' Labour disposed of outside the Gaol.

1871, . £22 0s. 0d. | 1872, . £10 5s. 8d. | 1873, . £16 7s. 0d.

As yet no sheds for prisoners who break stones have been erected although the Inspectors-General for many years have urged the necessity to provide them. Prisoners who break stones now sit in the open air at the work—this is not only injurious to the men who, sitting exposed to the weather, must contract rheumatism, which may prevent them from earning their support in afterlife, but likewise in very wet or cold weather, or after a fall of snow the stone-breakers must of necessity remain idle, and their labour be lost.

Sheds should be put up without delay. Their cost would be trifling.

Untried prisoners who do not support themselves are employed to break stones.

Prisoners subjected to punitive labour work at the crank-pump for two hours daily, at intervals of 15 minutes on and 15 minutes off. The crank is divided into compartments, and the reliefs are stalled.

Industrial labour is carried on for six hours daily in summer, and four in winter, principally by stone-breaking; but the skilled labour of artisans, when in custody, is utilized. Two of the warders, one a carpenter, the other a smith, instruct prisoners in their trades. The females knit, sew, and wash.

Contracts.

Bread, white, per 1-lb. loaf, 2d.; bread, brown, per 1-lb. loaf, 1½d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 13s. 10d.; potatoes, per cwt., 5s.; new milk, per gallon, 7d.; buttermilk per gallon, 2½d.; salt, per cwt., 2s. 10d.; coal, per ton, £1 5s.; straw, per cwt., 2s. 5½d.; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 10s. 6d.; candles, per lb., per doz., 5s. 2d.; soap, per cwt., £1 3s. 3d. Other contracts—lime, per barrel, 2s. 10d.; stones, per 15 cwt., 1s. 3d.

Net average daily cost of Ordinary Diet for each Prisoner.

1871, . 3½d. | 1872, . 4½d. | 1873, . 3½d.

The food for prison use, which I tasted when I made my inspection, Food, was of a good description, and the Chaplains generally report favourably of the samples submitted for their inspection. I questioned all the

* These 12 men returned to stone-breaking after coming off crank-pump.

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prisoners in charge—they expressed themselves contented with the treatment they receive, and had no cause of complaint. One man, M.M., who had for many years lived in a warm climate asked to be removed to some other prison, in which the cells are heated, as he states he suffers from rheumatism. I have arranged that should the medical officer consider it necessary, he might sleep in a day-room, at present unoccupied, which could be set apart for his use, and where he could be in perfect separation. The prisoners now take their meals in their cells,

Officers and Salaries.

<i>Non-Resident.</i>		<i>Resident.</i>	
Theophilus Thompson, esq., Local Inspector,	£100	William Wills, esq., Governor, . .	£200
Rev. S. Shore, Protestant Chaplain, . .	30	Thomas M'Dowell, Head Warder, . .	60
Rev. Edward Sheridan, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	30	Warders { Robert West, Carpenter,	40
Rev. James Carson, Presbyterian Chaplain,	30	{ William Beatty,	30
Andrew Mcase, esq., Physician,	74	{ Wm. Henry Lowry, Schoolmaster,	30
Thomas O'Connor, Apothecary,	—	{ Hezekiah Mee, Blacksmith,	30
		Miss Jane Simons, Matron,	40
		Miss Ellen Darby, Assist.-Matron, . .	16
		Jas. M'Cormick, Night Watchman, . .	30

Officers on Gaol Allowance.

All, with the exception of the Governor.

Vacancies in Staff since last Inspection, how caused, and how filled up, viz.

Francis Woods, Night Watchman, resigned; James Kerr appointed. James Kerr resigned, and James M'Cormick appointed, vice Kerr.

Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1873.	From 1st Jan., 1874, to day of Inspection.
Number of times the Board of Superintendence met and discharged business,	11	7
Local Inspector to Gaol,	211	158
Do. to each Bridewell,	4	3
Chaplain, Protestant Epis. Church, . .	182	147
„ Presbyterian,	156	138
„ Roman Catholic,	178	132
Physician,	134	138

Since my last inspection a night watchman has been appointed, and the warders are thereby relieved from night duty. The officers' quarters are fairly kept—each has one apartment.

My colleague called attention, in his report in 1873, to the inadequate salary of the Assistant Matron, who receives only £16 yearly and rations; but his suggestion has not been favourably considered by the Board.

The health of that officer is now failing, her sight is bad, and she must be superannuated.

Hospitals.

	1871.		1872.		1873.		1874 (to day of Inspection).	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	4	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Average daily number in hospital,	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
No. of prisoners prescribed for and treated out of hospital,	88	20	110	20	82	13	—	—
No. of deaths in the gaol,	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Cost of medicine,	£18 18s. 9d.		£18 3s. 11d.		£15 0s. 10d.		—	
Cost of diet for prisoners in hospital,	£4 18s. 1d.		£2 9s. 0d.		—		—	
Cost of all extra diet ordered by Medical Officer for prisoners not in hospital	—		—		£6 19s. 1d.		—	

The hospital, which is on the top of the tower, is in the same state as formerly, except that a bath has been provided, but it has not hot water laid on; and it would be very difficult to carry the hot water from the boiler below up four flights of stairs to supply it. It is therefore of little use in its present state.

There is only one water-closet in hospital for prisoners of both sexes, and no place for invalids to exercise.

NORTH
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Net cost of Gaol, including Diet and Salaries.

1871, . £1,510 10s. 3d. | 1872, . £1,466 11s. 5d. | 1873, . £1,547 10s. 9d.

Total cost of Officers, including Clothing, Value of Rations, &c.

1871, . £861 12s. 8d. | 1872, . £887 9s. 2d. | 1873, . £912 10s. 2d.

Average cost of each Prisoner per annum.

1871, . £45 4s. 3d. | 1872, . £45 5s. 6d. | 1873, . £40 1s. 0d.

Amounts repaid by the War Department for Military Prisoners.

1871, . £2 11s. 0d. | 1872, . £3 8s. 0d. | 1873, . £1 12s. 0d.

Amounts repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for Excise Prisoners.

1871, . £7 15s. 7d. | 1872, . £10 15s. 2d. | 1873, . £2 13s. 7d.

Amounts repaid from the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of Prisoners.

1871, . £86 9s. 3d. | 1872, . £102 2s. 5d. | 1873, . £79 18s. 10d.

Books and Accounts.

The various registries of discipline and finance are well and carefully kept by the Governor, assisted by the head warder, who keeps the dietary book, work ledger, and time table, which the Governor examines weekly, and marks with his initials. The Local Inspector also examines and initials these books occasionally. Stock is taken quarterly, and the Stock Book initialed by the Governor.

The Local Inspector keeps a journal in which he regularly records the duties he performs. The journal of the Governor is a useful record of the various occurrences in the gaol. He enters, in red ink, all matters of importance, and the dates of his visits to the prison after lock-up during the night. I have again much pleasure in testifying to the zeal and efficiency displayed by him in the discharge of the duties of his office; but the gaol which he manages is structurally defective, which interferes much with discipline.

The Local Inspector is constant in his attendance at the gaol—his visits numbered 211 in 1873, and 158 during the nine months preceding my inspection in 1874. The Medical Officer enters in his journal observations on the cases which he treats, and the treatments and prescriptions which he orders. He also is zealous in the discharge of his duties.

The Chaplains enter in their journals the duties which they perform. The markings of the tell-tale clock are entered in the state of prison at Lockings Book.

Board of Superintendence.

Lord Farnham.

Robert Burrowes, esq., D.L.

Edward J. Sanderson, esq., J.P.

Llewellyn J. Sanderson, esq., J.P.

Robert Erakine, esq., J.P.

Eglantine Humphreys, esq., J.P.

Michael Phillips, esq., J.P.

John Fay, esq., J.P.

William Armitage Moore, esq.

Geo. D. Le Poer Beresford, esq., J.P.

Joseph Story, esq., J.P.

The Board meets, for the discharge of business, on the first Tuesday of each month, when liabilities are discharged, accounts examined, and cheques drawn in favour of each creditor, unless small accounts which are included in one cheque. The salaries of officers are paid on every second month.

**NORTH
DISTRICT.**
**Cavan
County.**

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

DISTRICT.		Ballyconnell.		Bailieborough.		Cootahill.	
Cavan County.							
Bridewalls.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, . . .		9	-	26	3	18	15
Of whom were Drunkards, . .		1	-	5	-	8	12
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection, .		2	-	5	-	2	3
Of whom were Drunkards, . .		-	-	3	-	2	-
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?		Fortnightly.		Fortnightly in this district.		Fortnightly.	
Committals, whether regular?		Regular.		Regular.		Regular.	
Registry,		Correctly kept.		Correctly kept.		Correctly kept.	
Repairs and Order, .		In fair repair; except that wood-work should be painted. Outside door unsound, chimneys smoke, and a few slates required on roof.		In fair repair and order, walls lately white-washed.		Building in good repair.	
Security,		Yard very insecure, and facilities to climb the low walls of yards over privy and by down pipe.		Insecure; walls too low, and window-sill affords facilities of escape.		Much improved; the walls of the yards have been raised two feet and a half, railing fixed overhead, and the down pipe from roof removed from male yard; but the privy has not yet been changed, nor has lock been put on door into garden of keeper.	
Accommodation, .		Males: Day-room and two cells, with two beds in each. Females: Day-room and one cell, with one bed.		Males: Day-room and three cells. Females: Day-room and two cells.		Males: Day-room and two cells, with two beds in each. Females: Day-room and one cell, with two beds. There are some cells in the yard, but unfit for human beings, and are not used.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.		Sufficient, and of a good description.		Sufficient supply of good bedding and utensils.		Very good, except three sheets and one blanket in holes; one bedtick also not good.	
Water, how supplied?		By pump, in good order.		By pump of good water.		Pump in order, with good supply of water.	
Sewerage,		Sufficient.		Sufficient.		A new drain has been made effective.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.		Clean and well kept, but one cell for males damp; ventilation sufficient.		Clean and well kept; properly ventilated.		Clean, dry, and well ventilated.	
Cost of Dietary, per head, per day.		4½d. per day for all prisoners.		3½d. per day for all prisoners — two meals.		5d. for all prisoners.	
Salary of Keeper, .		£30.		£30.		£30.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.		Court-keeper, salary £10.		Court-keeper, no salary; is a pensioner from R.L.C.		Court-keeper, without salary; has pension from R. I. Constabulary of £24 yearly.	
Date of Statutable Inspection.		4th Sept., 1874.		30th October, 1874.		2nd April, 1874.	
Remarks,		No prisoner in charge at time of my visit.		Two male prisoners (brothers) in custody on remand for an assault.		I found no prisoner in custody.	

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

DONEGAL COUNTY GAOL, AT LIFFORD.—STATUTABLE
INSPECTION, 10TH SEPTEMBER, 1874.

NORTH
DISTRICT.

Donegal
County
Gaol.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtor,	—	1	1	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	1	—	1	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	—	2	2	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	5	—	5	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
For Larceny,	—	1	1	—	—	—
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	5	—	5	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	5	1	6	—	—	—
Under Revenue Laws,	3	1	4	—	—	—
Vagrants,	1	1	2	—	—	—
Drunkards,	—	1	1	—	—	—
Total in Custody,	20	8	28	—	—	—

Number of Prisoners of all classes in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1871,	23	3	1873,	18	3
1872,	25	7	1874 (day of Inspection),	20	8

Number of Returned Convicts in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and during preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1871,	4	3	1874 (up to and including		
1872,	—	2	day of Inspection),	—	3
1873,	1	4	Day of Inspection,	—	—

Juveniles.

I found when I made my inspection of this gaol one male and one Juveniles. female young offender, under 16 years of age, in custody; one of these was a young girl stated to be 14 years of age, but apparently a mere child, convicted at the Ballyshannon Petty Sessions of the larceny of a cloak, and sentenced to an imprisonment of two months in this associated prison. I found her in association with two habitual criminals, one under police supervision, and after association for two months with these bad women she must leave the gaol far worse than when she entered it. The child should have been sent to a Reformatory after the period of her imprisonment. She must now leave the gaol with the character of a thief, and her reformation is most improbable, after the teaching to which she is subjected in prison.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
Donegal
County
Gaol.

In former reports I called attention to the evil results which the unrestricted intercourse of prisoners in this gaol has produced; and my colleague in his report for 1869 states the fact that one of the female offenders, whom he found in custody on his inspection, although only 26 years of age, had already 19 convictions recorded against her; he adds that she was only a child in her 13th year, when first sentenced to imprisonment in this gaol.

It was for such cases that Reformatories were established. Yet, this is now the only county in Ireland the magistrates of which do not avail themselves of these institutions.

I trust that the recommendation of the Select Committee of the House of Lords, "that Legislative measures should be taken to make the administration in all county gaols, under the separate system, obligatory," may yet be carried into effect in Ireland, so as to prevent the prison from being a place where crime is propagated, which must be the case so long as association of criminals in prison exists.

Sixteen young offenders, males, were committed to this prison in 1873, two were twice committed.

In 1874, up to the day of inspection, 8 males and 2 females, under 16 years of age, were committed, one male was committed four times, another twice during the year, and one girl was twice committed.

Four young offenders were ordered to be whipped by the court before whom they were tried.

Commitments.

CLASSES.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1873.		From 1st January, 1874, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Debtors,	12	—	4	1
Criminals,	225	25	143	29
Vagrants,	3	2	1	1
Drunkards,	43	15	29	14
Total,	283	42	177	45

Number of Individual Prisoners, exclusive of Debtors, committed in the year 1873, and to the day of Inspection in 1874, who had been once and oftener committed from their first commitment in any year, so far as can be ascertained.

NUMBER OF TIMES COMMITTED.	1873.				1874, to day of Inspection.			
	Juveniles.		Adults.		Juveniles.		Adults.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Once only,	14	—	131	16	6	1	93	14
Twice,	2	—	46	7	1	1	20	6
Thrice,	—	—	22	5	—	—	13	—
4 times,	—	—	6	1	1	—	5	3
5 and 6 "	—	—	4	—	—	—	3	2
7 to 11 "	—	—	5	2	—	—	2	—
12 to 20 "	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	2
21 to 30 "	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
31 to 50 "	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
51 to 160 "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total No. of Individuals committed,	16	—	216	33	8	2	138	30
No. of commitments represented in foregoing,	18	—	399	139	12	3	257	277

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors) and Number of Times each had been committed during the following periods.

NORTH DISTRICT.

Donegal County Gaol.

NUMBER OF TIMES COMMITTED.	1873.				1874, to day of Inspection.			
	Juveniles.		Adults.		Juveniles.		Adults.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Once within the year, . . .	14	—	168	27	6	1	119	23
Twice „ . . .	2	—	21	4	2	1	13	4
Thrice „ . . .	—	—	5	1	—	—	6	2
4 times „ . . .	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	1
Total, . . .	16	—	216	33	8	2	138	30
No. of above who had not been in Gaol previous to 1st January in	16	—	145	20	7	2	103	15

Averages, and Highest and Lowest Numbers (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1873.			From 1st January, 1874, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	27	4	—	23	7	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	49		7th April.	46		16th July.
Lowest ditto,	14		7th Oct.	19		10th May.
Highest number of males at any one time, .	46		18th June.	33		16th July.
Ditto of females,	10		5th March.	13		16th July.
Lowest number of males at any one time, .	14		2nd Sept.	16		10th May.
Ditto of females,	—		7th Oct.	3		10th May.

Highest Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), in Gaol during each of the previous Seven years, and up to day of Inspection in 1874.

15th June, 1867, . . .	60	8th June, 1871, . . .	48
27th June, 1868, . . .	58	11th July, 1872, . . .	55
6th July, 1869, . . .	48	7th April, 1873, . . .	49
3rd May, 1870, . . .	53	16th July, 1874, . . .	46

Prisoners in Custody at time of Inspection.

Of the 20 male prisoners in custody when I visited only one was committed for an offence against property, he was a boy charged with embezzlement, and sentenced to an imprisonment for two months. Fourteen other offenders (males) were for assaults—1 sentenced to an imprisonment of eighteen months, 3 for six months, 1 for four, and 1 for three months, 4 for two months, and 4 for short periods.

Three were under sentence for illicit distillation—1 sentenced for twelve and 2 for three months each.

One vagrant sentenced for one month was in custody; and one man for trial on a charge of murder.

The females were: a mistress debtor committed for contempt; the young girl already mentioned, sentenced for two months; two grave offenders sentenced for six and twelve months respectively; a woman for illicit distillation sentenced for six months, and 3 for one month each for begging, being drunk and disorderly.

Two hundred and thirty-two individual males and 33 females were committed to this gaol in 1873, but some of both sexes were committed three and four

NORTH times within the year, and these prisons have altogether the males 417, and
DISTRICT. the females 139, committals entered on the books of the prison against them.
Donegal The individual prisoners committed up to day of inspection in 1874
County numbered, the males 146, the females 32; but the males have been 269
Gaol. times in custody, and the 32 females 280 times.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	8	3	Workaheds,	4	-
Yards,	8	2	Kitchens,	1	1
Day Rooms,	10	4	Store Rooms,	5	2
Solitary Cells,	3	1	Laundry,	-	1
Single Cells, 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high, or which contain 432 cubic feet,	-	-	Drying Room,	-	1
Single Cells of smaller size,	64	19	Lavatories,	15	1
Cells to contain three persons,	2	-	Baths, with hot and cold water laid on,	1	1
Sleeping Rooms,	4	1	Privies,	10	-
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	4	1	Waterclosets,	2	1
Hospital Rooms,	2	1	Fumigating Apparatus,	2	1
Chapel,	1	-	Reception Rooms or Cells,	1	1
School Room,	1	-	Pump,	1	-
Workshops,	4	-	Crank Pump,	1	-
			Tell-tale Clocks,	2	-

State of
prison.

I found the prison on my inspection in a very satisfactory state of order and cleanliness, the buildings in sound repair, and the establishment in all respects carefully attended to and well kept. Some of the suggestions of the Inspectors-General in former reports have been carried out, and I am informed by the Governor that the Board proposes to adopt others which will lead to an improvement in the arrangements of the prison.

Lavatories have not yet been put up in all the classes, but I learn that the work will now be done, and as Macfarlane's patent lavatories are to be used, they can, at any time afterwards, be removed to a separate prison, should the Board decide to alter the buildings to suit prison management under that form of discipline.

In making future improvements it will not be necessary to remove the chapel building as proposed. The danger to the security of the prison is now caused by that building abutting the boundary wall of the gaol, thus affording facilities for crossing to the top of the wall, at a spot adjoining the church-yard, where a prisoner could escape, a tree also in the church-yard might assist him in doing so.

The Governor and Local Inspector examined with me the grounds on the outside, and we ascertained that all possible danger to the security of the prison would be removed by throwing back the boundary wall at that spot, thus isolating the chapel building, to accomplish which would merely involve the rebuilding a few perches of the boundary wall at that place, and the cutting down of the tree already mentioned. By which arrangement, also, a small piece of land, prison property, now lying waste, would be added to the grounds within the boundary wall, and the expenditure would not exceed a few pounds. I do not, however, suggest that the alteration be made at present, or until the wishes of parliament are known on the subject of future prison management, and immediate action is not required as the Governor of the gaol is a very attentive and careful officer. He is quite aware of the weak point of the prison at this point, and he will not permit neglect or laxity which would give an opportunity for an escape.

This prison, although built in 1822-3, and at a cost to the County Donegal of a sum of £11,585 13s. 3d., is radically defective. The average numbers of prisoners in custody in 1873 were 27 of males and 4 of females, and 24 of males and 7 of females in 1874.

Cost.

The cost of staff to supervise these few prisoners in 1873 was £1,014 1s. 2d., or an average cost for staff alone of £30 16s. 6d. for each prisoner. In October of this year only 14 males were in the gaol, and no female;

yet, from the faulty construction of the buildings, a large staff was necessarily kept up to carry out an imperfect system of prison management. The average cost of each prisoner per head in that year was £58 11s. 1d. As an evidence of the imperfect system of discipline in this prison I refer to the report of the Inspectors-General on this prison for 1862, where it is stated that two ringleaders of Ribbonmen, who were sentenced to penal servitude in that year, were convicted on the evidence of a fellow prisoner from information obtained by him, when in association with the offenders in association in this gaol, and although the unrestricted intercourse amongst prisoners in the gaol had beneficial results in the case referred to, yet the present expensive system, which the dissemination of the organization of ribbonism amongst the males, and social crimes amongst the females, can be the result, should not be permitted to continue.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
—
Donegal
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Gaol.

There are 64 cells in the male and 19 in the female prison ; but none of a size sufficient for separation or containing the minimum cubic dimensions of air for a separate prison ; they are small and low, are flagged, and are not artificially lighted or heated, and are very damp in winter.

Gas has not been introduced into the prison which is lighted by oil-lamps.

The chapel is now fitted up so that prisoners of different sexes are kept carefully apart, and do not see each other.

Water is sufficiently supplied to this gaol from a reservoir, nearly a mile distant, and is distributed by pipes into every section of the prison, and by a force pump to the hospital.

A two-handed crank-pump drives water by prison labour into a tank, over the female prison, which is capable of holding 600 gallons of water.

A lavatory has been put up in the male prison, as already mentioned, and a water-closet in the prison for females.

Three baths are in the male prison, one of which has hot and cold water laid on. There is one bath in the female prison ; it also is supplied with hot and cold water.

The prisoners are bathed on reception, and weekly on Saturdays afterwards.

One bell is in each division of the female prison, to be used should any of the inmates of the ward become ill during the night.

No change has been made in the laundry since last inspection ; it has three washing-troughs and two boilers ; in it the provisions for female prisoners are cooked.

The clothes, when washed, are dried in a room with a stove, around which are placed wooden horses.

In summer unlock is held at 6 A.M., and lock-up at 6 P.M. In winter the prisoners are unlocked at 7 A.M., and are locked for the night at dark.

A night watchman patrols during the night ; his vigilance is tested by two tell-tale clocks, which are marked each hour during the night, and are placed at the extreme ends of the prison. They are protected by Chubb's patent locks.

The photographs of prisoners are carefully taken by the clerk and store-keeper. They are well done, and the Governor takes much trouble to trace through photography the antecedents of old offenders, who may be committed to this prison ; 10*d.* is paid by the Board for each copy.

Visitors to prisoners are not permitted to come close to their friends, in order that they may not convey prohibited articles into the prison. An apartment has been fitted up for the purpose, and the visits are always under the supervision of an officer of the prison. Convicted prisoners receive visits only on a written order of a member of the Board, or of the Local Inspector, and only once in three months.

Untried prisoners and pauper debtors see their friends twice in the week ; master debtors on all days but Sundays.

NORTH
DISTRICT.Donegal
County
Gaol.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	Male Clothing.		Female Clothing.	
	In Use.	In Store.	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	100	41	Shirts,	40 53
Sheets, pairs of,	100	48	Jackets,	20 61
Rugs,	100	60	Vests,	20 74
Bed-ticks,	100	4	Trowsers,	20 53
Bedsteads,	100	5	Caps,	20 44
			Stockings, or	
			Socks, pairs of,	20 30
			Shoes, Slippers,	
			& Clogs, pairs of, 20	50
			Shifts,	14 11
			Jackets,	7 16
			Petticoats,	14 13
			Aprons,	14 22
			Neckerchiefs,	14 22
			Caps,	14 16
			Stockings, pairs of,	14 14
			Shoes, Slippers, &	
			Clogs, pairs of,	7 5

The prisoners in this gaol are well, and suitably dressed. Inmates of both sexes are given socks or stockings, and the females wear caps, neckerchiefs and aprons. The clothes are of a good description, and the prisoners are very clean and well cared.

The bedding in use and in store is also very good. The stores are sufficient and well kept. Separate stores are for prison property and the private clothes of prisoners, the latter are carefully tied in separate bundles and labelled.

The Matron has charge of the female clothing.

Stock is taken by the Local Inspector and Governor twice in the year. The store books are well kept, and the clothing, bedding, and other articles when given out or returned to store are entered and duly receipted in them.

Small cells in both the male and the female prison have been fitted up for fumigating and disinfecting clothing which require to be cleansed.

Sewerage.

As has been pointed out in former reports the sewerage of this gaol is very imperfect, especially that of the male prison; but earth boxes are in every yard in that prison, and are cleansed daily.

No escape was attempted from this prison in 1873 or 1874; but a male charged with murder (untried) made an attempt to escape from the Bridewell at Buncrana in August 1873.

Number of Punishments for Prison Offences.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1873.		From 1st Jan., 1874, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
By Governor—				
Dark or Refractory Cells,	13	—	8	—
Other Punishments,	—	—	3	—
Total,	13	—	11	—

Nature of the Punishments included under "Other Punishments," viz.:—Being confined in their sleeping cells on Sunday for a certain number of hours, but having the ordinary prison diet.

These punishments were (with one exception in 1873) inflicted on the sole authority of the Governor, and afterwards approved by the Board. In no instance is it recorded that a female has been punished in this gaol for many years.

One punishment cell for males has been boarded, is heated, and has means to communicate with an officer of the prison. It is proposed to fit up the privies next the solitary cells as earth closets.

School.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1873.		From 1st Jan., 1874, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	164	31	121	27
Average daily number of pupils,	19.2	2.	16.94	3.62
Number of days on which school was held,	233	256	170	180
School-hours—Males, 10 to 3 o'clock; Females, 12 to 1 o'clock.				

School is held in each class for one hour daily, and the Local Inspector reports that the turnkey teacher performs the duty to his satisfaction, that of the Chaplains, and of the Board of Superintendence.

The schools are not in connection with any educational body, or visited by their inspectors. The Chaplains visit the school occasionally, and enter observations in the school registry. The Presbyterian Chaplain visited six times, the Roman Catholic Chaplain four times, and the Protestant Chaplain three times. They report "progress very satisfactory, master attentive, excellent reading," and they state in their reports that they are "satisfied with writing, spelling, and reading, progress, and management of the school."

All prisoners, except old men, drunkards, and those who do not speak English attend school.

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<i>Employment on day of Inspection.</i>		M.	F.
Breaking stones,	.	19	-
Knitting and Sewing,	.	-	4
Washing,	.	-	3
Debtor (unemployed),	.	-	1
Cook,	.	1	-

Total in custody, 20 8

Amount received for produce of Prisoners' Labour disposed of outside the Gaol.

1871, . £64 0s. 10d. | 1872, . £85 12s. 6d. | 1873, . £18 0s. 2d.

The breaking of stones (a hard green stone) is the only punitive labour in the gaol. Employment.

Prisoners sentenced to hard labour are required to break 12 cwt. weight of stones. Those not so sentenced 8 cwt.

During the early part of the year 1874 the males were employed in picking oakum and breaking stone; but when I visited the supply of both those articles was exhausted.

The women wash, sew, knit, and drunkards pick fibre and oakum in their cells.

No prisoner was taught during his confinement in the gaol in 1874 a trade of which he was previously ignorant.

Skilled artisans, however, when in custody, work at their trades as far as practicable.

The hours of labour are between lock-out and lock-up, except one hour devoted in each class to scholastic instruction, half an hour to each meal, five minutes in the hour for exercise by those employed at stone-breaking and during religious instruction.

Contracts.

Bread, white, per 4-lb. loaf, 8d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 14s.; Indian meal, per cwt., 8s.; potatoes, per cwt., 2s. 10d.; new milk, per gallon, 11d.; buttermilk, per gallon, 5d.; salt, per cwt., 1s. 6d.; coal, per ton, £1 0s. 6d.; straw, per cwt., 3s. 3d.; candles, per lb., 5½d.; soap, per cwt., £1 3s. Other contracts—whinstone, per ton, 1s. 8½d.; heath brooms, per dozen, 2s. 6d.; leather, upper, per lb., 2s. 2d.; leather, sole, per lb., 1s. 9d.; sweeping chimneys, per annum, £3.

Net average Daily Cost of Ordinary Diet for each Prisoner.

1871, . . 5·07d. | 1872, . . 5·5d. | 1873, . . 5·6d.

The food prepared for the use of the prisoners, which I tasted on the day of my visit, was of a very good description, and I observe that the Chaplains report very favourably of the samples of provisions submitted for their inspection. Prisoners take their meals in their sleeping cells, except during very cold weather. I questioned all the inmates of the gaol when I made my inspection, no complaint was made to me by any. The prisoners are well cared, and I feel satisfied that discipline is as strictly carried out as the imperfect buildings and system in use here will permit.

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Non-Resident.

Captain James F. Stewart, Local Inspector,	150	0	0
Rev. John Saml. M ^c Clintock, Chaplain Protestant Epis- copal Church,	40	0	0
Rev. Wm. A. Russell, Chap- lain Presbyterian Church,	40	0	0
Rev. Wm. Hagarty, Chaplain Roman Catholic Church,	40	0	0
Robert Little, esq., M.B., Physician and Surgeon,	—		
James Gillespie, Apothecary, Resident.	30	0	0
Samuel Searle, esq., Governor,	228	0	0

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
John Browne, Clerk & Store- keeper, and superintends trades,	64	0	0
Geo. Walker, Schoolmaster and Turnkey,	49	0	0
James Baird,	34	0	0
John Vance, Shoemaker,	44	0	0
William Neely,	39	0	0
Robert Keatley,	39	0	0
Robert Longmore, Night- Watch,	34	0	0
Jane Ashe, Matron,	44	0	0
Mary Jane Hetherington, Assistant Matron,	29	0	0
Eliza Baird, Nursetender,	20	0	0

Vacancies in the Staff since last Inspection, how caused, and how filled up.

John Scott, 4th Turnkey, died, and Robert Longmore was appointed to act as Night-Watchman.

Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1873.	From 1st Jan., 1874, to day of Inspection.
Number of times the Board of Superin- tendence met and discharged business,	12	9
Local Inspector to Gaol,	170	117
Ditto, to each Bridewell,	4	2
Chaplain, Protestant Episcopal Church,	188	132
Presbyterian Chaplain,	173	120
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	180	121
Physician and Surgeon,	149	110
Apothecary,	366	263

The officers' quarters, as every other part of the prison, were clean and nicely kept when I visited. A messroom and kitchen have been provided for the use of the officers.

All the officers, except two married men, take their meals in the prison.

The officers' quarters are inspected daily by the Governor, and twice in the week by the Local Inspector.

Printed passes are used when officers leave the prison, they are filed at the gate-lodge.

*Books and Accounts.**Net Cost of Gaol, including Diet and Salaries.*

1871, . £1,793 9s. 0d. | 1872, . £1,752 0s. 2d. | 1873, . £1,912 6s. 8d.

Total Cost of Officers, including Clothing, Value of Rations, &c.

1871, . £929 14s. 2d. | 1872, . £1,013 13s. 10d. | 1873, . £1,014 1s. 2d.

Average Cost of each Prisoner per annum.

1871, . £55 18s. 5d. | 1872, . £54 0s. 2d. | 1873, . £58 11s. 1d.

Amounts repaid by the War Department for Military Prisoners.

1871, . £9 9s. 0d. | 1872, . £13 16s. 0d. | 1873, . £10 18s. 0d.

Amounts repaid by the Admiralty Department for Naval Prisoners in each of the last three years.

1871, . — | 1872, . — | 1873, . £0 5s. 6d.

Amounts repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for Excise Prisoners.

1871, . £19 11s. 10d. | 1872, . £33 1s. 6d. | 1873, . £50 5s. 8d.

Amounts repaid from the Consolidated Fund for the Maintenance, &c., of Prisoners.

1871, . £87 6s. 3d. | 1872, . £90 13s. 9d. | 1873, . £64 12s. 1d.

The various books and registries in this gaol are kept with most commendable care and attention. All those which refer to finance are kept by the Governor, and repeatedly checked by the Local Inspector. The registries are kept by the clerk. The abstract of daily consumption book is checked and initialed, on alternate days, by the Governor, and weekly by the Local Inspector. The markings of the tell-tale clocks are entered in the state of prison at lockings book.

The journal of the Governor is kept with more than ordinary care, and is a useful record of the daily occurrences in the prison. He marks in red ink paragraphs requiring attention, or referring matters out of routine. All sums of money paid are entered in the margin.

The Local Inspector also keeps a journal in which he states the duties he discharges. The Chaplains likewise have journals, and the Medical Officer enters in his journal all duty done, extra diet given, &c. The journal is kept on a printed form. Each turnkey, when on duty, makes a separate report, and accounts for his class to the Governor.

The officers' conduct book is kept.

NORTH
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Hospital.

	1871.		1872.		1873.		1874 (to day of Inspection).	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	19	2	8	1	11	-	2	1
Average daily number in hospital,	·60	·09	·26	·06	·3	-	·05	·09
No. of prisoners prescribed for and treated out of hospital,	117	10	63	25	69	11	35	20
No. of deaths in the Gaol,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cost of medicine,	£0 15s. 7d.		£1 12s. 0d.		£1 10s. 10d.		£0 10s. 4d.	
Cost of diet for prisoners in hospital,	£3 13s. 3d.		£2 4s. 8d.		£2 1s. 0d.		£0 8s. 3d.	
Cost of all extra diet ordered by Medical Officer for prisoners not in hospital,	£0 5s. 7d.		£0 9s. 10d.		£1 10s. 10d.		£0 7s. 10d.	

This prison is very healthy, notwithstanding its low situation and imperfect drainage. There has been no death in it since 1871.

Both hospitals were unoccupied when I visited. The wards are commodious and well ventilated, with water-closets off each. A slipper bath has been provided for the use of the hospital. A bell is in each ward by which prisoners can communicate with the turnkey who sleeps in the hospital at night.

There is no exercising ground for prisoners attached to either hospital.

The Medical Officer receives no remuneration for the duties he discharges in the prison, being also Surgeon to the County Infirmary, and compelled under the 86th section of the Act 5 & 7 Wm. 4, cap. 116, to discharge the duty gratuitously.

Board of Superintendence.

Sir James Stewart, bart.	Wm. H. M. Style, esq.	John Cochrane, esq.
Francis Mansfield, esq.	Major R. G. Montgomery.	William Young, esq.
William Sinclair, esq.	Geo. Spence Fenton, esq.	Robert M'Clintock, esq.
T. W. D. Humphreys, esq.	James G. Grove, esq.	Richard Doherty, esq., M.D.

The Board meets on the second Thursday of each month, when liabilities are discharged by cheques made payable to each contractor. The salaries of officers are then paid. All small accounts are included in one cheque, drawn in favour of the Local Inspector, who produces receipts at the next meeting of the Board.

**NORTH
DISTRICT.****Donegal
County.****Bridewells.***Bridewells.*

In consequence of the defective sewerage from the Bridewell at Letterkenny, the health of the family of the keeper suffered much, and some deaths occurred amongst his children, attributable to bad water contaminated by sewage matter. New sewers have, however, now been provided, and the health of the family has been restored.

It is proposed to reconstruct the Bridewell at Donegal, in order that it be certified, but the suggested improvements would be attended with considerable expense, and would necessitate the purchase of some houses which adjoin, in order to enlarge the site of the prison; as, however, it is contemplated to legislate on prisons during the coming session, it has been decided to postpone taking any decided steps, which would require the expenditure of money, until the Summer Assizes, as then the wishes of Parliament will be known.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

	Letterkenny.		Glenties.	
No. of Committals in past year.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Of whom were Drunkards,	62	5	11	2
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection,	33	3	3	1
Of whom were Drunkards,	28	4	3	1
	15	2	3	-
Petty Sessions and Transmittals.	Fortnightly in Letterkenny, on Wednesdays, and in some other parts of the district; monthly at Newtowncunningham; transmittals direct.		At Glenties on first Friday of the month; at Ardara on second Tuesday; at Dunlow fortnightly, on Thursdays.	
Committals,	Regular.		Regular.	
Registry,	Correctly kept.		Correctly kept.	
Repairs and order, . . .	In good repair and order.		In good repair and order.	
Security,	Sufficient with care.		Walls of yards lately raised by 4 feet, but still they are insecure; sheds against outside wall.	
Accommodation, . . .	Males, day-room and two cells, with four beds in each; females, day-room and two cells, with two beds in each. Two large exercising yards.		Two small day-rooms and three sleeping cells. There is but one yard for all prisoners.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Sufficient and good.		Good and sufficient.	
Water, how supplied? .	By pump in female yard, which supplies water to both by pipe.		None; pump out of order; water chalybeate, and unfit to drink.	
Sewerage,	Now very good; new sewers made. M'Farlane's patent water-closets have been put up in yards. Upwards of £100 has been expended in the improvement of the sewerage lately.		No sewers—a cesspool.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean and well kept, but damp shows in corner of one of male cells; ventilation sufficient.		Very clean, dry, and well ventilated.	
Cost of Dietary, . . .	6d. per day for all prisoner.		5d. per day for all prisoners.	
Salary of Keeper, . . .	£30; wife £5 as matron.		£30; wife as matron, £5.	
Whether Keeper follows any other Employment?	Court-keeper, salary £4, and clerk of petty sessions.		Is court-keeper and clerk of the church.	
Statutable Inspection, .	9th September, 1874.		9th September, 1874.	
Remarks,	No prisoner in custody.		One drunkard (male) in custody.	

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—continued.

NORTH
DISTRICT.

Donegal
County.

Bridewells.

	Buncrana.	Donegal.
No. of Committals in past year,	12 4	36 6
Of whom were Drunkards,	5 -	13 5
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection,	14 2	10 -
Of whom were Drunkards,	6 -	1 -
Petty Sessions and Transmittals.	Fortnightly, on Thursdays, at Buncrana; monthly in other parts of the district. Transmittals regular.	On Wednesdays, every three weeks, at Donegal; in other parts of the district monthly; Thursdays at Ballyshannon; Pettigo monthly; Tuesdays at Ballintra.
Committals,	Regular, with one exception.	Regular.
Registry,	Correctly kept.	Correctly kept.
Repairs and order,	In good repair and order.	In fair repair, but exceedingly damp.
Security,	Yards not secure; a prisoner could climb walls by table and seats in day-room as was done before. A male prisoner charged with murder attempted to escape from this bridewell in August, 1873.	Yards very insecure.
Accommodation,	Day-room and two cells for prisoners of each sex; exercising yards very small; one day-room occupied by keeper.	Two small day-rooms, in one of which is a bed; three sleeping cells, one with two beds; two very small exercising yards.
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Good and sufficient.	Good and sufficient, except that not sufficient change of sheets; some additional should be supplied.
Water, how supplied?	None unless rain water collected from roof. It is carried from a distance of a quarter of a mile.	None unless from roof.
Sewerage,	Cesspool outside, and from it a small sewer.	Stated to be sufficient.
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Very orderly, clean, and dry, but ventilation bad.	Very damp and badly ventilated, but as clean as the faulty building will admit.
Cost of Dietary,	6d. per day for all prisoners.	6d. per day for all prisoners.
Salary of Keeper,	£30; wife as matron £5.	£30; wife as matron, £5.
Whether Keeper follows any other Employment?	Court-keeper and petty sessions clerk.	Court-keeper; is a pensioner R. I. Constabulary.
Statutable Inspection,	11th September, 1874.	8th September, 1874.
Remarks,	No prisoner in charge.	No prisoner in charge.

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

NORTH
DISTRICT.DOWN COUNTY GAOL, AT DOWNPATRICK.—STATUTABLE
INSPECTION, 19TH OCTOBER, 1874.Down
County
Gaol.*State.*

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. of whom were Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Pauper Debtors,	1	—	1	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	3	1	4	—	—	—
„ further Examination,	2	—	2	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny :—						
To Imprisonment,	10	3	13	1	—	1
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	5	1	6	—	—	—
<i>By Courts-Martial.</i>						
Military and Naval Offenders, . .	1	—	1	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
For Larceny,	3	2	5	—	—	—
In default of Bail,	2	—	2	—	—	—
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties, .	5	11	16	—	1	1
Other Misdemeanors,	6	1	7	—	—	—
Drunkards,	1	3	4	—	—	—
Total in custody,	39	22	61	1	1	2

Number of Prisoners of all classes in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1871,	36	23	1873,	37	32
1872,	27	14	1874 (day of Inspection),	39	22

Number of Returned Convicts in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1874.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1871,	1	6	1874 (up to and including		
1872,	4	3	day of inspection), .	1	2
1873,	1	4	Day of inspection, .	—	2

Juveniles.

Three juveniles (males) were inmates of this gaol when I made my inspection; one summarily convicted of larceny, and two committed for trial for a like offence, one of whom was a post-office messenger.

Thirteen males and 2 females had been previously committed—one on a third commitment. Two males and one female were sent to Reformatories during the year.

In 1873 11 males (no female) were committed, 5 of whom were sent to Reformatories.

NORTH DISTRICT.

Commitments.

CLASSES.	From 1st January to 31st Dec., 1873.		From 1st Jan., 1874, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Debtors,	19	3	5	—
Criminals,	237	97	199	109
Vagrants,	5	—	5	—
Drunkards,	42	58	24	27
Total,	303	158	233	136

Down County Gaol.

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors) and number of times each had been Committed during the following periods.

NUMBER OF TIMES COMMITTED.	1873.				1874, to day of Inspection			
	Juveniles.		Adults.		Juveniles.		Adults.	
Once within the year,	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Twice,	11	—	215	67	13	2	185	64
Thrice,	—	—	22	13	—	—	11	9
4 times,	—	—	2	7	—	—	—	9
5,	—	—	2	3	—	—	2	1
6,	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	3
7,	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1
7,	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Total,	11	—	241	95	13	2	198	87
No. of above who had not been in Gaol previous to 1st Jan. in	11	—	193	54	12	2	150	43

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors) committed in the year 1873, and to the day of Inspection in 1874, who had been once and oftener committed from their first Commitment in any year, so far as can be ascertained.

NUMBER OF TIMES COMMITTED.	1873.				1874, to day of Inspection.			
	Juveniles.		Adults.		Juveniles.		Adults.	
Once only,	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Twice,	11	—	168	53	12	2	150	40
Thrice,	—	—	16	5	—	—	11	7
4 times,	—	—	7	1	1	—	13	7
5,	—	—	6	5	—	—	4	2
6,	—	—	4	4	—	—	5	3
7 to 11,	—	—	3	1	—	—	3	1
12 to 16,	—	—	9	7	—	—	3	7
17 to 20,	—	—	5	2	—	—	4	3
21 to 30,	—	—	1	3	—	—	3	2
31 to 40,	—	—	2	2	—	—	2	2
41 to 50,	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	5
51 to 70,	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	6
51 to 70,	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Total No. of Individuals committed,	11	—	241	95	13	2	198	87
No. of Commitments represented in foregoing,	11	—	519	812	15	2	452	873

NORTH
DISTRICT.*Averages, and Highest and Lowest Numbers (exclusive of Debtors).*Down
County
Gaol.

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1873.			From 1st January, 1874, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Aggregate number of prisoners in custody,	10,953	8,346	—	9,741	7,262	—
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	30	22.86	—	32	25	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	83		15th Aug.	79		7th Sept.
Lowest ditto,	27		3rd Jan.	38		20th Jan.
Highest number of males at any one time,	43		10th June.	47		3rd Sept.
Ditto, of females,	48		14th Aug.	35		11th July.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	14		2nd Jan.	21		15th Jan.
Ditto, of females,	8		1st May.	16		23rd Jan.

Highest Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors) in Gaol during each of the previous seven years, and up to day of Inspection in 1874.

1867,	114	1871,	67
1868,	100	1872,	63
1869,	87	1873,	83
1870,	84	1874,	79

The prisoners of all classes, in custody on the day of my visit, numbered 61 (39 males and 22 females), one was a pauper debtor, 13 (8 males and 5 females) were under sentences for periods exceeding six months, 10 (7 males and 3 females) for six months, and 22 for periods of from one to four months each. The remaining convicted prisoners in charge had been sentenced for short periods.

Two hundred and fifty-two males and 95 females were committed to this gaol in 1873. The males have 530 and the females 812 recommittals recorded against them, on the registries of the prison. The committals of males numbered 211, and of females 89 in 1874; the males had been 467 times previously recommitted, and the females 875 times.

Debtors.

Debtors.

I found one male debtor in custody supported out of the rates. The average cost of each prisoner in this gaol was £32 8s. 8d. in 1873. As this man has, I am informed, a house and 10 acres of land, his creditors will not allow him to be discharged; and it is to be regretted that he should be supported at the cost of the public, having property out of which he could pay his debts.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	8	3	Store Rooms,	8	4
Yards,	9	2	Laundry,	—	1
Day Rooms,	7	2	Drying Room,	—	1
Solitary Cells,	16	1	Lavatories,	6	2
Single Cells, 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high, or which contain 432 cubic feet,	162	59	Baths, with Hot and Cold Water laid on,	1	1
Do. heated, and furnished with bells,	53	47	Privies,	6	2
Cells to contain three persons,	2	—	Waterclosets,	17	14
Hospital Rooms,	4	2	Fumigating apparatus,	1	—
Chapel,	1	—	Reception Rooms or Cells,	4	4
Workshops,	15	—	Pumps,	1	1
Worksheds,	24	—	Capstan Mill,	1	—
Kitchen,	1	—	Other machines for hard labour—		
Bakery,	1	—	Shot, 9 lbs. weight, for shot drill.		
			Tell-tale Clocks,	3	—

NORTH
DISTRICT.

Down
County
Gaol.

I was accompanied by the Local Inspector and the Governor when I made my inspection of this gaol, and found such buildings as were occupied by prisoners in sound repair and well kept.

The blocks of buildings not occupied show marks of damp.

Since last inspection new boilers for the heating apparatus in both the male and the female prison have been provided; a water-closet has been put up in the hospital, and another in the yard for stone-breaking.

This prison, built in 1830 at a considerable cost contains 231 cells, scattered over the different blocks of buildings, the greater part of which are now unused.

In 1857 one block was altered to suit the separate system for females, and in 1861 the male prison was remodelled. The block fitted up as a female prison contains 47 cells, that used as a male prison 53 cells.

The cells in these blocks are heated and furnished with the necessary appliances for separation, are lighted by gas and have bells.

During the winter months gas is kept lighting in the cells occupied by prisoners for two hours after lock-up. It is not lighted in the cells after unlock in the morning. The corridors only are lighted: Sufficient lavatory accommodation and water-closets are provided on both the male and female prison, four reception cells are at the entrance of each prison with bath and every suitable appliance.

An ample supply of water for prison use flows from a reservoir outside the precincts of the prison into a tank on the premises, whence it is driven by a wheel pump, worked by two men on each side in relays, into the different sections of the gaol. Water.

The laundry attached to the female prison is unnecessarily large and is sufficient to give employment to a large number of persons. It has sixteen separate washing compartments, with hot and cold water supplied to each. There are also good folding and ironing rooms, and a drying closet, with eight horses. My colleague, in his report for 1873, suggested that private washing might be obtained from the neighbourhood, but I am informed that it cannot be got.

Four effluvial traps have been placed since my last visit to the mouths of the sewers, opening into the gaol. They are stated to prevent the escape of foul air complained of formerly, and as a further improvement the large cess-pool has been opened and cleaned.

No alteration has been made in the chapel, and prisoners are still compelled to mount to the top of the central building to chapel, through long passages and up steep steps (33 steps) on the outside of the building, and in frosty, wet, and windy weather there is danger of accident.

Two males are still employed in the cook-house, one cleans vegetables and does fatigue work, the other cooks. The men also carry coals.

Bread is baked in the prison, and two male prisoners are told off for that duty.

In summer unlock is held at 6.30 A.M., and lock-up at 6 P.M. In winter the unlock is at 7 A.M., and the prisoners are locked for the night at 4.30 P.M. I cannot approve of this arrangement which interferes with the hours of labour; and I am of opinion that the suggestions of my colleague on this point should be carried out.

Two turnkeys patrol the exterior of the prison, within the boundary wall, during the night. The watches after lock-up are divided between them. The first watch is from 9 P.M. to 1.30 A.M.; the second from 1.30 to 6.30 A.M. No night watch is kept in the interior of the prison after 10 P.M.

The vigilance of watch is tested by three tell-tale clocks—one in the guard-room, another at the workshop, in the central prison, the third is at the extreme end of the male prison; two are well protected by strong boxes, secured by Hobbs patent padlock; the third in the guard-room has an ordinary lock. The markings of the clocks are taken by the Deputy

NORTH
DISTRICT.Down
County
Gaol.

Governor, and entered in the morning state, the night watchmen make their reports in the state of the prison at lockings book.

There is, in this prison, a good photographic room, in which the photographs of habitual offenders are taken by a prison officer, to whom 6d. is allowed for each negative and five copies—the Board paying for the materials.

Visitors to prisoners see their friends in the wing next reception cells. The place is well arranged and suitable.

The rules of admission are stringent, and visits to convicted prisoners are only permitted once in three months.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.	Male Clothing.				Female Clothing.			
					In Use.	In Store.			In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs			Shirts, .	112	5		Shifts, .	70	49	
of .	124	39	Jackets, .	66	29		Jackets, .	111	40	
Sheets, pairs of,	149	59	Vests, .	56	24		Petticoats, .	66	22	
Rugs, .	133	72	Trowsers, .	57	52		Aprons, .	80	—	
Bed-ticks, .	149	13	Caps, .	62	10		Neckerchiefs, .	17	36	
Bedsteads, .	247	—	Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	56	—		Caps, .	78	6	
							Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	35	14	

Clothing.

The prison clothes supplied to the inmates of this gaol are of a good material and suitable, except that stockings or socks are not given to prisoners of either sex. The women, however, have caps, neckerchiefs and aprons.

My colleague and I are of opinion that prisoners should be given stockings, and I again urge the Board to provide these articles which could be manufactured by the female prisoners, of which there is a large number generally in custody.

Stockings are not enumerated in the list of articles which the law directs to be supplied to prisoners; but it requires that female prisoners shall be suitably dressed, and it is not suitable for females to be without stockings. All the articles of clothing used by the prisoners, except clogs, are made in the gaol, and it is now proposed to send a prison officer to Belfast to learn how clogs are manufactured.

A large and well constructed iron box for disinfecting and cleansing the private clothing of prisoners has been put up in the hospital yard of the prison.

I learn that the cleansing of all clothes which are dirty, or from which there is a danger of infection, are carefully cleansed previously to being sent to store. The private clothes of prisoners are tied in bundles and labelled when put up.

I found an abundant supply of bedding in use and in store. The bedding is of a good description and very clean. When blankets are thin an additional blanket is told out in the winter.

The stores are well arranged and carefully looked after. The Deputy-Governor has charge of the general store, and issues out stock under orders from the Governor to the head turnkey and the matron.

Stock is taken by the Local Inspector and Governor, quarterly.

A book has been opened, in which is detailed a list of all clothing in use. When each article is condemned, it is marked off in the store-book as being so.

The store for the private clothing of prisoners is over the gate, and that for females in the female prison.

Number of Punishments for Prison Offences.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1873.		From 1st Jan., 1874, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
By the Governor—				
Dark or Refractory Cells, .	43	2	54	4
Stoppage of Diet, .	—	—	1	—
Other punishments, .	1	—	—	—
Total, . . .	44	2	55	4

Two punishment cells for males are heated and supplied with bells. The punishment cells for females are not heated; but few females in this gaol are subjected to punishment; only 2 females were punished in 1873 and 4 in 1874.

All the punishments inflicted in both years were on the sole authority of the Governor.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
Down
County
Gaol.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1873.		From 1st Jan. 1874, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	7	39	10	42
Average daily number of pupils,	0.17	1.91	4.30	4
Number of days on which school was held,	33	150	52	220

School-hours.—Males, 12 to 1. Females, 12 Noon to 2.

The school-room for males is much too small, it measures only nine feet by thirteen; it is not stalled. Only juveniles are permitted to attend the school, which is not in connexion with any educational body or inspected by their officer, and I cannot ascertain that any of the Chaplains visited the school during the present year, as there is no record of their having done so; I learn however that the teacher of the male school, who also takes the photographs of prisoners, is qualified.

The Assistant Matron, who teaches in the female prison, was not trained. The females are taught in their cells.

Employment on day of Inspection.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Shot Drill,	10	—	Schooling,	3	—
Breaking stones,	13	—	Washing,	—	4
Breaking freestone,	3	—	Sewing,	—	5
Labouring,	2	—	Cleaning prison,	—	3
Shoemaking,	1	—	Sick,	1	2
Tailoring,	1	—	Committed,	1	—
Picking oakum,	1	6			
Cooking,	2	—	Total in custody,	39	22
Attending sick,	1	2			

Amount received for produce of Prisoners' Labour disposed of outside the Gaol.

1871, . . £12 7s. 5d. | 1872, . . £13 7s. 7d. | 1873, . . £13 6s. 8d.

Male prisoners sentenced to hard labour are employed at shot-drill for three hours and a half daily. Skilled tradesmen, when in custody, work at their trades for the benefit of the prison. Stone-breaking is carried on by the males, and both males and females are employed to pick oakum. The females also wash, sew, sprig, and knit. One of the turnkeys (Jackson) is a tailor, and superintends the work of prisoners of that trade, when in custody.

I am informed that prisoners during the summer months work in their cells up to 8 o'clock, P.M., but not in the winter.

The Governor informs me that two tons of oakum are on hands, which he finds a difficulty to dispose of; and a considerable quantity of work remaining on hands, has consequently reduced the item of profits very much—1s. 3d. per ton is received for breaking stones.

Contracts.

Bread, white, per 1 lb. loaf, 2d.; ditto, brown, per 1 lb. loaf, 1½d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 14s. 6d.; Indian meal, per cwt., 8s. 6d.; potatoes, per cwt., 2s. 3d.; new milk, per gallon, 8d.; buttermilk, per gallon, 1d.; salt, per cwt., 2s.; coal, per ton, £1 0s. 11d.; turf, per load, 6s.; straw, per cwt., 3s.; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 8s. 4d.; candles, per lb., 5½d.; soap, white, per cwt., £1 6s.; ditto, brown, per cwt., £1 3s.; wheatmeal, per cwt., 17s.

NORTH
DISTRICT.Down
County
Gaol.*Net average daily cost of Ordinary Diet for each Prisoner.*1871, . 4¹d. | 1872, . 4³d. | 1873, . 4d.

The food prepared for the use of the prisoners, which I tasted on the day of my visit, was of a good description, and the Chaplains report for the most part favourably of the samples submitted for their inspection; occasionally fault is found with the milk as being thin.

I questioned all the prisoners in custody. The only complaint made to me was by a female, who stated that the medicine which she was given was not good; but evidently her complaint was without foundation.

*Books and Accounts.**Net cost of Gaol, including Diet and Salaries.*

1871, . £1,736 7s. 6d. | 1872, . £1,765 6s. 9d. | 1873, . £1,836 1s. 2d.

Total cost of Officers, including Clothing, Value of Rations, &c.

1871, . £1,021 17s. 6d. | 1872, . £1,020 8s. 5d. | 1873, . £1,049 2s. 7d.

Average cost of each Prisoner per annum.

1871, . £29 9s. 1d. | 1872, . £32 6s. 5d. | 1873, . £32 8s. 8d.

Amounts repaid by the War Department for Military Prisoners.

1871, . £0 14s. 0d. | 1872, . £1 11s. 0d. | 1873, . £19 6s. 9d.

Amounts repaid from the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c. of Prisoners.

1871, . £162 9s. 11d. | 1872, . £140 7s. 1d. | 1873, . £130 4s. 10d.

The Deputy-Governor keeps the various registries and accounts of this gaol with much care and attention. They are regularly checked by the Governor, who examines them, and puts his initials to the books at the close of the month. The local Inspector also examines and checks the dietary and other books, but they are not initialed by him.

The Governor and Local Inspector, when they take stock quarterly, initial the stock book.

As has already been remarked, the markings of the tell-tale clock are entered in the morning, state, and lockings-book, and check each other. The journal of the Local Inspector is fully kept, he likewise makes monthly reports, which he reads to the Board.

The Governor's journal is kept with care and precision.

The Chaplains enter in their journals the duties which they perform; and I find in the journal of the Presbyterian Chaplain the case of a female, B.H., described, who had been already 34 times committed to this prison, always for being drunk. Her brother was suffocated in a fit of intoxication, her son-in-law is now in gaol for drunkenness, and her daughter has just been convicted of drunkenness and theft.

The journal of the Medical Officer is regularly kept.

Officers and Salaries.

Non-Resident.		£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.
Turn- keys.	B. N. Johnson, Local In- spector,	100	0	0	Turn- keys.	(George Gordon,	37	10	0
	Rev. T. B. Price, Protestant Chaplain,	40	0	0		Thomas Robinson,	37	10	0
	Rev. Wm. White, Presbye- rian Chaplain,	40	0	0		(John Boyd,	37	10	0
	Rev. P. O'Kane, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	40	0	0		<i>Resident.</i>			
	John K. Maconchie, Surgeon,	—				Major L. Thompson, Gover- nor,	200	0	0
Turn- keys.	Dr. E. F. Nelson, Apothecary,	27	13	10	Turn- keys.	John Waterworth, Deputy Governor,	120	0	0
	(Elisha Jackson, Tailor,	60	0	0		John Skillen, Turnkey,	37	10	0
	J. C. M'Cartney, School- master & Photographer,	47	10	0		Thomas West, Turnkey,	37	10	0
						Eliza Davidson, Matron,	32	10	0
						Harriet E. Jackson, Assist- ant Matron,	32	10	0

Vacancies in the staff since last inspection, how caused, and how filled up.

John White, James Smith, and Robert Hutton, Turnkeys, resigned; Thomas Robinson, Robert Hutton, and Thomas West appointed. Jane Duncan, Hospital Nurse, superannuated; vacancy not filled up.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
Down
County
Gaol.

Officers on Gaol Allowance.

No food rations are given; the resident officers are supplied with fuel and light. The turnkeys are supplied with one suit of clothing each, yearly.

Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1873.	From 1st Jan., 1874, to day of Inspection.
Number of times the Board of Superintendence met and discharged business,	14	9
Local Inspector to Gaol,	169	111
Do. to each Bridewell,	4	3
Chaplain, Protestant Episcopal Church,	200	217
„ Presbyterian,	281	246
„ Roman Catholic,	233	188
Surgeon,	165	126
Apothecary,	191	131

The quarters of the subordinate officers are clean and orderly.

The hospital nurse has been superannuated, and her place has not been filled up.

Hospital.

	1871.		1872.		1873.		1874 (to day of Inspection).	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	3	1	14	2	7	4	6	2
Average daily No. in hospital,	0.6	0.9	1.2	0.1	.3	.3	1	0.15
No. of prisoners prescribed for and treated out of hospital,	33	14	63	28	11	2	45	12
No. of deaths in the gaol,	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Cost of medicine,	£4 0s. 10d.		£5 11s. 4d.		—		—	

The hospital buildings are separate, one on each side of the entrance to the prison. They are far too large for the requirements of the gaol and are generally unoccupied; only 6 male and two female prisoners were removed to hospital during the nine months which preceded my inspection in 1874, and 7 males and 4 females in 1873; 45 males and 12 females were treated out of hospital in 1874, and 11 males and 2 females in 1873.

Earth closets have been provided for the wards of the hospitals, and water-closets for the yards.

Sometimes when a female debtor is in custody she is placed in the hospital for persons of her sex.

Board of Superintendence.

Rev. John F. Gordon.	D. S. Ker, esq.	James Cleland, esq.
Major Andrew Nugent.	Robert Gordon, esq.	Major James Bailie.
Robert Heron, esq.	Major R. P. Maxwell.	R. F. Gordon, esq.
Colonel Forde.	Samuel Murland, esq.	Capt. The Hon. S. Ward.

The Board meets on the last Saturday of each month for the transaction of business, when accounts are examined, and paid by draft drawn in the aggregate in favour of the Local Inspector, who produces vouchers at the next meeting of the Board.

The salaries of the Local Inspector, Governor, and Deputy-Governor are paid quarterly, and those of the subordinate officers monthly. The Chaplains are paid by presentment half-yearly at the assizes.

**NORTH
DISTRICT.**
**Down
County.**

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

	Newtownards.		Newry.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Bridewells.				
No. of Committals in past year, . . .	25	6	86	32
Of whom were Drunkards, . . .	3	—	25	30
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection, . .	23	5	26	11
Of whom were Drunkards, . . .	—	1	4	3
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often ?	Petty Sessions fortnightly in this district.		Petty Sessions weekly, on Wednesdays; and Borough Court on Fridays; transmittals on Saturdays.	
Committals, whether regular ?	Regular.		Apparently legal; but I am informed that prisoners are sometimes remanded without having been brought before the committing justice, a course which the Law Adviser of the Crown advises is illegal.	
Registry, . . .	Correctly kept.		Correctly kept.	
Repairs and Order, . .	In good order and repair, but painting of woodwork of outside required.		In good order and repair, the roof having been cemented on the outside, and the gable plastered.	
Security, . . .	Sufficient with care.		Very secure, except down-pipe from roof in inner yard; outside yard secure.	
Accommodation, . . .	Four cells for each sex below; two large day-rooms above with a lavatory off each.		Seven cells for each sex, with two large day-rooms and exercising yard. Lavatories, off day-rooms, well supplied with water.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Sufficient for the number of prisoners committed to the bridewell.		Sufficient for the number of prisoners committed to the bridewell; but some blankets which are thin and worn should be replaced.	
Water, how supplied ? .	Ample; by force pump to lavatory, off day-rooms.		Ample; supplied from town main to lavatory off each day-room.	
Sewerage, . . .	Effective; a stream of water behind the bridewell. The overflow from roof runs through privies.		Effective.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Dry, clean, and well ventilated; cells boarded.		Dry, clean, and well ventilated.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day.	Males, 5½d.; females, 5¼d.; only two meals are given.		For males, 5½d.; for females, 4½d.	
Salary of Keeper, . . .	£40; wife as matron, £5.		£50; matron, sister-in-law of keeper, £8.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Court-keeper, salary, £8.		None.	
Statutable Inspection, .	10th July, 1874.		18th September, 1874.	
Remarks, . . .	One young girl, ten years of age, charged with stealing a watch; she has since been sent to a reformatory.		I found no prisoner in custody.	

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

COUNTY OF THE CITY OF DUBLIN GAOL FOR MALES—RICHMOND BRIDEWELL.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION, 24TH DECEMBER, 1874.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of City of Dublin Gaol for Males.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	6	—	—	—	—	—
„ Misdemeanors,	3	—	—	1	—	—
Deserters,	1	—	—	—	—	—
For further Examination,	13	—	—	1	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny :—						
„ Imprisonment,	52	—	—	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	31	—	—	1	—	—
<i>By Courts-Martial.</i>						
Military and Naval Offenders,	2	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
For Larceny,	9	—	—	1	—	—
Offences under Larceny Act,	22	—	—	1	—	—
In default of Bail,	2	—	—	—	—	—
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	2	—	—	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	94	—	—	3	—	—
Total in Custody,	237	—	—	8	—	—

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

1871,	M. 245	1873,	M. 281
1872,	269	1874 (day of inspection),	237

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1874.

1871,	M. 16	1874 (up to and including day of inspection),	M. 34
1872,	28	Day of inspection,	3
1873,	37		

Number of prisoners in custody during the year known to have been in reformatories.

1871,	M. 18	1874 (up to and including day of inspection),	M. 29
1872,	18	Day of inspection,	4
1873,	15		

NORTH
DISTRICT.County of
Dublin
Gaol for
Males.

Juveniles.

Juveniles.

Five young offenders, under 16 years of age, were inmates of this gaol when I made my inspection in December, 1874, two for trial, and three under sentence, 1 to an imprisonment of 1 month, with hard labour, convicted by magistrates in the Metropolitan Police Courts, and 2 tried by jury before the Recorder of Dublin, and sentenced to imprisonment for 12 months each, 1 for a grave assault, the other for larceny. The latter is an incorrigible offender, who had previously been in a reformatory, and afterwards, at the request of the agent of the institution, received his present sentence.

During 1874 321 prisoners, 16 years of age and under, were committed to this prison, of whom 28 were not more than 12 years of age; 17 were twice committed and 4 3 times during the year. By reference to the prison records it appears that 32 of these young offenders have previous committals recorded against them; 25 having been twice committed, 5 3 times, 2 4 times, and 2 5 and 6 times. The total commitments of these young offenders to this gaol in 1874 and previous years numbering 371.

Of the 321 juveniles committed in 1874 218 were convicted; 27 by juries before the Recorder of Dublin, and 191 summarily by magistrates in the Metropolitan Police Courts of Dublin; 64 were sent to reformatories during the year, of whom 13 were of an age not exceeding 12 years.

In 1873 the young offenders sent to reformatories numbered 79.

No young offender sentenced to a reformatory from the Dublin district in 1874 was refused by the managers admission into the institution to which he was committed by the court.

I learn that 29 prisoners (including several who had absconded from the institutions) committed to this prison in 1874 had previously, at some period, been in a reformatory. Five of these were sentenced by the Recorder to penal servitude as incorrigible—some at the request of the agent of the reformatory; 2 were sentenced to an imprisonment for 12 months, 6 for 6 months, and 3 for 3 months; the remainder for short periods.

Seven of these offenders had been discharged from the reformatories in 1866-7-8 and 9; another was discharged as incorrigible, and 2 are now in the schools.

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), and number of times each had been committed during the following periods.

NUMBER OF TIMES COMMITTED.	1873.				1874, to day of Inspection.			
	Juveniles.		Adults.		Juveniles.		Adults.	
Once within the year,	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Twice	280	—	2,875	—	300	—	3,177	—
Thrice	15	—	422	—	17	—	465	—
4 times	—	—	64	—	4	—	122	—
5	—	—	16	—	—	—	32	—
6	—	—	12	—	—	—	12	—
7	1	—	3	—	—	—	2	—
9	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	—
14	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Total,	296	—	3,394	—	321	—	3,815	—
No. of above who had not been in gaol previous to 1st January in	281	—	2,073	—	303	—	2,283	—

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), committed in the year 1873, and to the day of Inspection in 1874, who had been Once and oftener committed from their first Commitment in any year, so far as can be ascertained.

NORTH DISTRICT.
County of Dublin
Gaol for Males.

NUMBER OF TIMES COMMITTED.	1873.				1874, to day of Inspection.			
	Juveniles.		Adults.		Juveniles.		Adults.	
Once only,	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Twice,	273	—	1,938	—	287	—	2,160	—
Thrice,	16	—	600	—	25	—	654	—
4 times,	4	—	219	—	5	—	289	—
5 times,	2	—	118	—	2	—	178	—
6 times,	—	—	98	—	1	—	100	—
7 to 11 "	—	—	66	—	1	—	65	—
12 to 16 "	—	—	187	—	—	—	202	—
17 to 20 "	—	—	102	—	—	—	62	—
21 to 40 "	—	—	35	—	—	—	49	—
41 to 60 "	—	—	22	—	—	—	51	—
71 to 80 "	—	—	7	—	—	—	4	—
91 to 100 "	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
91 to 100 "	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Total No. of individuals committed,	296	—	3,394	—	321	—	3,816	—
Number of commitments represented in foregoing,	332	—	9,905	—	371	—	11,151	—

Commitments.

CLASSES.	From 1st Jan. to 31st December, 1873.	From 1st January, 1874, to day of Inspection.
Criminals,	3,526	3,238
Vagrants,	21	18
Drunkards,	843	1,800
Total,	4,390	5,056

Averages, and Highest and Lowest Numbers (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1873.		From 1st January, 1874, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	Date.	M.	Date.
Aggregate number of prisoners in custody,	96·15	—	117·055	—
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	264·7	—	320·7	—
Highest number of males at any one time,	330	29th July.	429	29th September.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	214	25th May.	236	25th December.

Highest number of prisoners (exclusive of debtors), in gaol during each of the previous seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1874.

9th March, 1867,	400	17th July, 1871,	317
18th August, 1868,	309	19th September, 1872,	317
3rd May, 1869,	290	29th July, 1873,	330
26th July, 1870,	341	29th September, 1874;	429

Three prisoners committed to this gaol in 1874 were found insane on committal, and were removed to the lunatic asylum—one after a lapse of 31 days, another after 10, and the third after 16 days.

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On the day of my Inspection 237 prisoners were in custody, of these 103 were charged with offences against the person, amongst whom 5 were for manslaughter, 15 were naval and military offenders, including 13 deserters.

Offenders against property in the gaol when I made my inspection numbered 110, committed for the most part for larceny and robbery; 1 for passing base coin, and 2 for arson. Nine others were under sentence for various misdemeanors.

The sentences on the convicted prisoners in custody at the time of my visit were 2 for a period of two years; 15 for 18 months and above 12 months; 30 for 12 months; 14 for 9 and above 6 months; 51 were for 6 months; 21 for 4 and 5 months; the remainder for 3 months and under.

I regret to observe the great increase in the number of commitments for drunkenness to this gaol in 1874. They numbered 843 in 1873, and 1,800 in 1874, being an increase of 957 in the latter year. Commitments for assaults diminished from 2,091 in 1873 to 1,739 in 1874; and for larceny (summary) from 388 in 1873 to 351 in 1874. Sentences to penal servitude, which in 1873 numbered 64, were 45 in 1874. In other classes also, of vagrants, poor-law offenders, naval and military prisoners, a slight decrease in 1874 is visible, while the only increase in the category of convicted prisoners in 1874 was in that of offenders tried by jury at commission or sessions in Dublin, whose numbers increased by 2 in 1874, the numbers being 301 in 1873 and 303 in 1874.

The daily average number of prisoners in custody increased from 264 in 1873 to 320 in 1874, and the commitments which numbered 4,396 in 1873 increased to 5,040 in 1874, yet the preceding figures show that notwithstanding the total commitments to this gaol in 1874 exceeded by 644, and the daily average number in custody by 56, as compared with those in 1873, still the great increase in 1874 was altogether due to the increase in the number of drunkards committed to prison, and to the lengthened sentences inflicted on those offenders, commitments for other offences besides drunkenness having diminished by 313 in 1874 as compared with those in 1873.

In 1873 individuals committed for drunkenness numbered 777, and some were frequently committed during the year, their committals numbering 847. In 1874 individual drunkards committed numbered 1,674; the committals 1,800.

Accommodation.

	M.		M.
Wards,	15	Kitchens,	2
Yards,	17	Store Rooms,	24
Day Rooms,	34	Laundry,	1
Solitary Cells,	9	Drying Room,	1
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high=432 cubic feet,	147	Lavatories,	16
Do. heated and furnished with bells,	267	Baths, with Hot and Cold Water laid on,	5
Cells to contain three persons,	115	Water-closets,	45
Hospital Rooms,	6	Fumigating Apparatus,	1
Chapels,	2	Reception Room or Cell,	1
School Room,	1	Pumps,	2
Workshops,	10	Wells,	2
Worksheds,	43	Tread-wheels,	2
		Tell-tale Clocks,	7

State of
Prison.

I found the prison on my inspection in a very creditable condition, clean and orderly, discipline well maintained and the buildings in sound repair. The various cell fittings and appliances for separation in good order and carefully looked after. The heating apparatus of the lower prison, which was imperfect has been much improved since my last visit, new boilers and larger pipes having been substituted for those previously in use.

Towards the close of 1873 plans and specifications for the improvement

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of this gaol were drawn up by the architect of the Board of Superintendence who received a payment of £50 for the work, and after several conferences with the Inspectors-General they were submitted to the Lord Lieutenant whose sanction they received, and had they been carried out in their entirety this prison would have been made fully equal for an effective prison system. To remodel one wing of the gaol a sum of £7,000 was obtained on the faith of a presentment from the Treasury, to be repaid, interest free, in ten yearly instalments of £700 each, and the money was lodged for the purpose in the Bank of Ireland; but the Commissioners appointed by the Town Council to carry out the alterations having advertised for tenders, the lowest received amounted to £10,038, and thereupon the Dublin Council declined to prosecute the work, and ordered the £7,000 advanced by the Treasury to be returned, which was accordingly done, and the money was repaid to the Paymaster-General in November, 1874. I regret the abandonment of a work which, if completed, would have rendered this prison well suited to maintain an improved system of prison discipline with a much reduced staff of officers.

At present the great overcrowding of this prison, which in September, 1874, reached to 429 individuals crowded into 262 cells, has ceased, in consequence of the opening of the northern portion of Grangegorman prison, which was certified by the Inspectors-General of Prisons, and an order made in Council by His Grace the Lord Lieutenant that male prisoners sentenced to imprisonment of 1 month and under, be committed direct to that prison. The Order in Council was gazetted on the 16th October, 1874, and the prison was opened for the reception of male prisoners on the 22nd of the month.

The cost of fitting up the wing of the Grangegorman prison for male prisoners amounted to £700, and although much judgment has been shown in the alterations, an increase in the staff is necessarily required for the supervision and management of the prisoners. I cannot therefore imagine that an ultimate saving will be effected by the arrangement, and the defects in this prison still continue. These defects have been so frequently pointed out in former reports of the Inspectors-General of Prisons, that it is unnecessary for me to repeat here the observations already made on the subject. I desire however to call attention to pages 11 and 12 of my report for 1872 on this gaol.*

Water is obtained for general prison use from the canal, for which a rent of £25 annually is paid, and drinking water by a pump, from a well on the premises.

Two baths, off the reception ward, are supplied with hot and cold water, a third is reserved for the use of the officers. Prisoners are bathed on admission and afterwards every twenty-one days.

The Vartry water is laid on, but only to be used in case of fire.

Lavatories are only in two corridors of the prison. The prisoners in other sections wash in open partitioned sheds in the yards.

The sewerage of the prison is effective.

Gas is introduced into every part of the premises, and remains lighting in the cells until 7.30, P.M., in winter.

Unlock is held at 6.30, A.M., in summer, and 7, A.M., in winter. The prison is locked for the night at 6, P.M., at all seasons of the year.

Six warders are told off for night duty—3 from 6, P.M., to 10.15, P.M., and 3 during the rest of the night, 3 remaining on reserve. Two warders patrol the interior of the upper prison, the third the boundaries of both prisons and the interior of the lower prison.

*As this report was passing through press I have learned that both this prison and the male prison at Grangegorman have become overcrowded, thereby showing that even with the increased number of cells there is not sufficient accommodation in the city of Dublin for male prisoners.

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Seven tell-tale clocks are on the premises and are marked hourly. They are well protected by Chubbs' locks, and a fine of five shillings is inflicted for neglect to peg them. Four are in the upper, two in the lower prison and one on the boundary.

Photographs of habitual criminals in this gaol are taken by the clerk and schoolmaster, for which he receives as remuneration 7d. per copy for three copies forwarded to the Habitual Criminals office, besides £10 additional salary is paid him for extra copies which he takes, and for the photographing of prisoners for trial. Five hundred and fifty prisoners were photographed by him in this gaol during 1874, and 506 cases were reported to Registrar of Habitual Criminals, and registry kept of same.

There is a good laundry in the prison with drying-closet overhead; but the clothes are, for the most part, washed in the female prison at Grangegorman.

Convicted prisoners are only permitted to receive visits once in three months, and those for trial twice in the week.

No alteration has been made in the place where prisoners see their friends.

During 1874 a door was opened to the Governor's house from the insulating area, which prevents the necessity for the family of the Governor to pass through the prison hall to his residence.

No escape was attempted from the prison in 1873 or 1874.

Separate chapels are allotted for the celebration of the Divine Worship of each creed. The chapels are suitably fitted up and are heated by hot water.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.		In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	344	20	Shirts,	492	96
Sheets, pairs of,	577	39	Jackets,	414	29
Rugs,	324	20	Vests,	342	18
Hammocks or Cots,	239	15	Trowsers,	463	48
Bed-ticks,	301	60	Caps,	312	13
Bedsteads,	40	—	Shoes, Slippers, and Clogs, pairs of,	454	235

Clothing.

The supply of bedding and clothing for prison use at the time of my visit was sufficient, and the prisoners were suitably dressed, except that they are not given socks. In former reports the Inspectors-General have called attention to this want; and although stockings are not enumerated in the list of articles for prison clothing prescribed by the Prisons Act they are supplied to the inmates in the best regulated prisons. Besides the cells in this gaol are for the most part flagged, and stockings are the more necessary for prisoners confined in them, as flags absorb much heat.

The fumigating apparatus in this prison is effective. In it the private clothing of prisoners is duly cleansed and disinfected. The clothes are afterwards carefully made up in bundles and labelled when put in store.

The stores are properly fitted up, and are carefully kept by the store-keeper, who has also charge of the articles manufactured by prisoners. He issues out prison clothing by order of the Governor to the reception-warder, who has likewise the private clothing of prisoners under his care.

The Governor takes stock four times in the year.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1873.	From 1st January, 1874, o day of Inspection.
	M.	M.
By Magisterial authority,	2	4
By Governor—		
Dark or Refractory Cells, }	595	584
Stoppage of diet, }		
Total.	597	588

The punishment cells are flagged, and those in the upper prison are imperfectly heated by pipes at the top of the cells.

The bell-pulls also in the upper prison have handles similar to that from which a prisoner committed suicide in this prison by hanging in the solitary cell in which he was confined in 1873; a serious responsibility therefore rests with the Board who still permits their use. In fitting up Grangegorman prison bell-pulls have been put up on the most improved plan, and I would suggest that similar ones be put up here also.*

There are four solitary cells in the upper and five in the lower prison.

School.

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	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1873.	From 1st Jan., 1874 to day of inspection.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	177	178
Average daily number of pupils,	22	27
Number of days on which school was held,	258	262

School-hours—11 o'clock, A.M., to 12½ o'clock, P.M.

Secular instruction is now limited to one hour and a half on five days School of the week.

On Saturdays catechetical instruction is given.

The schoolroom is divided into forty-two compartments, with sufficient separation between each pupil, and all are under the eye of the teacher, who is well qualified, having been trained in the Dublin Model School of the Commissioners of National Education, and ranks 2nd of second class. He is also assistant clerk.

The Protestant Chaplain devotes much time to the school. He visited it 35 times in 1874. The Roman Catholic Chaplain recorded his visits only four times during the year, but I am informed that he attended frequently in the school without recording his visits—generally once or twice in the week.

The school is in connexion with the Board of Education, and their Inspector reports—"The school was closed in January and from 25th July to 10th August. Eleven present on inspection. Proficiency in reading, writing, and spelling generally fair; in arithmetic middling. Since transfer of short sentenced prisoners to Grangegorman number of pupils attending school reduced; only 17 on roll at present."

Employment on day of Inspection.

Treadwheel,	30	Plaiting,	26
Laundry, Wardsmen, Labouring, and Whitewashing,	32	Smith work,	1
Stone-breaking,	40	Carpentering,	3
Shoemaking,	6	Painting,	3
Tailoring,	4	Plastering,	2
Weaving mats and matting,	25	Sick,	8
Sorting coir yarn & picking fibre,	8	Unemployed,	5
Matmaking,	42		
Warping and winding coir,	2	Total in custody,	237

Amount received for produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol.

1871, £443 13s. 4d. | 1872, £493 11s. 1d. | 1873, £414 12s. 6d. | 1874, £493 16s. 5d.

Punitive labour is maintained in this prison by the tread-wheel for five hours daily in summer and four in winter. The men work on the mill for 20 minutes with a rest of 10 minutes, and a general rest of half an hour is given at mid-day.

The power of the tread-wheel is applied to pump water from the canal

* Since this report was written I learn that the Board have ordered the suggested alteration in the handles of the bells to be made

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into a large tank at the top of the building, which supplies water to the gaol, it also works the mat-clipping machine.

On the day of my visit 102 prisoners were in charge under sentence to hard labour, but in consequence of the small number, about 30, who can find room at a time on the mill, prisoners sentenced to hard labour are only subjected to work on the tread-wheel during the first month or six weeks of their sentences, and occasionally afterwards; hence the sentence of the judge is but partially carried out, which is a grave defect, as in a gaol punishment ought to be uniform and precise.

Prisoners are likewise employed at picking fibre, breaking stones, mat-weaving, the manufacture of rope and other mats, shoemaking, tailoring, carpentry, smith, and other works. Skilled artisans, when in custody, work at their respective trades for the use of the prison.

Eight and a half hours in summer and eight in winter are devoted by all prisoners to labour, exercise, and for meals daily. Prisoners sentenced to hard labour break a larger quantity of stones than those not so sentenced.

A qualified tailor-warder and a shoemaker have charge of their respective departments; and a warder who is stated to understand weaving superintends the weaving of mats.

Thirty-eight prisoners, previously ignorant of trades, were instructed in weaving matting in 1874 and 204 in the manufacture of brushes and rope mats.

The profits on manufactures in 1874 were greater than in previous years, amounting to £493 16s. 5d. in that year.

Contracts.

Bread, white, per 4 lb. loaf, 7½d.; brown, per 4 lb. loaf, 6½d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 17s. 9d.; potatoes, per cwt., 4s.; meat, per lb., 7d.; new milk, per gallon, 10d.; buttermilk, per gallon, 2d.; salt, per cwt., 4s.; coal, per ton, 19s. 3d.; straw, per cwt., bought as required; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 5s. 4d.; candles, per lb., 5½d.; soap, per cwt., £1 8s.; buckets, each, 3s. and 2s. 6d.; frieze, per yard, 5s. 9d.; blankets, per lb., 2s. 4d.; rugs, each, 6s.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner.

1871, . 5.04 | 1872, . 4.92d. | 1873, . 4.7d.

Food.

The food provided for the use of the prison, which I tasted on the day of my inspection was excellent; and I observe that the Chaplains uniformly report favourably of the samples of the provisions submitted for their inspection. On two occasions in 1874 the milk was found inferior in quality, but no other fault was reported during the year.

I questioned individually all the prisoners in custody when I made my inspection. No complaint was made to me by any. The prescribed dietary is now strictly followed. The Governor checks the Abstract of Daily Consumption-Book every Saturday and initials each page in red ink.

*Books and Accounts.**Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries.*

1871, . £6,872 1s. 9d. | 1872, . £7,300 2s. 3d. | 1873, . £7,559 17s. 5d.

Total cost of officers, including clothing, value of rations, &c.

1871, . £3,095 12s. 3d. | 1872, . £3,294 19s. 5d. | 1873, . £3,177 14s. 4d.

Average cost of each prisoner per annum.

1871, . £27 12s. 0d. | 1872, . £27 19s. 4d. | 1873, . £28 12s. 8d.

Amounts repaid by the War Department for Military Prisoners.

1871, . £128 13s. 0d. | 1872, . £53 2s. 0d. | 1873, . £15 14s. 0d.

Amounts repaid by the Admiralty Department for Naval Prisoners.

1871, . £31 15s. 0d. | 1872, . £15 11s. 0d. | 1873, . £52 5s. 0d.

Amounts repaid from the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of Prisoners.

1871, £811 4s. 6d. | 1872, . £741 6s. 7d. | 1873, . £877 12s. 9d.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of
Dublin
Gaol for
Males.

The prison books in this gaol are kept with praiseworthy care and attention.

The registries of discipline and finance are for the most part written up by the chief clerk and registrar. He is assisted by the schoolmaster, who is also clerk. The manner in which the books are kept is very creditable to both officers. The books are checked and examined by the Governor, who initials each page of the principal books in red ink.

All the prescribed forms are in use, and some others which are not generally adopted elsewhere, but are kept, because it is thought that they check each other.

The journals of the principal officers are carefully kept. That of the Local Inspector details the duties he performs. Both the medical officers report fully in their journals on all cases under their care. The Chaplains also have journals; and the journal of the Governor is a faithful record of the different noteworthy occurrences in the prison.

I cannot conclude this report without adding my testimony to that of my colleague in his report for 1873, in which he expresses his approval of the zeal, energy, and attention displayed by the Governor in the discharge of the very arduous and responsible duties which he is daily called on to perform; as likewise to the precision, care, and regularity displayed by the chief clerk in the keeping of the books.

Officers and Salaries.

<i>Extern.</i>							
		£	s.	d.		£	s. d.
William Ormsby, esq., Local Inspector,	150	0	0		John Clarke, 2nd Class Warder,	36	0 0
H. Minchin, Surgeon,	137	10	0		Patrick Hayden, Carter,	31	0 0
Joseph J. Byrne, esq., Physician,	112	10	0		Charles Mills, 2nd Class Warder,	36	0 0
Rev. J. MacNeill, Protestant Chaplain,	50	0	0		Michael McGrath, Schoolmaster & Assistant Clerk,	96	0 0
Rev. C. Malone, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	100	0	0		John Gardiner, Storekeeper,	60	0 0
Rev. J. Hunter, Presbyterian Chaplain,	33	6	8		John Molloy, Master of Works,	55	0 0
<i>Intern.</i>					Joseph Greer, Weaving Warder,	56	0 0
Richard Boyd, esq., Governor,	350	0	0		Philip Bryan, 2nd Class Warder,	44	0 0
Edward Rothe, Chief Clerk and Registrar,	150	0	0		James Campbell, do.	39	0 0
Jno. M'Cormack, Gate-keeper,	60	0	0		James Carey, do.	38	0 0
Ambrose O'Connor, 1st Class Warder,	58	0	0		John Allen, do.	38	0 0
Bernard M'Darby, do.,	58	0	0		John Hoey, do.	37	0 0
James Desmond, Hall Porter,	44	0	0		William Foster, do.	37	0 0
Michael Barron, Hospital Superintendent,	42	0	0		Phelim Redmond, do.	37	0 0
					Patrick Boggan, do.	36	0 0
					John Blair, do.	36	0 0
					Matthew Kennedy, do.	36	0 0
					Thomas Gannon, do.	36	0 0
					R. Connolly, do.	36	0 0
					William Dunne, do.	36	0 0
					Bridget Magee, Cook & Servant,	15	0 0

Vacancies in the Staff since last inspection, how caused, and how filled up.

H. Philpotts, Deputy Governor, promoted to Governorship of Grangegorman Prison. Warders J. Forde, J. M'Kenny, G. D. Mills, J. C. Carr, J. M'Manus, and J. Phayre transferred to Grangegorman Male Prison. William Hogan, Master of Works, and W. Sleith, Chief Warder, superannuated. Warder J. Cooney dismissed. Warders M. Roche, J. Clancy, J. Whitehead, and Carter G. Nott resigned. Warder J. Hayden found unfit by Medical Officer. E. Rothe, Chief Clerk and Registrar, appointed Court Attendant, in addition to his office, in room of M. Philpotts and P. Boggan. J. Blair, M. Kennedy, T. Gannon, G. D. Mills, C. Mills, R. Connolly, W. Dunne, J. Clarke, and Thomas Cooney appointed Warders. G. Nott and P. Hayden appointed Carters, &c.

NORTH
DISTRICT.County of
City of
Dublin
Gaol for
Males.*Officers on Gaol Allowance.*

All intern officers, the Governor included, receive an allowance of bread, milk, soap, candles, and fuel.

Married officers who reside outside the prison receive annually five tons of coal each at their residences.

Visits Paid by Officers.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1873.	From 1st Jan. 1874, to day of Inspection.
Number of times the Board of Superintendence met and discharged business,	35	36
Local Inspector to Gaol,	123	122
Chaplain, Protestant Episcopalian Church,	187	193
Presbyterian Chaplain,	121	90
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	400	361
Physician,	213	209
Surgeon,	187	203

The quarters of the subordinate officers were clean and well kept when I visited. They are frequently inspected by the Governor and Local Inspector.

Unmarried officers who reside in the gaol have a mess room where they take their meals, which are cooked by a female servant, who is a prison officer.

I learn from the journal of the Governor that he has some difficulty in maintaining discipline amongst the staff, a difficulty which must always be felt in a prison without a central inspection hall where all the inmates, officers and prisoners, would be under supervision.

Hospital.

	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874 (to day of Inspection).
No. of prisoners in hospital,	275	283	318	-
Average daily number in hospital,	10.2	10.6	10	16
Number of prisoners prescribed for and treated out of hospital,	3,649	4,152	3,950	5,498
No. of deaths in the gaol,	7	4	2	2
Cost of medicine,	£80	£80	£70	£80
Cost of all extra diet ordered by Medical Officer,	£26 5s. 0d.	£20 17s. 11d.	£15 10s. 11d.	-

No change has been made in the hospital arrangements since last inspection. The medical officers, as heretofore, are zealous in the discharge of their duties, and the sick are well cared under their treatment.

Board of Superintendence.

The Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor.
Alderman O'Rourke, J.P.
Alderman Sir J. W. Mackey, J.P.
Alderman Joseph Manning, J.P.
Alderman John Campbell, J.P.
Councillor J. Norwood, LL.D., J.P.

Councillor Sir J. Barrington, D.L., J.P.
Alderman John Draper.
Councillor G. P. Warren.
Michael Carey.
W. Campbell.
W. J. P. M'Dermott.

Board.

Thirty-seven meetings of the Board of Superintendence of the city prisons were held in 1874, 13 in this gaol, 7 at Grangegorman prison, and 17 in the City Hall. The number of members present at the meetings averaged 4½ at each. One member, Alderman Draper, attended every meeting of the Board during the year.

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

COUNTY OF THE CITY OF DUBLIN GAOL FOR FEMALES, AND FOR MALES UNDER SHORT SENTENCES, AT GRANGEGORMAN.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION, 22ND DECEMBER, 1874.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of
City of
Dublin
Gaol for
Females
and Males.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. of whom were Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
UNTRIED.						
For Larceny,	—	3	3	—	—	—
For Misdemeanors,	—	2	2	—	1	1
For further Examination.	—	6	6	—	2	2
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	4	21	25	—	1	1
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	6	20	26	—	2	2
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
For Larceny,	8	7	15	—	—	—
Offences under Larceny Act,	4	20	24	2	4	6
In default of Bail,	4	1	5	1	1	2
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	15	20	35	—	1	1
Other Misdemeanors,	7	23	30	—	6	6
Vagrants,	1	5	6	1	—	1
Drunkards,	24	40	64	—	3	3
Total in Custody,	73	168	241	4	21	25

Six young offenders (females) under 16 years of age were in charge when I made my inspection—5 sentenced for assaults and drunkenness, and 1 for larceny, for periods of imprisonment varying from 4 months to 14 days. Juveniles

Eighty-three individual females of this class were committed in 1874, of whom 20 had previously been in custody.

The total commitments of female juveniles during the year 1874 numbered 129, and I find 293 convictions in that and previous years recorded against those young offenders on the books of this prison.

Twenty-eight females under 16 years of age were sent to reformatories in 1874, of whom 3 were under 12 years of age.

No male whose age did not exceed 16 years was committed to this prison in 1874, as all young offenders (males) are sent to the Richmond Bridewell.

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1871,	—	115	1873,	—	166
1872,	—	125	1874 (day of inspection),	73	168

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years.

1871,	49	1874, up to and including day	
1872,	34	of inspection,	42
1873,	36	Day of inspection,	7

NORTH
DISTRICT.

Number of prisoners in custody during the year, known to have been in reformatories.

County of	1871,	5	1874, up to and including day	
City of	1872,	3	of inspection,	3
Dublin	1873,	4	Day of inspection,	-

*Gaol for
Females
and Males.*

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), and Number of Times each had been committed during the following periods.

NUMBER OF TIMES COMMITTED.		1873.				1874, to day of Inspection			
		Juveniles.		Adults.		Juveniles		Adults.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Once	within the year,	-	60	-	1319	-	56	564	2000
Twice	„	-	14	-	261	-	16	26	393
Thrice	„	-	7	-	146	-	8	4	184
4 times	„	-	4	-	76	-	1	5	78
5 „	„	-	4	-	62	-	1	-	65
6 „	„	-	1	-	33	-	-	-	38
7 „	„	-	1	-	26	-	-	-	23
8 „	„	-	1	-	16	-	1	-	16
9 & 10 „	„	-	1	-	24	-	-	-	22
11 „ 12 „	„	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	10
13 to 15 „	„	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	14
16 & 17 „	„	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	3
18 „ 19 „	„	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	1
Total,	. . . . .	-	93	-	1994	-	83	599	2847
No. of above who had not been in gaol previous to 1st January in . . . . .	. . . . .	-	61	-	759	-	63	272	907

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), committed in the year 1873, and to the day of Inspection in 1874, who had been Once and oftener committed from their first Commitment in any year, so far as can be ascertained.

NUMBER OF TIMES COMMITTED.		1873.				1874, to day of Inspection.			
		Juveniles.		Adults.		Juveniles.		Adults.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Once only,	-	45	-	663	-	56	261	773
Twice,	-	16	-	280	-	16	190	716
Thrice,	-	10	-	131	-	8	35	225
4 times,	-	2	-	109	-	1	20	136
5 „	-	4	-	79	-	1	15	95
6 „	-	3	-	55	-	-	20	75
7 to 11 „	-	9	-	211	-	1	35	232
12 to 20 „	-	3	-	195	-	-	17	218
21 to 30 „	-	1	-	101	-	-	3	120
31 to 40 „	-	-	-	47	-	-	1	64
41 to 60 „	-	-	-	63	-	-	2	61
61 to 80 „	-	-	-	26	-	-	-	27
81 to 100 „	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	11
101 to 120 „	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	4
121 to 160 „	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	5
161 to 200 „	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1
201 to 250 „	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total Number of Individuals committed,	-	93	-	1994	-	83	599	2764
No. of Commitments represented in foregoing,	-	293	-	20512	-	129	1795	22256

Commitments.

CLASSES.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1873.		From 1st January, 1874, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Criminals,	—	3,291	248	2,723
Vagrants,	—	80	5	63
Drunkards,	—	875	387	2,289
Total,	—	4,246	640	5,075

NORTH DISTRICT.
County of Dublin
Gaol for Females and Males.

Averages, and Highest and Lowest Numbers (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1873.		From 1st January, 1874, to day of Inspection.		
	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	164	—	65	184	—
Highest number of males at any one time, .	—	—	99	11th Nov.	
Ditto of females,	254	18th Oct.	259	22nd Sept.	
Lowest number of males at any one time, .	—	—	10	20th Oct.	
Ditto of females,	109	8th Jan.	125	5th April.	

Highest number of prisoners (exclusive of debtors) in gaol during each of the previous seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1874.

20th August, 1867,	212	26th September, 1871,	181
16th March, 1868,	190	12th September, 1872,	234
13th October, 1869,	161	18th October, 1873,	254
12th July, 1870,	173	22nd September, 1874,	259

Seventy-three males and 168 females of all classes were inmates of this prison on the day of my inspection, of whom 25 males and 45 females were under sentences for drunkenness and vagrancy.

Committals for drunkenness amongst females much increased in the city of Dublin in 1874.

Individual drunkards (females) committed to this prison in 1873 numbered 622, and the total number of commitments of females for drunkenness during the year was 875. In 1874 the individual females committed for that vice were 1,358, their commitments for drunkenness numbered 2,289, and the great majority of the women so committed were besides frequently in custody charged with other offences.

Six women were certified as insane, and were removed to the District Lunatic Asylum during 1874. They for the most part belonged to the class of habitual drunkards, and when discharged from the asylum were very soon after recommitted to the prison again for drunkenness, attempting suicide, or disorderly conduct.

Twelve women were committed to this prison in 1874 for attempting suicide, of whom 4 were in custody at the time of my visit.

Of the 168 female inmates of the gaol on the day of my inspection 51 had been committed for crimes against property, 27 for assaults, and the great majority of the remainder for offences against the public peace, drunkenness and vagrancy. One had been sentenced to an imprisonment of eighteen months for larceny, 15 for twelve months and above six, 32 for six months and above three, 30 for two and three months, the re-

**NORTH
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*County of
City of
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Gaol for
Females
and Males.*

mainder for periods varying from three days to one month, principally for disorderly conduct and drunkenness.

The male prisoners were under short sentences, 18 for offences against property; the others for the most part for drunkenness and assaults.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	-	5	Kitchen,	-	1
Yards,	9	14	Store Rooms,	6	3
Solitary Cells,	3	8	Laundries,	-	2
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high=432 cubic feet, 120	120	126	Drying Rooms,	1	2
Do. heated and furnished with bells,	120	126	Lavatories,	1	6
Hospital Rooms,	1	6	Baths, with Hot and Cold Water laid on,	5	4
Chapels,	-	2	Water-closets,	21	28
School Room,	-	1	Fumigating Apparatus,	1	1
Workshop,	-	1	Reception Rooms or Cells,	1	1
Workshed,	-	1	Pump,	-	1
			Tell-tale Clocks,	2	5

Since last inspection one block of the old building belonging to the south side of the prison, which contains 27 cells, has been fitted up to provide additional separate cellular accommodation for females. The cells in it have been artificially heated, lighted by gas, furnished with bells and appliances for separation, and the floors boarded. A water-closet has also been put up adjoining the laundry, and some other improvements have been made in the prison.

In consequence of the overcrowded state of the city gaol for males (Richmond Bridewell) the north wing of this prison has likewise been fitted up in order to accommodate male prisoners under short sentences at a cost of £700. It contains 120 cells. They are roomy and well ventilated, lighted by gas, and furnished with bells and appliances for separation. They have water-closets, baths, and lavatories adjoining, and are heated; but the heating is imperfect by hot air; sheds for stone-breaking have also been fixed under the arches of the outer wall in the insulating area round the prison, and asphalt has been laid down in the exercising yards and at the gate. But the building is ill-constructed for carrying out the separate system with economy; and the additional staff to manage the prison now costs £594 for salaries and emoluments, besides the salaries of warders will increase by an annual increment for length of service, all which, with the sum expended on fitting up the prison, £700 would have been sufficient to repay a considerable amount of the instalments of the advance from the Treasury for the erection of the proposed central hall at the Richmond Bridewell. As however legislation on prisons in Ireland is proposed, I do not suggest that any expenditure be now incurred on this head.

The accommodation for prisoners of both sexes in this gaol in separation now consists of 120 cells for males and 188 for females, of which 126 are in the central hall and 62 in the old buildings.

The Local Inspector and Governor have carried out the alterations in the buildings with care and judgment; and on my inspection I found both prisons in excellent order and repair, the fittings for separation working satisfactory and the arrangements suitable.

Water is plentifully supplied to this gaol from the city main. Four baths are in the reception ward of the female prison, besides two in the hospital; and there are five baths in the prison for males, including one used by the staff; all have hot and cold water laid on.

All prisoners are bathed on admission, and afterwards fortnightly. Lavatories and water-closets are on every corridor of the central hall and are sufficient in other parts of the prison. There are 21 water-closets in the male and 28 in the female prison. The sewerage is effective and can be easily flushed. The laundry, which is very large, is well supplied with hot and cold water, with two sets of horses for drying clothes, but it is little used, as there is at present no contract taken for washing, and only the washing for the Richmond Bridewell and this prison is done in it.

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Gaol for
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and Males.

Two chapels are provided, one for Protestant worship, the other for Roman Catholics. They are well arranged and nicely kept.

As few Protestant prisoners are committed to this gaol, one service is sufficient for prisoners of both sexes who are of that persuasion. The females, are placed on the gallery, and cannot see male prisoners, who are underneath. Two services on Sunday at different hours are held for Roman Catholics, one for each sex.

The kitchen is lofty, and has abundant accommodation. The food for prisoners of both sexes is cooked by females. A small tramway runs from the kitchen to the central hall of the female prison; and the arrangement for conveying food into the male prison is simple and sufficient to prevent prisoners of either sex from seeing the other if ordinary care be used.

Separation is strictly enforced in this gaol, except in the hospital, and with prisoners when employed in the laundry and the kitchen, where female prisoners are in association.

Prisoners exercise for two hours in summer and for one hour in winter, except during wet weather, when no exercise is taken.

Gas has been introduced into every occupied part of both prisons.

Gaa.

Unlock is held at 6.30, A.M., in summer, and at 7, A.M., in winter. The prisoners are locked for the night at 5.30, P.M., at all seasons of the year, but work is carried on in the cells until 7, P.M.

The superintendent and the principal matron attend lock-up in the female prison, and the Governor and Chief Warder in the prison for males.

Gas remains lighting in the cells until 7.30, P.M., when it is turned off by the officer on class duty, whose duty it is to see that each prisoner is in his or her cell.

Afterwards a superior officer challenges each male prisoner in his cell. That duty is not performed in the female prison.

At 10, P.M., a superior officer goes finally round the prison, when the night patrol comes on duty.

The night patrol is kept by two junior matrons in the female prison, and by one watchman in the male prison. The patrols are only in the interior of the buildings.

Five tell-tale clocks are in the female prison, viz., in the central hall, laundry, hospital, and in the upper ranges of the old building; two are in the male prison in the hospital range and the reception room. They are marked once in the hour by the patrol during the night.

The Superintendent and the principal Matron occasionally visit the female prison at uncertain hours during the night. The Governor also makes similar visits through the male prison.

Photographs of habitual criminals are taken by the assistant clerk, for which he receives as remuneration 7d. for each copy. I would prefer that photographs of females were taken by a female officer. Photographs can be particularly well taken by females.

Visitors to prisoners are not searched, as it would be impossible to convey prohibited articles to prisoners at the place where they see their friends.

NORTH DISTRICT.		Stock at the time of Inspection.							
County of City of Dublin Gaol for Females and Males.		Male Clothing.				Female Clothing.			
		In Use.	In Store.	In Use.	In Store.	In Use.	In Store.		
	Blankets, pairs			Shirts, . . .	189	—	Shifts, . . .	476	163
	of, . . .	518	30	Jackets, . . .	92	—	Jackets, . . .	384	60
	Sheets, pairs of, . . .	549	61	Vests, . . .	92	—	Gowns, . . .	12	—
	Rugs, . . .	403	120	Trowsers, . . .	92	—	Petticoats, . . .	508	174
	Hammocks or			Caps, . . .	80	—	Aprons, . . .	404	420
	Cots, . . .	126	—	Shoes, Slippers, &			Neckerchiefs, . . .	453	379
	Bed-ticks, . . .	251	25	Clogs, pairs of, . . .	92	—	Caps, . . .	461	292
	Bedsteads, . . .	174	—				Stockings, pairs		
							of, . . .	415	540
							Shoes Slippers, &		
							Clogs, pairs of, . . .	284	288

Clothing. I found a sufficient supply of bedding and prison clothing in use, besides a large quantity of female clothing and some bedding in store. The male clothing was, at the time of my visit, obtained according as required from the Richmond Bridewell.

A good fumigating apparatus for cleansing and disinfecting the private clothing of prisoners is in each prison.

The private clothes of each prisoner are tied in separate bundles, labelled, and placed in store, after being cleansed in the fumigating apparatus.

The stores are well arranged and tidy.

The general store for females is in charge of the principal Matron, who issues the articles required on requisition.

All articles (except shoes) of female clothing, and shirts for the males are made in the prison.

A stove is required in the store for the private clothes of females—the place is very damp.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1873.	From 1st January, 1874 to day of Inspection.
	£.	£.
By Magisterial authority,	—	1
By Governor—		
Stoppage of Diet,	179	191
Total,	179	192

In one instance only was it found necessary to call in magisterial authority during 1874 to punish a refractory prisoner, the padded cell being found a most useful adjunct in enforcing discipline among females.

Punishments of females are regulated by the female Superintendent and countersigned by the Governor, in compliance with the 109th section, 1st rule, of the Prisons Act.

The punishment cells are heated and provided with means of communication with a prison officer. The bells in the punishment cells of the male prison are on an improved principle, which ring by pressure on a spiral spring and do not offer facilities for suicide, which has occurred in punishment cells where the bells are hung on the ordinary plan.

School.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1873.	From 1st Jan., 1874, to day of Inspection.
	£.	£.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	285	574
Average daily number of pupils,	26	24
Number of days on which school was held,	258	242

School-hours—From 10 A.M. to 1.30 P.M.

The school-room for females in this prison is divided into 29 separate compartments. Having a glass roof, the heat in it is too great in summer, and I would suggest that a movable linen blind be placed to intercept the sun's rays. The teacher is well qualified, having been classed and trained under the Commissioners of National Education. The school is in connexion with that Board and inspected by their officers. Besides scholastic instruction needlework is taught; and females who are intelligent and show an aptitude for the work are instructed in the principles of dressmaking and cutting out.*

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and Males.
School.

The Sisters of Mercy on two days in the week give religious instruction to the Roman Catholic inmates of the prison, and Protestant ladies to prisoners of their creed. A room close to the entrance is set apart for the purpose, as it is not found advisable that prisoners should be visited in their cells.

I find no record of visits of the Roman Catholic Chaplain in the School Registry; but am informed that he visited the school 39 times; the Presbyterian Chaplain visited 8 times, and the Protestant Chaplain 7 times during 1874.

No school is held for male prisoners, as their sentences are only for short terms not exceeding one month.

Employment on day of Inspection.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Cleaning and cooking, .	15	25	Mat-making, .	10	-
Labouring, .	5	-	Sick, .	4	18
Whitewashing, &c., .	-	39	Unemployed, .	21	25
Picking oakum, .	8	17	Nursing, .	-	6
Stone-cutting, Tailoring, &c.,	10	-			
Knitting and Sewing, .	-	17	Total in custody,	73	168
Washing, .	-	21			

Amount received for produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol.

1871, . £78 6s. 9d. | 1872, . £75 15s. 7d. | 1873, . £110 4s. 8d.

Since my visit in December, 1874, the sheds for stone-breaking have been completed, and the men are now usefully employed in them. A green stone is broken, for the breaking of which 10d. per ton is paid by the contractor. Mat-making has also been introduced into the male prison. The males are likewise employed in painting, whitewashing, and repairing the buildings.

The females wash, sew, knit, and pick oakum; £108 5s. 4d. was lodged to the credit of the Board of Superintendence, profit from the result of prisoners' work during the year.

Contracts.

Bread, white, per 4 lb. loaf, 7½d.; brown, per 4 lb. loaf, 6½d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 17s. 9d.; potatoes, per cwt., 4s.; meat, per lb., beef, 7d.; mutton, 8d.; new milk, per gallon, 10d.; buttermilk, per gallon, 2d.; salt, per cwt., 4s.; coal, per ton, 19s. 3d.; straw, per cwt. (at market prices); gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 5s. 6d.; candles, per lb., 5½d.; soap, per cwt., £1 8s.; tea, per lb., 2s. 4d.; sugar, per lb., 3½d.; port and sherry, per doz., £1 8s.; XX porter, per doz., 1s. 9d.; whisky, per quart, 4s.; brandy, per quart, 5s. 10d.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner.

1871, . 4½d. | 1872, . 4½d. | 1873, . 4½d.

The food for prison use on the days of my inspection was of a good description. The Chaplains report that on two or three occasions the

* The vast amount of ignorance amongst the criminal classes of the city is shown by the Metropolitan Police Returns, from which it appears that of the 9,492 females committed in 1874, 4,404 could neither read nor write, 5,080 could read only, or read and write imperfectly, 53 only could read and write well, and 5 were of superior education.

NORTH
DISTRICT.County of
City of
Dublin.
Gaol for
Females
and Males.

milk was thin, once it was returned to the contractor; but these are the only faults found with the provisions during the year. I questioned all the prisoners in custody; no complaint was made to me by any.

Hospital.

	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874 (to day of Inspection).
Number of prisoners in hospital, .	356	328	412	—
Average daily number in hospital, .	16	15	15	—
Number of prisoners prescribed for and treated out of hospital, .	2,945	4,323	5,997	7,280
Number of deaths in the gaol, .	1	2	2	1
Cost of medicine, .	£80	£80	£71 6s. 3d.	£80
Cost of all extra diet ordered by medical officer for prisoners not in hospital, .	£18 9s. 11d.	£18 3s. 3d.	£25 13s. 0d.	—

Hospital.

The hospital for females; which is unnecessarily large, is in a separate building containing six wards, some of which are closed as not required. In one is a padded cell for refractory prisoners, which has been found a valuable auxiliary for the treatment of prisoners when in an excited state.

I have always found the hospital building remarkably clean and tidy; and the hospital Matron deserves much credit for the attention she pays to the hospital under her care.

The hospital for males is a large well-ventilated room, and sufficient for the purpose.

*Books and Accounts.**Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries.*

1871, £4,268 8s. 1d. | 1872, £4,942 14s. 0d. | 1873, £5,526 0s. 2d.

Total cost of officers, including clothing, value of rations, &c.

1871, £1,922 7s. 4d. | 1872, £2,108 6s. 3d. | 1873, £2,140 8s. 4d.

Average cost of each prisoner per annum.

1871, . £33 17s. 6d. | 1872, . £38 12s. 3d. | 1873, . £33 12s. 8d.

The amount of grant received from the Treasury for maintenance of certain classes of prisoners in this gaol is given in my report on Richmond Bridewell.

The various registries of discipline and finance in this prison are well and carefully kept. They are checked, some daily, others weekly, by the Governor who initials in red ink the books specially under his charge.

The female Superintendent examines and checks the journals of the Matrons, the Gate Book, and such other books as are connected with her duties in the prison.

The journals of both those officers are very full and carefully kept. They contain much useful information relative to the discipline and noteworthy occurrences in the prison. The Local Inspector, the Chaplains, and the Medical Officers have journals in which they enter the various matters which refer to the duties belonging to the offices which they hold. The journals of the Medical Officers contain notes on the cases which they treat.

Officers and Salaries.

<i>Extern Officers.</i>	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Wm. Ormsby, Local Inspector,	150	0	0	Rev. S. G. Morrison, Presby-			
Rev. William Maturin, Pro-				terian Chaplain,	33	6	8
testant Chaplain,	50	0	0	Humphrey Minchin, Surgeon,	137	10	0
Rev. James Murphy, Roman				Joseph G. Burne, Physician,	112	10	0
Catholic Chaplain,	100	0	0				

Officers and Salaries—continued.

Officers and Salaries—continued.												NORTH DISTRICT.						
Resident Officers.			£	s.	d.							£	s.	d.	County of Dublin Gaol for Females and Males.			
Henry Philpotts, Governor,	220	0	0	Anne M. Healy, Second Class Matron,						30	0	0						
Helena M. Worthy, Superintendent,	120	0	0	3 Female House Servants at £15 each.														
Alice Keshan, Principal Matron,	75	0	0	Lorenzo Lyons, Registrar and Chief Clerk,						110	0	0						
Eliza Dillon, Hospital Matron,	60	0	0	Michael Meagher, Assistant Clerk,						90	0	0						
Maria Hitchcock, Work Matron,	55	0	0	Edward Ternan, Gate-keeper,						65	0	0						
Mary E. Carey, Court Matron,	50	0	0	Joseph Coffey, Guardsman,						44	0	0						
Mary Jane Larkin, School do.	45	0	0	Thomas M'Kinney, Second Class Warder,						37	0	0						
Eliza Conry, Kitchen Matron,	40	0	0	James Forde, do.						37	0	0						
Eliza Sullivan, Second Class Matron,	31	0	0	George Mills, do.						36	0	0						
Anne Hickey, do.	31	0	0															
Jane Redmond, do.	31	0	0															
Maria T. Kelly, do.	32	0	0															
Teresa Darcy, do.	31	0	0															
Alice Kelly, do.	30	0	0															
Elizabeth Jones, do.	30	0	0															
Mary Power, do.	30	0	0															
Sarah Crosse, do.	30	0	0															
												Non-resident Officers.						
						John M'Manus, Second Class Warder,						37	0	0				
						James C. Carr, do.						36	0	0				
						James Thayne, do.						36	0	0				
						Henry Kelly, Night Watchman,						36	0	0				

Vacancies in the Staff since last inspection, how caused, and how filled up.

Eliza Repetto, Reception Matron, superannuated; succeeded by Elizabeth Jones. Elizabeth Jane Doherty, 2nd Class Matron, resigned; succeeded by Elizabeth Power. Mary Anne Monaghan, 2nd Class Matron, superannuated; succeeded by Sarah Crosse. Sarah Jane Ebbett, 2nd Class Matron, resigned; succeeded by Anne M. Healy. Patrick M'Carthy, Guardsman, superannuated; succeeded by Henry Kelly.

Officers on Gaol Allowance.

All intern officers, including the Governor, receive rations of bread, milk, coals, soap, and candles.

Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1873.	From 1st Jan., 1874, to day of Inspection.
Number of times the Board of Superintendence met and discharged business,	10	9
Local Inspector to Gaol,	121	123
Chaplain, Protestant Episcopalian Church,	154	157
Presbyterian Chaplain,	153	158
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	562	483
Physician,	160	158
Surgeon,	331	332

I feel it is due to the superior officers of this gaol to express my full concurrence in the observations made by my colleague in his report for 1873, in which he states that the order and cleanliness of the prison reflect great credit on the Governor, female Superintendent and Head Matron. Discipline has been well maintained by them, and they have shown zeal and efficiency in the discharge of their duties during the year.

Board of Superintendence.

This prison is governed by the same Board of Superintendence which Board has charge of the Richmond Bridewell. Their names are given in my report on that gaol. The Board meets on every second Wednesday alternately at each gaol and at the City Hall. Seven meetings were held in this prison during 1874.

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

NORTH DISTRICT. FERMANAGH COUNTY GAOL, AT ENNISKILLEN.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION,
16TH SEPTEMBER, 1874.

Fermanagh
County
Gaol.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. of whom were Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
UNTRIED.						
For further Examination, . . .	2	—	2	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny—						
To Imprisonment,	2	—	2	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	1	—	1	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
For Larceny,	1	1	2	—	—	—
In default of bail,	—	1	1	—	—	—
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties, .	1	1	2	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	6	1	7	—	—	—
Drunkards,	4	1	5	—	—	—
Total in custody,	17	5	22	—	—	—

Number of Prisoners of all classes in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1871,	19	5	1873,	10	6
1872,	13	5	1874 (day of Inspection),	17	5

Number of Returned Convicts in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1874.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1871,	1	—	1874, up to and including		
1872,	1	2	day of Inspection,	1	1
1873,	—	1	Day of Inspection,	1	—

Juveniles.

Juveniles.

One young offender (male) was an inmate of the prison when I visited. He had been committed for trial at Quarter Sessions.

Only 3 males had previously been in custody in 1874—1 a boy of twelve years, committed for an assault; another, eleven years of age, for absconding from the workhouse. He was sent to a reformatory for five years. The third, who was found in a shop with intent to steal, had been sentenced to an imprisonment of three months, with hard labour.

In 1873, 4 males and 2 females were committed. Two (males) were ordered to be sent to reformatories on the expiration of their gaol sentences.

Of the 17 males and 5 females in charge at the time of my visit, 4 males and 1 female had been committed for drunkenness, 2 (males) were for further examination, and 11 males and 4 females under various sentences of imprisonment. The males, 1 sentenced to an imprisonment of eighteen months, and 1 for two years, 2 for four, and 2 for three, months; the others for short periods.

One female had been sentenced for a period of seven days, for retaining forcible possession of a house; the others, for 1 month each, for drunkenness, and 1 for larceny of a shawl.

Commitments.

CLASSES.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1873.		From 1st January, 1874, to day of Inspection.		NORTH DISTRICT. Fermanagh County Gaol.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Debtors,	—	1	—	—	
Criminals,	133	40	92	92	
Vagrants,	1	—	—	—	
Drunkards,	50	39	51	20	
Total,	184	80	143	42	

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors) and number of times each had been Committed during the following periods, distinguishing Adults from Juveniles.

NUMBER OF TIMES COMMITTED.	1873.				1874, to day of Inspection.			
	Juveniles.		Adults.		Juveniles.		Adults.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Once within the year,	4	2	—	—	3	—	94	25
Twice "	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	5
Thrice "	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
4 times "	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
5 " "	—	—	6	2	—	—	—	—
6 to 9 times "	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
Total,	4	2	158	42	3	—	114	32
No. of above who had not been in Gaol previous to 1st Jan. in	4	2	110	21	3	—	80	17

Number of Individual Prisoners, exclusive of Debtors, committed in the year 1873, and to the day of Inspection in 1874, who had been once and oftener committed from their first Commitment in any year, so far as can be ascertained.

NUMBER OF TIMES COMMITTED.	1873.				1874, to day of Inspection.			
	Juveniles.		Adults.		Juveniles.		Adults.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Once only,	4	2	105	19	3	—	77	15
Twice,	—	—	8	7	—	—	4	2
Thrice,	—	—	5	2	—	—	9	6
4 times,	—	—	2	3	—	—	2	2
5 " "	—	—	6	2	—	—	5	1
6 " "	—	—	4	1	—	—	3	2
7 to 11 "	—	—	20	5	—	—	10	1
12 to 20 "	—	—	5	1	—	—	2	2
21 to 40 "	—	—	2	2	—	—	1	1
121 to 140 "	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Total No. of individuals committed,	4	2	158	42	3	—	114	32
No. of commitments represented in foregoing,	4	2	648	169	3	—	452	126

Highest number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors) in Gaol during each of the previous seven years, and up to day of Inspection in 1874.

11th July, 1867,	48	1st May, 1871,	32
28th January, 1868,	33	5th June, 1872,	36
14th October, 1869,	28	4th March, 1873,	53
2nd July, 1870,	37	12th April, 1874,	33

NORTH
DISTRICT.*Averages, and Highest and Lowest Numbers (exclusive of Debtors).*Fermanagh
County
Gaol.

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1873.			From 1st January, 1874, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	16	5	—	19	5	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	53		4th March.	33		12th April.
Lowest ditto,	12		15th Feb.	12		20th July.
Highest number of males at any one time,	46		4th March.	27		4th May.
Ditto, of females,	9		23rd Feb.	8		14th Feb.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	8		15th Feb.	9		20th July.
Ditto, of females,	3		20th May.	1		24th June.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	7	2	Worksheds,	20	—
Yards,	5	3	Kitchen,	1	—
Day Rooms,	3	1	Store Rooms,	3	1
Solitary Cells,	1	1	Laundry,	—	1
Single Cells, 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high, or which contain 432 cubic feet,	66	36	Drying Room,	—	1
Ditto, heated and furnished with bells,	66	36	Lavatory,	—	1
Sleeping Rooms,	5	2	Baths, with hot and cold water laid on,	4	2
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	5	2	Privies,	6	2
Hospital Rooms,	4	4	Waterclosets,	14	2
Chapel,	One.		Fumigating Apparatus,	1	—
Workshop,	1	—	Reception Rooms or Cells,	1	1
			Pumps,	2	—
			Tell-tale Clock,	One	

I found the prison, when I made my inspection, in a very creditable condition of order and cleanliness, the buildings in sound repair, and well kept. Built in 1813-14, it has many disadvantages. The new male prison, however, added in 1844, has 56 good cells, with beds, but they are imperfectly heated by hot air. They are flagged, and are not artificially lighted by gas.

The female prison has 16 cells; but they are, although provided with bells, very imperfect; and it would be a waste of public money to try to improve the prison.

Gas has only been introduced into the halls and corridors, the cook-house, officers' quarters, the hospital, and at the entrance of the gaol.

Since last inspection a bath has been erected in the male prison, and arrangements are being made for improving the water supply and the heating apparatus.

Hot water should be conveyed by pipes to the baths in both prisons. At present the hot water must be carried to the baths, and, under this arrangement, prisoners cannot be bathed weekly, as might otherwise be done.

In former reports the faulty construction of the stalled crank pump, and other defects in the supply of water to the prison, have been pointed out, and as I learn, from the report of the Committee of the Board, that arrangements have now been made to have a permanent and sufficient supply obtained from the town reservoir, I trust that no time will be lost in securing this most important advantage, which tends so materially to the health of the inmates.

The water can, I understand, be obtained at 1s. 6d. per 1,000 cubic feet.

Lavatories and water-closets are on every corridor of the male prison; but the female prison is very defective in these important requirements. Vessels with water are now placed in the cells, as suggested by my col-

league; but a shelf, or table, on which the basons could be laid, should be provided in the cell. A shelf, with a hole for the bason, fixed in the angle of each cell would effect this purpose, and the prisoner could conveniently wash at it.

No change has been made in the laundry since last inspection. It has two boilers and three troughs, which are stalled, with hot and cold water laid on.

My colleague, in his report for 1873, called attention to the cook-house, which is inconveniently placed at the entrance to the gaol, and distant from both the male and female prisons.

An opportunity is now afforded to have the cooking done by the Kitchen females, as he suggested. I consulted with the Local Inspector and Governor on the subject, and we are satisfied that by walling off a portion of the old day-room, now used as a passage to the new male prison, a good kitchen could be formed. It has a fire-place and sufficient flue, and it adjoins the female prison. By opening a door into it, and windows to light it from the female laundry yard, it could be added to the female prison. A wall should be built between the pillars in the day-room, separating the new kitchen from the passage, with an opening large enough to admit the trays with food for the use of the male prisoners. The opening should be only sufficient for the trays to pass through, and it should have two doors, one on each side, with locks and bolts, and a counter between them sufficient to hold the entire dinner for the males; so that when the food is put on the counter, the Matron in charge could lock and bolt the door and ring a bell. The male officer on the other side would then unbolt the door on his side, and the male prisoners would remove the food and distribute it to the cells, replacing the empty tins afterwards, the male officer then locking and bolting his door. By this arrangement the food would be served hot to the prisoners, and the females would be usefully employed. The cost of the alteration would be very trifling, and the adoption of it would be attended with much convenience and an improved discipline. Besides, a male prisoner would no longer be employed at a distance from the male prison in the cook-house, which, for many reasons, is objectionable.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
—
Fermanagh
County
Gaol.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

		<i>Male Clothing.</i>		<i>Female Clothing.</i>				
In Use.	In Store.	In Use.	In Store.	In Use.	In Store.			
Blankets, pairs of,	56	24	Shirts, . . .	31	24	Shifts, . . .	10	33
Sheets, pairs of,	80	40	Jackets, . . .	14	31	Jackets, . . .	5	13
Rugs, . . .	52	11	Vests, . . .	14	12	Gowns, . . .	5	14
Bed-ticks, . .	63	13	Trowsers, . .	14	27	Petticoats, . .	10	17
Bedsteads, . .	120	-	Caps, . . .	14	10	Aprons, . . .	10	7
			Stockings or Socks, pairs of, . . .	22	12	Neckerchiefs, .	10	9
			Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	12	29	Caps, . . .	8	12
						Stockings, pairs of, . . .	5	11
						Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	5	6

I found a good supply of bedding, blankets, sheets, and rugs, in use and in store.

The clothing of the prisoners is of an excellent description—Lisbellaw frieze—and some materials were in store when I visited, which will be made up whenever a tailor is committed to the prison.

The stores in the male prison were tidy and well kept, and I found the Stores private clothes of the men made up in bundles, with printed labels attached. They had been cleansed and disinfected before being put into store. The fumigating apparatus in the female prison is of little use, it is merely a cask without top or bottom, and the private clothes of the females were not labelled when I made my inspection.

**NORTH
DISTRICT.**
—
*Fermanagh
County
Gaol.*

It is however right to add that at the time of my visit the Matron had resigned, and the prison was in charge of the Nurse, to which circumstance is I conceive mainly attributable that the female prison was not in the same order as the prison for males.

The officers' quarters, which I visited, were tidy and well kept.

The photographs of prisoners are well taken by the Schoolmaster; the materials being supplied by the Board. The photographic chamber is suitable, and many habitual criminals have been identified through its use.

No escape was attempted from this gaol or the bridewell at Newtownbutler in 1873 or 1874.

Visitors.

No change has been made in the arrangements for visits to prisoners since last inspection. Visitors communicate with the prisoners through a perforated door, in the presence of a gaol officer. The Local Inspector and members of the Board give authority for visits to prisoners.

Number of Punishments for Prison Offences.

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1873.		From 1st January, 1874, to day of inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
By Governor—				
Dark or Refractory Cells,	10	1	14	—

The punishments in 1873 and 1874 were all inflicted on the sole authority of the Governor, and the record of the punishments duly submitted to the Board at its meetings.

A good punishment cell has been fitted up in the male prison. It is boarded, has double doors, is heated, and has bells.

The punishment cell in the female prison is not heated, but it is boarded, and has a bell. It is in the reception class. No female was, however, punished in the gaol during 1874, and only 1 in 1873.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1873.		From 1st Jan., 1874, to day of inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	115	26	88	27
Average daily number of pupils,	14	3	14	3
Number of days on which school was held,	313	313	222	222
<i>School-hours.</i> —Males—From 9.30 to 11, A.M. Females—From 11 to 12, A.M.				

Schools.

I cannot approve of the system of school-teaching in this gaol. The Schoolmaster instructs the males individually in their cells; but it would be impossible for him to impart instruction effectually to the pupils during the few minutes he can spend in each cell. The average number of males in custody in 1874 was 19—the period for giving instruction, an hour and a half. He cannot, therefore, spend five minutes in each cell, and the prisoners are too ignorant to learn in his absence. To teach efficiently, a school-room, duly stalled, should be provided, and the pupils taught with black board, maps, and other appliances.

The females are taught by the Schoolmaster in a day-room, the Matron being present.

The school is not connected with any educational establishment, but the teacher is trained.

I find recorded in the School Register that the males were three times examined by the Presbyterian Chaplain, and the females once. None of the other Chaplains appear to have visited the school.

Employment on day of Inspection.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Breaking stones,	13	—	Unemployed,	2	—
Knitting,	—	1	Nursing,	—	1
Sewing,	—	1			
Washing,	—	1	Total,	17	5
Prison duties,	2	1			

Amount received for produce of Prisoners' Labour disposed of outside the Gaol.

NORTH DISTRICT.

Fermanagh County Gaol.

1871, . £13 8s. 8d. | 1872, . £18 12s. 1d. | 1873, . £25 19s. 10d.

The tread-wheel and crank-pump having been discontinued, the principal employment of the males is breaking stones. They also make mats, and when a tailor, shoemaker, or cooper is in custody, his skilled labour is utilized for the benefit of the gaol.

The period of labour is for seven hours daily.

Profits from stones sold amounted, in 1874, to £23 14s. 6d., and from the sale of mats to £2 13s. 3d.

One male prisoner was instructed in mat-making during 1873; and, although the profits from prison labour was greater in 1873 than in previous years, it is still very insufficient.

A forge, a carpenter's shop, and a room for mat-making, are fitted up in the gaol.

Contracts.

Bread, white, per 4-lb. loaf, 7½d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 13s. 8d.; Indian meal, per cwt., 9s.; meat, per lb., 10d.; new-milk, per gallon, 1s.; butter-milk, per gallon, 4d.; coal, per ton, £1 3s. 6d.; candles, per lb., 5½d.; soap, per cwt., £1 3s.; calico, per yard, 6½d.; leather (sole), per lb., 1s. 8d.; leather (upper), per lb., 2s.; turpentine, per gal., 4s.; prepared oil, per gal., 3s. 2d.

Net average daily cost of Ordinary Diet for each Prisoner.

1871, . 4.04d. | 1872, . 4.5d. | 1873, . 5.6d.

The food for prison use on the day of my visit was of a good description; and I observe, from the Inspection of Provisions Book, that the Chaplains report favourably of the samples submitted for their inspection.

I questioned all the prisoners in custody on the day of inspection. No complaint was made to me by any; they all appeared to be well cared, and no inmate was sick in the gaol.

Officers and Salaries.

<i>Non-Resident.</i>		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Samuel Clarke, esq., Local Inspector,	90	0	0		Hamilton Morrison, Deputy-Governor,	60	0	0
Rev. Samuel Greer, Protestant Chaplain,	30	0	0		Robert Patterson, School-master,	39	4	0
Rev. A. C. MacLachty, Presbyterian Chaplain,	30	0	0		Joseph Masterson, Cooper,	37	4	0
Very Rev. James M'Meel, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	30	0	0		John Gough,	34	4	0
					Edward Armstrong,	34	4	0
					Matilda Beacom, Matron,	35	0	0
					Catherine Granlieze, Hospital Nursetender,	28	16	0
<i>Resident.</i>		£	s.	d.				
James Jeffers, Governor,	200	0	0					

Vacancies in the Staff since last Inspection, how caused, and how filled up.

Margaret Morrison, Matron, retired on superannuation allowance; succeeded by Matilda Beacom.

Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1873.	From 1st Jan., 1874, to day of inspection.
Number of times the Board of Superintendence met and discharged business,	10	8
Local Inspector to Gaol, .	131	96
Do. to each Bridewall, .	4	2
Chaplain, Protestant Episcopal Church,	246	192
„ Presbyterian, .	222	138
„ Roman Catholic, .	202	157
Physician, Surgeon, Apothecary,	114	80

My colleague, in his report for 1873, called attention to the objection-Officers' quarters.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
Fermanagh
County
Gaol.

able practice of having officers' quarters in that part of the male prison in which prisoners are confined, and it is especially objectionable that they should take their meals there. An officer on duty in a prison should be as a policeman on his beat. I trust that a different arrangement will be made in future.

I desire to repeat the expression of satisfaction which my colleague recorded in his report for 1873 of the manner in which the Governor, Mr. Jeffers, discharges the duties of his office, and it is due to that officer to add that he has done so for many years to my satisfaction and that of the Board.

Hospital.

	1871.		1872.		1873.		1874 (to day of Inspection).	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	14	2	8	2	5	3	1	1
Average daily number in hospital,	·91	·25	·83	·04	·6	·1	·12	·22
Number of prisoners pre- scribed for and treated out of hospital,	27	3	14	3	19	8	11	5
Cost of medicine,	£2 5s. 0d.		£3 3s. 7d.		£3 0s. 2d.		—	
Cost of diet for prisoners in hospital,	£2 1s. 9d.		£1 6s. 3d.		£5 18s. 7d.		—	
Cost of all extra diet ordered by Medical Officer for pri- soners not in hospital,	£0 15s. 3d.		£0 19s. 6d.		—		—	

Hospital.

Few prisoners are taken into hospital in this prison, which is very healthy. The hospital buildings are unnecessarily large. They are fitted up with water-closets which are at the top of the building.

There are six wards (two have gas), and a bath-room, with bath having hot and cold water laid on.

The nurse is locked in the hospital at night, but can communicate with the night watchman if necessary.

. Net cost of Gaol, including Diet and Salaries.

1871, . £1,049 11s. 5d. | 1872, . £1,080 12s. 4d. | 1873, . £1,146 0s. 5d.

Total cost of Officers, including Clothing, value of Rations, &c.

1871, . £734 12s. 5d. | 1872, . £735 9s. 10d. | 1873, . £728 14s. 6d.

Average cost of each Prisoner per annum.

1871, . £44 15s. 11d. | 1872, . £51 16s. 0d. | 1873, . £53 6s. 0d.

Amounts repaid by the War Department for Military Prisoners.

1871, . £9 15s. 0d. | 1872, . — | 1873, . £18 0s. 0d.

Amounts repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for Excise Prisoners.

1871, . — | 1872, . £1 2s. 11d. | 1873, . —

Amounts repaid from the Consolidated Fund for the Maintenance, &c., of Prisoners.

1871, . £78 8s. 6d. | 1872, . £65 4s. 7d. | 1873, . £51 1s. 3d.

Books and Accounts.

Books and
Accounts.

The books and registers of the gaol are well and carefully kept by the Governor, assisted by the Clerk and Schoolmaster. The Governor signs the Dietary Book daily, but the Local Inspector only initials it before each Assizes. I would suggest that he mark it with his initial each time that he examines it. The journal of the Governor is a careful record of the different occurrences in the prison. He enters in it his visits to the prison at uncertain hours after lock-up during the night. The Local Inspector enters in his journal the duties he performs. The Chaplains

and Medical Officer also have journals. The Work Ledger is now kept. The markings of the tell-tale clock are entered in the Daily State at Lockings Book.

The Dietary Book is kept by the Schoolmaster, and checked by the Governor.

The omissions in marking the tell-tale clock are now entered in the Officers' Conduct Book, but no fine is attached to the omission. I would suggest that a regular scale of fines be fixed by the Board for neglect of the duty.

Board of Superintendence.

Lord Belmore.	Lieut.-Col. J. G. Irvine.	Colonel Archdale.
Robert Archdall, esq.	John Brady, esq.	Capt. J. A. M. Richardson.
Maurice C. Maude, esq.	John A. Wood, esq.	Edward Smyth, esq.
Matthew H. Sankey, esq.	John A. Pomeroy, esq.	John G. V. Porter, esq.

The Board meets on the first Thursday of each month, when salaries of the subordinate staff are paid. They are included with small accounts, in one cheque, drawn in favour of the Governor, who produces vouchers at the next meeting of the Board. Contractors and superior officers are paid by presentment at Assizes.

A committee of the grand jury audits the accounts of the gaol previously to each Assizes.

STATE OF NEWTOWNBUTLER BRIDEWELL.

Bridewell.

	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, . . .	-	-
Of whom were Drunkards, . . .	-	-
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection, . . .	4	-
Of whom were Drunkards, . . .	-	-
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, . . .	Fortnightly in this district. Transmittals regular.	
Committals, whether regular, . . .	Regular.	
Registry,	Correctly kept.	
Repairs,	In sound repair; outside walls dashed; cells lately whitewashed.	
Security,	Yards insecure.	
Accommodation,	Males' day-room and three cells; females' day-room and two cells. There is, besides, a dark cell not used. The keeper's apartment consists of one kitchen and a small bed-room only. He uses the day-room for females as a sitting-room, in which he keeps books, furniture, &c.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils, . . .	Sufficient, and of a good description.	
Water, how supplied,	By pump on premises.	
Sewerage,	A cesspool at the back of the privies.	
Cleanliness, Ventilation, and Order, .	Clean and orderly; ventilation sufficient.	
Cost of Dietary,	6d. per head.	
Salary of Keeper,	£20, with fuel and light.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Court-keeper without salary. He is also Clerk of Petty Sessions, with salary of £30 a year.	
Date of Inspection,	16th September, 1874.	
Remarks,	I found no prisoner in custody. Few prisoners are committed to this bridewell. It should be discontinued. There is constant and direct railway communication between it and the county gaol.	

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

NORTH
DISTRICT.LEITRIM COUNTY GAOL, AT CARRICK-ON-SHANNON.—STATUTABLE
INSPECTION, 5TH SEPTEMBER, 1874.Leitrim
County
Gaol.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. of whom were Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	2	1	3	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	6	1	7	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties, .	1	—	1	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	4	—	4	1	—	1
Under Poor Law Act,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Under Revenue Laws,	—	1	1	—	—	—
Drunkards,	—	2	2	—	—	—
Total in Custody,	14	5	19	1	—	1

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1871,	10	1	1873,	9	3
1872,	12	3	1874 (day of inspection),	14	5

Juveniles.

Juveniles.

No young offender under sixteen years of age was in custody when I visited, and only 3 males and 1 female of that class had previously been in charge during the year 1874. Two of these (males) had been sentenced to an imprisonment of fourteen days, with hard labour, for unlawful pursuit of game; the third was committed to a reformatory for larceny. The girl accused of an assault was acquitted. Her father was a prisoner in the gaol when I made my inspection. In 1873 five young offenders (males) were committed, but no female under sixteen years of age was in custody during the year. Two males were sent to reformatories. Young offenders while in custody are kept in this gaol perfectly separate from adults.

In May 1874 one young offender, who had formerly been an inmate of a reformatory, was committed to this gaol under a sentence by court-martial of imprisonment for fourteen days, for repeated insubordination and misconduct in the barracks of the militia, to which force he belongs.

No great-coat for the use of young offenders when being removed to a reformatory is in store here. I beg to call attention to circular of 16th June, 1870, on this subject.

Debtors.

Debtors.

One male was committed to this prison for debt in 1873; none in 1874. No change has been made in the accommodation for debtors in this gaol since last inspection by my colleague in 1873.

		Commitments.								NORTH DISTRICT.
CLASSES.		From 1st January to 31st Dec., 1873.				From 1st Jan., 1874, to day of Inspection.				Leitrim County Gaol.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Debtors,	. . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Criminals,	. . . . .	136	25	107	16	107	16	107	16	
Vagrants,	. . . . .	11	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Drunkards,	. . . . .	43	10	18	9	18	9	18	9	
Total,		191	37	125	25	125	25	125	25	

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), and Number of Times each had been committed.

NUMBER OF TIMES COMMITTED.	1873.				1874, to day of Inspection.			
	Juveniles.		Adults.		Juveniles.		Adults.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Once within the year,	8	—	130	23	3	1	106	19
Twice,	—	—	15	1	—	—	8	1
3 and 4 times,	—	—	5	2	—	—	—	1
5 and 7,	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Total,	8	—	151	27	3	1	114	21
No. of above who had not been in Gaol previous to 1st Jan. in	7	—	135	23	1	1	84	12

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors) committed in the year 1873, and to the day of Inspection in 1874, who had been Once and oftener committed from their first Commitment in any year.

NUMBER OF TIMES COMMITTED.	1873.				1874, to day of Inspection.			
	Juveniles.		Adults.		Juveniles.		Adults.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Once only,	7	—	114	20	1	1	83	10
Twice,	1	—	19	2	2	—	15	3
Thrice,	—	—	4	—	—	—	8	2
4 times,	—	—	4	1	—	—	4	2
5 and 6,	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
7 to 16,	—	—	7	3	—	—	4	4
21 to 30,	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Total No. of Individuals committed,	8	—	151	27	3	1	114	21
No. of commitments represented in foregoing,	9	—	265	62	5	1	198	68

Highest number of prisoners (exclusive of debtors) in gaol during each of the previous seven years, and up to day of Inspection in 1874.

9th January, 1867,	33	28th February, 1871,	28
17th January, 1868,	44	28th November, 1872,	31
25th October, 1869,	25	21st November, 1873,	36
4th March, 1870,	67	11th January, 1874,	22

NORTH
DISTRICT*Averages, and Highest and Lowest Numbers (exclusive of Debtors).*Leitrim
County
Gaol.

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1873.			From 1st January, 1874, to day of inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Aggregate No. of prisoners in custody, .	5,873	1,862	—	3,529	797	—
Average daily number of prisoners in custody, .	16·09	3·73	—	14·23	3·21	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time, .	36		21st Nov.	22		11th Jan.
Lowest ditto, .	9		27th April.	10		9th April.
Highest number of males at any one time, .	29		21st Nov.	20		9th Jan.
Ditto, of females, .	8		16th Nov.	7		28th June.
Lowest number of males at any one time, .	7		27th April.	8		9th April.
Ditto, of females, .	2		11th Jan.	1		25th March.

The 14 males and 5 females in custody on the day of inspection were under committals for the following offences:—

	M.	F.
Offences against the person,	11	2
„ against the Revenue and Poor Laws,	1	1
„ against property,	2	—
Drunkenness,	—	2
Total,	14	5

It thus appears that only two of the inmates of the gaol were in charge for offences against property.

The number of individual prisoners committed to this gaol continues to be very small indeed. During 1873 only 159 males and 27 females were committed. These prisoners represent the males 191, the females 37 commitments. During the eight months which had elapsed up to day of inspection in 1874, 117 males and 22 females were inmates of the gaol. Eight males and 2 females were committed in the course of the year. Sixteen males and 3 females were tried by jury in this county during 1873; all the other offenders were disposed of summarily by magistrates at petty sessions, or were military prisoners tried by courts-martial, deserters, poor law, or revenue offenders, vagrants, or drunkards. Only 11 cases of convictions under the Larceny Act in the county are reported in 1873. The average daily numbers of inmates during 1873 and 1874 were (omitting fractions) males, 16 in 1873, and 14 in 1874, and the females averaged only 3 in both years.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	5	3	Cells to contain 3 persons,	—	2
Yards,	9	5	Sleeping Rooms,	7	—
Day Rooms,	13	3	No. of Beds in such Rooms,	12	—
Solitary Cells,	5	2	Hospital Rooms,	5	3
Single Cells, 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, 8 feet high=432 cubic feet,	58	19	Chapel,	1	—
			School Rooms,	1	1
			Workshops,	2	—

Accommodation—continued.

	M.	F.		M.	F.	NORTH DISTRICT.
Worksheds,	22	—	Water-closet,	1	—	<i>Leitrim County Gaol.</i>
Kitchen,	1	—	Fumigating Apparatus,	1	—	
Store Rooms,	2	2	Reception Rooms or Cells,	1	1	
Laundries,	—	2	Pump,	1	—	
Lavatories,	1	1	Well,	1	—	
Bath, with Hot and Cold			Tread-wheel,	1	—	
Water laid on,	1	2	Crank Mill (Flax Mill),	1	—	
Privies,	17	4				

Carriack-on-Shannon gaol, although built in 1820, at a cost of £12,411, is very defective in many points, and wanting in the requirements for an effective prison system.

I found on my inspection the buildings generally in sound repair, clean, and orderly. The woodwork and ironwork had been lately painted on the outside, and the grounds were well kept. Some suggestions of the Inspectors-General have now been carried out. Descriptive cards are hung over the doors of the cells in which convicted prisoners are confined, and a bath, with hot and cold water laid on, has been placed, as suggested by my colleague, in a room near the kitchen; but there is no proper reception-class, the room at the gate lodge being quite unfit for the purpose, and unprovided with requisites. The bath which was formerly in it has been removed, yet the apartment is still used as the reception class.

Suitable covered lavatories for prisoners to wash have not been put up. Two stone sheds in the male prison have indeed been furnished with basins, but they are insufficient, and I would recommend that the suggestion of my colleague, that the prisoners have basins in their cells be adopted. A lavatory is in the yard for females with two basins. The laundry is not stalled. The tell-tale clock is still in the guard-room, although it has been pointed out that the night watchman can mark it regularly during his watch without leaving the apartment. It is therefore no test of the accuracy of his patrol round the gaol. I learn that seven stink-traps have been placed over the sewers of the prison.

The fumigating apparatus, which is of wood, requires a grating or cross-bar to prevent the clothes under process of cleansing from falling over the fire, which appears to me to have been the cause of some which I saw in store being much injured by fire.

Some improvement has been made in the arrangements for convicted prisoners to receive visits, which, I understand, are now only permitted monthly. Untried prisoners may see their friends twice in the week.

Photographs of prisoners are well and carefully taken by the Deputy-Governor at a cost to the Board of 4*d.* for each copy, the Board supplying the chemicals.

I observed on my inspection in a yard within the prison boundary wall an outhouse strewed with straw, and perceiving a strong odour of cattle in it, and that the droppings of the cows were covered with straw, I called the attention of the Governor to the fact. He stated that he was not aware that cattle are brought within the prison walls, but supposes that they come in on wet days to be milked. The rule of the 109th section of the Act 7 Geo. IV., cap. 74, enacts that no cattle shall be kept within the boundary wall of a prison, and in a well regulated prison such a breach of the law could not have happened.

My colleague in his report for 1873 remarked that the room at the gate, still used as a reception-room for male prisoners, is quite unfit for the purpose. It is now even in a worse state than when he visited, as the bath that was formerly in it has been removed to the room next the kitchen. I therefore again call the attention of the Board of Superintendence to his suggestions on that point.

The Deputy-Governor has been assigned quarters in the Marshalsea, an arrangement which my colleague and I consider very desirable.

The schoolroom in the male prison is divided into eight compartments. There is no separation in the school for females.

The school is not in connexion with any public educational body, but the school books read in it are those published by the Commissioners of National Education.

NORTH
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Employment on day of Inspection.

	M.	P.
Tread-wheel,	11	—
Cooking,	1	—
Wardman,	1	—
Sewing,	—	2
Wardswoman,	—	1
Sick,	1	—
Discharged before labour hours,	—	2
Total,	14	5

Amount received for produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the Gaol.

1871, . . . ss. | 1872, . £3 9s. 8d. | 1873, . £8 17s. 4d.

I regret to have to report that remunerative labour had almost altogether ceased in this gaol at the time of my visit, and since the preceding March. Up to that period the male prisoners were employed breaking stones, but stone-breaking was then discontinued, and I learn from the prison books very little other work has since been done. Two men were occupied breaking stones for about one day, earning two shillings, and during June, July, and August, two others were employed to paint the woodwork and ironwork of the gaol, but the other prisoners appear to have done nothing whatsoever but to work on the tread-wheel pumping water, which flows off by the sewers into the river.

I could learn no sufficient reason why the breaking of stones in the gaol was discontinued, and, as this and other matters which came under my notice on my visit were not satisfactorily explained, it became the duty of the Inspectors-General to bring them under the notice of the Board of Superintendence in order that they might be rectified. Punitive labour is stated to be enforced in summer for 6, and in winter for 5½ hours daily by labour on the tread-wheel, with relaxation of five minutes after every ten minutes on the mill. The relief boxes are now stalled, but prisoners are not employed while waiting for their turn.

The Visiting Inspector-General of the northern district has year after year called attention to the want of sufficient employment in this prison. I trust however that in future the fault will be rectified.

Contracts.

Bread, white, per lb., 2½d.; bread, brown, per lb., 2d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 16s.; Indian meal, per cwt., 11s.; new milk, per gallon, 8d.; coal, per ton, 16s.; turf, per box, 1s. 3d.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner.

1871, . 4.43d. | 1872, . 3.94d. | 1873, . 5.24d.

The food for prison use which I tasted on the day of my visit was of a good description, and the chaplains report, for the most part, favourably of the provisions submitted for their inspection.

The prisoners are now given their suppers in their cells at night instead of in the day-rooms as was formerly the custom.

I questioned all the prisoners in charge and no complaint was made to me by any.

NORTH
DISTRICT.Leitrim
County
Gaol.

Officers and Salaries.

	Non-Resident.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
John A. Percy, esq., Local Inspector,		100	0	0	F. J. McKenna, Deputy Governor, Clerk, and Schoolmaster,	50	0	0
Rev. S. H. Lewis, Protestant Chaplain,		30	0	0	John Irwin, Shoemaker,	40	0	0
Rev. Thos. Fitzgerald, Roman Catholic Chaplain,		30	0	0	Robert M'Corduck, Assistant Schoolmaster,	40	0	0
Robert Bradshaw, esq., surgeon, <i>ex-officio</i> ,		—			Thomas Elliott,	35	0	0
A. C. Swayne, esq., Physician,		45	0	0	Thomas Murray, assists in Schooling,	35	0	0
Wm. Hely, esq., Apothecary,		20	0	0	Mary A. Bourns, Matron,	40	0	0
Hyacinth Dickson, esq., Governor,	Resident.	200	0	0	Bridget Farrelly, Nurse-tender,	20	0	0

Turnkeys.

Vacancies in the staff since last inspection, how caused, and how filled up.

William Quinn, Turnkey, resigned. Thomas Murray appointed Turnkey, vice Quinn. Hugh Tonycliffe, Turnkey, superannuated. Vacancy not filled. Martin Maguire, Porter, superannuated. Vacancy not filled.

Officer on Gaol Allowance.

Bridget Farrelly, nurse-tender.

Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1873.	From 1st Jan., 1874, to day of Inspection.
Number of times the Board of Superintendence met and discharged business,	13	6
Local Inspector to Gaol,	174	121
Do. each Bridewell,	4	2
Chaplain, Protestant Episcopal Church,	120	71
Chaplain, Roman Catholic,	122	97
Physician,	249	151
Surgeon,	2	—
Apothecary,	107	60

I observe from the journal of the Local Inspector that in February and March, 1874, it became his duty to report to the Board the absence without leave of some of the warders of the gaol.

The Board of Superintendence, at its meeting on the 11th December, having had a report from the medical officer of the prison, stating that the Governor is no longer fit or able to discharge the duties of his office, owing to his having been for some months previously in a very unsatisfactory state of health, and his constitution much impaired after a service in the gaol of eighteen years, they strongly recommended a superannuation allowance, amounting to two-thirds of his salary, and emoluments.

The Board further granted leave of absence to the Governor until the spring assizes, the Deputy-Governor in the meantime to discharge the duties of the office.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries.

1871, . £1,264 6s. 6d. | 1872, . £1,352 8s. 5d. | 1873, . £1,433 4s. 6d.

Total cost of officers, including clothing, value of rations, &c.

1871, . £797 9s. 9d. | 1872, . £811 1s. 0½d. | 1873, . £845 17s. 0½d.

Average cost of each prisoner per annum.

1871, . £81 11s. 4-63d. | 1872, . £67 17s. 11-42d. | 1873, . £71 8s. 2-71d.

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners.

1871, . — | 1872, . £1 5s. 0d. | 1873, . £2 17s. 0d.

Books and Accounts.

The various registries of discipline and finance in this prison are duly kept by the Deputy-Governor. The journals of the chaplains merely record the duties they perform. The medical officer keeps his journal with much care, and the Local Inspector records in his journal the various occurrences in the gaol, and by it I learn his wish to improve the discipline of the prison, but he should look into all matters where the law is infringed, and he should record them in his journal.

Various matters in the journal of the Governor appeared to me to call for an explanation, and my colleague and I consequently communicated with the Board of Superintendence thereon for the purpose of an inquiry, but the Governor having tendered his resignation on medical certificate, it was not necessary for us to take further action in the matter.

Hospital.

	1871.		1872.		1873.		1874 (to day of Inspection).	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	27	4	27	6	29	12	26	5
Average daily number in hospital,	·08	·01	·08	·01	·08	·03	1·04	0·20
No. of prisoners prescribed for and treated out of hospital,	107	6	119	54	127	49	86	34
Cost of medicine,	£10 1s. 1d.		£7 9s. 2d.		£7 1s. 0d.		—	
Cost of diet for prisoners in hospital,	£14 18s. 1½d.		£18 18s. 11d.		£22 15s. 7d.		£8 17s. 3d.	
Cost of all extra diet ordered by Medical Officer for prisoners not in hospital,	£1 9s. 0d.		£3 1s. 10½d.		£10 8s. 11d.		£7 11s. 3d.	

The only prisoner in hospital on the day of my visit was a man infected with ordinary itch. He had been under treatment for it in the hospital since the 24th of the previous month.

This man was sentenced to hard labour for a grave assault, yet he remains during the period of his punishment in bed in the hospital, and I could not learn that sufficient care is taken to have the remedies which the medical officer directs applied to have him quickly cured.

Men purposely remain in bed rather than be obliged to work, and more than two-thirds of the sick in hospital in this gaol are for itch, who thus escape much of their sentences to hard labour. In 1873 28 males and 5 females were treated in hospital for cutaneous affections, and 25 males in 1872.

A good bath with hot water laid on has now been put up in the room between the hospitals.

The hospitals were clean and orderly when I visited, but the wards have not water-closets. A bell ringing from the hospital communicates with the night patrol on duty.

Board of Superintendence.

H. L. Montgomery, esq.
Francis La Touche, esq.
William Lawder, esq.
A. J. V. L. Birchall, esq.
Hugh O'Beirne, esq.
John R. Dickson, esq.

Major-General Pottinger, c.B.
John T. Byrne, esq.
W. R. Ormsby Gore, esq., M.P.
John A. La Touche, esq.
A. L. Tottenham, esq.
William Peyton, esq.

The Board meets regularly on the first Thursday of each month for the discharge of business when accounts are examined and paid by cheque in favour of the Local Inspector, who settles with each creditor and produces vouchers at next meeting of the Board. The salaries of all prison

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NORTH DISTRICT. officers are paid monthly, except that of the medical officer, who receives his salary half-yearly at assizes. The accounts of the gaol are audited by a committee of the grand jury previously to each assize.

Leitrim County.

Bridewells.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

	Manorhamilton.		Ballinamore.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	31	3	10	5
Of whom were Drunkards, .	-	-	3	-
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection, .	6	1	1	-
Of whom were Drunkards, .	-	-	-	-
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often ?	Fortnightly at Manorhamilton, but in some parts of the district monthly.		At Ballinamore fortnightly, on Saturdays.	
Committals, whether regular, .	Regular.		Regular.	
Registry,	Correctly kept.		Correctly kept.	
Repairs and Order,	In good repair and order, but painting required.		In fair repair and order; but painting much required.	
Security,	Sufficient, except from size of sewer from privy to river, which is so large that a man might pass down it.		Yards quite insecure, walls very low, and down-pipe from roof in yard for females.	
Accommodation,	<i>Males:</i> day-room, with cells containing four beds, above are two cells with three and four beds. <i>Females:</i> day-room, with cell containing five beds.		<i>Males:</i> day-room, yard, and two cells, with two beds in each for males. <i>Females:</i> day-room, and cell with one bed; yard for exercise. The window of one of the cells for males looks into the yard where the females exercise.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils, Water, how supplied? . . .	Good and sufficient. By pump, in order; and a pipe from cistern to yard.		Good and sufficient. Pump in order.	
Sewerage,	Effective to river; a seat required to privy.		Stated to be effective.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean and well kept; ventilation sufficient.		Clean, dry, and ventilation sufficient.	
Cost of dietary per head per day,	4d. for males; 3½d. for females.		3½d. for females; 4½d. for males.	
Salary of Keeper,	£40, and uniform.		£40, and uniform.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Court-keeper, without salary.		Court-keeper, without salary.	
Statutable Inspection, . . .	8th September, 1874.		4th September, 1874.	
Remarks,	No prisoner in charge at the time of my visit.		No prisoner in charge.	

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

LONDONDERRY COUNTY GAOL, AT LONDONDERRY.—STATUTABLE
INSPECTION, 12TH SEPTEMBER, 1874.

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State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. of whom were Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Pauper Debtors,	1	—	1	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	3	2	5	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny—						
To Imprisonment,	9	—	9	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	36	—	36	—	—	—
<i>By Courts-Martial.</i>						
Military and Naval Offenders,	8	—	8	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
For Larceny,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Offences under Larceny Act,	1	3	4	—	—	—
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	2	1	3	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	8	2	10	—	—	—
Under Revenue Laws,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Drunkards,	8	12	20	—	—	—
Total in Custody,	79	20	99	—	—	—

Number of Prisoners of all classes in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1871,	49	18	1873,	47	16
1872,	34	8	1874 (day of Inspection),	79	20

Returned Convicts in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1874.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1871,	2	2	1874 (up to and including		
1872,	1	4	day of Inspection),	4	3
1873,	4	4	Day of Inspection,	1	—

Juveniles.

One young offender (male) 16 years of age was in charge when I made my inspection of this prison. He was under a sentence of imprisonment for two months, with hard labour, for an assault. I am informed that he belongs to the class from which criminals spring; his sister is in the Industrial School at Strabane, and his brother in a Reformatory.

Twenty males under 16 years of age and 1 female had, previously to

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my inspection, been committed to this prison in 1874; one (male) had three former convictions recorded against him. Three were under 12 years of age.

In 1873 28 male juveniles and 4 females were committed; three (males) twice during the year, and one three times.

Two of the young offenders committed in 1873 had been five times in custody, another four times, and five twice.

Four males were sent to Reformatories in 1874, and 6 males and 2 females in 1873. One young offender (male) known to have been in a Reformatory, was an inmate of this gaol in 1874.

Debtors.

Debtors.

I found two debtors in custody, one a master debtor; he was convicted of smuggling tobacco, and sentenced to pay a fine of £100, or in default to be imprisoned for six months; the other a pauper debtor, has been an inmate of this gaol since November 1872, during which time he has been supported at the cost of the ratepayers of the county.

The prisoners in custody (exclusive of debtors) on the day of my inspection numbered 77 males and 20 females, of these 3 males and 2 females were for trial, and 74 males and 18 females under various sentences of imprisonment.

Forty-five males had been tried by juries at Assizes and Quarter Sessions for the most part for riot, and 29 by magistrates summarily sitting at Petty Sessions, or by the borough magistrates of Londonderry.

Thirty-one of the above-mentioned male prisoners were under sentences for riot, 11 for assaults, and 1 for stabbing; their sentences were, 1 for a term of eighteen months, 3 for twelve, 2 for nine, 10 for six, 6 for four, 16 for three, and 5 for two and three months.

Eight were naval offenders sentenced for terms of from twenty-one to forty-two days each, for the most part with solitary confinement, and 2 militia men sentenced for three and six months.

One male was under a sentence of three months for illicit distillation.

Eleven males had been sentenced for crimes against property, cattle-stealing, larceny, forgery, and fraud, one of whom had been sentenced to an imprisonment for two years, 1 for eighteen and 1 for twelve months. 3 for six and 2 for three months each, 3 were for short periods, 8 prisoners were for drunkenness, and 1 was a poor-law offender.

I have entered into these particulars because I desire to show that the large number of prisoners in custody on the day of my visit is due to abnormal circumstances. It was then higher than at any other period for the last seven years.

The preceding abstract likewise shows how small a proportion of the male population of the gaol is composed of offenders against property, the great mass of its inmates being persons guilty of breaches of the public peace and crimes of violence against the person, but not habitual offenders. I found, however, in custody one returned convict.

This man, H.W., now for trial for fowl stealing, although only 40 years of age, has already served three sentences of penal servitude under different aliases—convicted in Cavan, Armagh, and Downpatrick, besides having undergone various imprisonments, one of twelve months in this gaol; he was first sentenced to penal servitude in 1854 at Cavan Assizes, and has already cost the public purse a very large sum for prosecutions and punishment in his career of crime. Two other men were in custody who are frequent inmates of this gaol for offences against the public peace and drunkenness—one of these, W.M.D., 42 years of age, is now under sentence for a term of one month for drunkenness; he has been convicted 85 times, the other, D.M., 40 times.

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The females committed to this gaol are for the most part habitual offenders, who are constantly recommitted for assaults, drunkenness, and disorderly conduct; one of these in custody, when I made my inspection, M.C., had been 139 times an inmate of this prison although only 34 years of age, another 85 times, two others upwards of 40 times, and a young woman, E.B., 25 years of age, 35 times; she was at the time of my visit under a sentence of six months for assault.

Three females also in custody had been convicted of larcenies, and sentenced two for a term of three months each, and 1 for one month.

Commitments.

CLASSES.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1873.		From 1st January, 1874, to day of inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Debtors,	14	2	5	—
Criminals,	314	110	258	62
Vagrants,	5	3	5	4
Drunkards,	251	345	126	216
Total,	584	460	394	282

Averages, and Highest and Lowest Numbers (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1873.			From 1st January, 1874, to day of inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Averagedaily number of prisoners in custody,	38	18	—	56	22	—
Highest number of pri- soners at any one time,	82		24th August.	97		12th Sept.
Lowest ditto,	41		6th Feb.	53		3rd Jan.
Highest number of males at any one time, . .	62		31st August.	82		29th Aug.
Ditto of females,	30		5th Dec.	35		8th March.
Lowest number of males at any one time, . .	27		6th Feb.	29		18th Mar.
Ditto of females,	11		20th March.	11		11th Aug.

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), and Number of Times each had been Committed during the following periods.

NUMBER OF TIMES COMMITTED.	1873.				1874, to day of inspection.			
	Juveniles.		Adults.		Juveniles.		Adults.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Once within the year, . .	24	4	282	60	20	1	280	79
Twice "	3	—	44	13	—	—	22	13
Thrice "	1	—	17	7	—	—	8	9
4 times "	—	—	9	6	—	—	4	4
5 to 7 " "	—	—	8	12	—	—	4	8
8 to 12 " "	—	—	2	12	—	—	—	8
13 to 16 " "	—	—	1	6	—	—	—	1
19 " "	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
22 " "	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Total,	28	4	363	119	20	1	298	122
No. of above who had not been in Gaol previous to 1st January in	22	4	248	52	19	1	204	42

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Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors) committed in the year 1873, and to the day of Inspection in 1874, who had been once and oftener committed from their first Commitment in any year, so far as can be ascertained.

NUMBER OF TIMES COMMITTED.	1873.				1874, to day of Inspection.			
	Juveniles.		Adults.		Juveniles.		Adults.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Once only,	20	4	219	43	19	1	193	37
Twice,	5	—	50	13	—	—	45	10
Thrice,	—	—	19	6	1	—	9	9
4 times,	1	—	12	4	—	—	4	4
5 „	2	—	4	2	—	—	7	5
6 „	—	—	10	5	—	—	6	3
7 to 11 „	—	—	24	8	—	—	17	9
12 to 16 „	—	—	8	6	—	—	6	7
17 to 20 „	—	—	5	5	—	—	3	3
21 to 30 „	—	—	4	9	—	—	1	10
31 to 40 „	—	—	6	7	—	—	5	11
41 to 70 „	—	—	1	7	—	—	1	8
71 to 100 „	—	—	1	3	—	—	1	5
121 to 140 „	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Total No. of Individuals committed,	28	4	363	119	20	1	298	122
No. of Commitments represented in foregoing,	44	4	1349	1606	22	1	1028	1960

Highest Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors) in Gaol during each of the previous seven years, and up to day of Inspection in 1874.

13th February, 1867,	66	27th September, 1871,	77
24th November, 1868,	58	31st January, 1872,	62
20th March, 1869,	68	24th August, 1873,	82
5th July, 1870,	67	12th September, 1874,	97

Prisoners sentenced to Solitary Confinement, by order of Court before whom tried, from 1st January, 1874, to day of Inspection.

9 males.

From the preceding tables it will be seen how frequently the same offenders are recommitted to this prison—391 male offenders committed in 1873 have 1,393 recommitments recorded against them, and 123 females have been 1,610 times inmates of this prison.

The 318 males committed in 1874 have been 1,050 times in custody, and the 123 females 1,961 times.

Occasionally lunatics are committed here. The Medical Officer in his diary, in June, 1874, remarks on the case of a prisoner, S., who showed symptoms of mental derangement, and in July following he states that E. W. was committed from Magherafelt “*evidently of unsound mind,*” and he adds that, “in his opinion, the man should not have been sent to prison. Magherafelt is thirty miles by road, and seventy-two by rail, distant from this gaol. The conveyance of the man to the gaol cost the county 25s. besides 21s. fee was given to the Medical Officer to have him certified as a lunatic. The latter expense would have been saved the county had the man been sent direct to the asylum. And, besides, he was 14 days in the prison, causing much disturbance to discipline, and injury to himself, for the want of treatment, more especially as he had a suicidal tendency.”

Accommodation.				NORTH DISTRICT.	
	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	11	—	Store Rooms,	4	2
Yards,	13	2	Laundry,	—	1
Day Rooms,	5	—	Drying Room,	—	1
Solitary Cells,	10	2	Lavatories,	2	3
Single Cells, 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high, or which contain 432 cubic feet,	136	34	Baths, with Hot and Cold Water laid on,	3	1
Do., heated and furnished with bells,	57	34	Privies,	5	—
Sleeping Rooms,	5	2	Water-closets,	16	7
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	16	4	Fumigating Apparatus,	1	1
Hospital Rooms,	3	3	Reception Rooms or Cells,	1	1
Chapel,	1	—	Pump,	1	—
School Rooms,	1	1	Well,	1	—
Workshops,	2	—	Other Machines for Hard Labour, viz.—		
Worksheds,	49	—	Heavy Looms for Weaving		
Kitchen,	—	1	Mats and Matting,	8	—
			Tell-tale Clocks,	3	—

I found this prison on my inspection very clean, orderly, and well kept. The buildings in sound repair, and some cracks in the walls, observed by my colleague in 1873, have been repaired.

A reception class with eight cells has been fitted up in the north building of the male prison. The cells have bells, but are not heated, and have not gas; a good bath-room with bath, supplied with hot and cold water, has been fitted up in this class, and all prisoners are bathed on reception and afterwards weekly.

This gaol is abundantly supplied with water both from a well in No. 10 yard, 89 feet deep, and from the city water works, for which a rent of £30 yearly is paid. Three baths, with hot and cold water laid on, are in the male prison, and one in that for females. Lavatories and water-closets are on each corridor in both prisons, and every convenience is provided for the effective treatment of prisoners in separation.

Two large cisterns are on the premises, whence the water flows by its own pressure to every part of the gaol.

The laundry is well arranged; it has a small drying-closet with three horses, a mangle, and a wringing machine. The washing troughs are divided into three compartments. The boiler which heats the water for the laundry heats also the water for the baths in the female prison, as well as for the bath in the male reception ward. The drying-closet is likewise heated from it. Steam also conducted from the boiler to the kitchen economically cooks the food for prisoners of both sexes in the female prison, under the charge of the matron. The order, cleanliness, and general arrangements in the kitchen reflect much credit on the officers in charge.

The sewerage from the prison is effective.

This prison, originally built in 1791, was completed in 1824. Since that time a part has been remodelled to suit the separate system, the female prison in 1856 the male prison in 1861–2.

There are 170 cells in both prisons, of which only 57 cells in the prison for males, and 34 cells in that for females are used. The latter are artificially heated, lighted by gas, and fitted up with bells and other appliances for separation, and have water-closets, lavatories, &c. Many of the cells both in the male and the female prison have not a table or a shelf, and I would suggest that when a carpenter is in custody he should be employed to make them.

Gas has been introduced into every part of the occupied portion of the prison except the apartment for master debtors. It is lighted in the cells at unlook in the morning during winter and continued until daylight. It is also lighted at dusk in the evenings, and remains lighting for half an hour after lock-up.

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Unlock is held at 6, A.M., in summer, and 7, A.M., during the winter months. The prisoners are locked for the night at 6, P.M., on week days and at 4, P.M., on Sundays.

I do not approve of the arrangement which leaves prisoners locked in their cells from 4, P.M., on Sundays, without books or occupation, until the following morning.

Gas is kept lighting in the corridors during the night.

The lower cells of the male prison are fitted up as workshops, in which weaving, mat-making, and other works are carried on.

A copy of the prison rules and the dietary table in use are hung up in every cell, so that no prisoner can plead ignorance of his obligations, and is informed of the treatment which he will receive while in custody.

The occupied cells are protected by extra locks of the best make.

A forge has been fitted up within the gaol, in which the keys of the prison are repaired in order to prevent the danger of their being tampered with if sent outside for repair.

A carpenter's shop is also provided, in which prisoners having a knowledge of the trade are employed in work for the prison.

There are three tell-tale clocks in the gaol, all well protected from being tampered with. One is in a corridor of the male prison, another at the front gate, and the third in the office at the Governor's house. The clocks are marked hourly, and the markings taken by the Governor, and are entered in the Lockings Book.

The Chapel which was altered some years since is well arranged, and very suitable for Divine worship in a prison.

Photographs of habitual criminals are well executed by the clerk, at a cost of about 4d. for each copy. He likewise takes photographs of all suspected persons, and by this arrangement grave criminals previously unknown here, who had come from other districts have been traced. My colleague mentions in his report for 1873 the case of a London pick-pocket who was traced thereby, and I learn that the man has since received a sentence of 10 years penal servitude.

The room in which visitors see prisoners is fitted up with two pens, having sufficient space between them, and an officer stands by so as to prevent the possibility of prohibited articles being conveyed to the inmates of the gaol.

Visits.

Visits to convicted prisoners are on pass, given by authority of the Board, and not oftener than once in three months.

No escape was attempted from this gaol during 1873 or 1874; but in April, 1874, a male prisoner escaped from the Magherafelt bridewell. He was however retaken soon after.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	Male Clothing.		Female Clothing.		In Use.	In Store.
	In Use.	In Store.	In Use.	In Store.		
Blankets, pairs			Shirts, .	160	15	
of, .	270	-	Jackets, .	140	60	
Sheets, pairs of, .	293	67	Vests, .	140	70	
Rugs, .	30	-	Trowsers, .	120	120	
Hammocks or			Caps, .	90	20	
Cots, .	40	18	Stockings or			
Bed-ticks, .	87	97	Socks, pairs of, .	140	-	
Bedsteads, .	86	84	Shoes, Slippers, &			
			Clogs, pairs of, .	150	-	
			Shifts, .		60	
			Jackets and		-	
			Gowns, .		78	
			Petticoats, .		97	
			Aprons, .		72	
			Neckerchiefs, .		111	
			Caps, .		77	
			Stockings, pairs of, .		38	20
			Shoes, Slippers, &			
			Clogs, pairs of, .		33	-

Clothing.

The prisoners in this gaol were well and suitably clothed when I visited. Stockings are given to the inmates of both sexes, and the females have caps, aprons, and neckerchiefs.

The supply of prison clothing was sufficient at the time of my inspection.

tion, but in consequence of the unusually large number of prisoners in custody few articles were in store. Many of the blankets were thin and worn, and I suggested to the Board that all the very thin blankets be dyed and used up for petticoats for female prisoners.

The bedding in use was clean and well kept.

The private clothes of male and female prisoners are, I understand, carefully disinfected and cleansed from vermin in the fumigating apparatus which has been put up in the male prison. The articles belonging to each person are tied in a bag and duly labelled.

The stores have been fitted up since the visit of my colleague in 1873, and they are now tidy and well arranged. Shelves have been put up in them, and the suggestions of my colleague regarding them have been followed.

The Local Inspector and Governor take stock half-yearly.

Number of Punishments for Prison Offences.

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1873.		From 1st January, 1874, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
By Magisterial authority, . . .	1	—	—	—
By Governor—				
Dark or Refractory Cells, . . .	34	9	34	6
Total, . . .	35	9	34	6

The punishment cells for males are in the basement of the prison, but only three which are heated and have bells are used. The bells of the punishment cells are on the spiral spring principle, without projecting handles, a plan which should always be adopted for punishment cells, especially as prisoners when in an excited state after being put into solitary cells, have, even within the last two years, committed suicide by hanging themselves from bell-pulls on the T principle in the cells.

The solitary cell for females mentioned by my colleague, in his report for 1873, has been put in order since his visit.

Two members of the Board of Superintendence kindly accompanied me with the Governor when I visited the Police Lock-up on the day of my inspection.

In my report for 1872 I called attention to the condition of this lock-up* and I now find it even more unwholesome than formerly, as the windows which looked into the gaol premises have lately been blocked up to prevent communication with prisoners. Two large jets of gas remain lighting day and night in the office, and they consume the air for several persons in an apartment not more than eleven feet by fourteen, and very low. The cells also, especially the female cell, without ventilation, are quite unfit for human habitation; and it is to be regretted that arrangements are not made to build a proper lock-up, where the health of the constables on duty, and the prisoners, would not be endangered by the foul air which they breathe here. The matter is now before the Executive, and I trust that some arrangement will be made to improve the condition of the place.

* The following are the observations which I made on this lock-up in my report for 1872:—

The premises consist of two flagged dungeon rooms, with a long wooden guard bed and stone privy seat in each. These rooms are partially lighted by long grated apertures in the walls without glass, but so narrow that even at noon day they are dark, and the ventilation is so imperfect that although there was only one person in charge when I visited, the effluvia from the place was very offensive.

As there are but two apartments for all classes in the lock-up, one for each sex, when a number of prisoners mad with drink are placed together in them frightful riotings occur, and sometimes serious injuries are inflicted. On my previous visit to the gaol I found a prisoner in bed suffering from a wound which he had received in this lock-up, and within the past and present years 9 prisoners suffered additional imprisonments in the gaol for periods in some instances of one and two months for assaults committed on fellow-prisoners when in the lock-up, besides others paid fines imposed on them for doing so. There is sufficient space to erect a proper police lock-up

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Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1873.		From 1st Jan., 1874, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	252	47	240	41
Average daily number of pupils,	29	5	4	6
Number of days on which school was held,	244	285	154	158

School-hours.—Males—11½ to 1½. Females—10½ to 11½.

Schools.

The school-room for males is fitted up for 33 prisoners in separate stalls, on a plan which has been adopted with advantage in other prisons. The school-room for females has abundant accommodation, but is not stalled. My colleague, in his report for 1873, called attention to the evil which must result should a young girl be committed here for a trifling offence and permitted to associate in school with the hardened offenders who frequent this prison. I would urge the Board that so soon as a carpenter prisoner is in custody he be employed to put up separations in the school.

The school teacher never was trained, but I am informed that he formerly taught in a school, and is qualified. The school is not in connection with any educational public body, or visited by their officers. The Protestant and Presbyterian Chaplains are constant in their attendance at the school, but the Roman Catholic Chaplain only occasionally visits. The Protestant Chaplain paid 34 visits to the schools in 1874; the Presbyterian 40; and the Roman Catholic 15 visits.

Employment on day of Inspection.

	M.	F.
Breaking stones,	18	—
Making mats,	16	—
Weaving mats,	5	—
Weaving matting,	2	—
Preparing yarn,	2	—
Shoemaking,	1	—
Carpenter,	1	—
Tailor,	1	—
Picking oakum,	17	9
Gaol duties, including coal carrying,	12	2
Knitting and Sewing,	—	8
Cooking,	—	1
Discharged (before labour hours),	2	—
Master Debtors (unemployed),	1	—
Pauper Debtors employed in Gaol duties,	1	—
Total in custody,	79	20

on these premises, but the prison authorities object to drunken men and women being confined close to their gaol; they state that the shouting and bad language of the inmates of the present lock-up frequently disturb the prison and interfere with discipline. I believe however that a properly constructed building might be erected for the purpose which would not be as great an annoyance as the Board of Superintendence imagine.

I learn from the Local Inspector of this gaol that these premises were originally part of the gaol, and used for the military guard which then guarded the prison, but about the year 1848 the military guard having been discontinued they were let to the corporation of Londonderry at a nominal rent of 1s. a year, which however was never paid, and the corporation of the city have since held adverse possession of the place.

A joint committee of members of the Town Council and of the Board of Superintendence having been lately formed, they passed a resolution that the corporation should give up possession of the premises to the prison authorities for a sum to be named, but when they met to decide on the terms of the surrender, they disagreed as to the price to be paid for it, the corporation claiming £250, and the Board of Superintendence refuse to give more than £150.

It is very much for the interest of order that this lock-up as at present constituted should be discontinued. A properly constructed lock-up is much required in this populous city. All classes are concerned that some arrangement be made to have this desirable object carried out, which will be for the general good, conducive to the due administration of the law, and the maintenance of order in the city.

Amount received for produce of Prisoners' labour disposed of outside the Gaol.

1871, . £191 11s. 4d. | 1872, . £150 9s. 6d. | 1873, . £169 7s. 3d.

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The prisoners labour for 8 hours in summer and 7 in winter—3 hours are devoted to meals and exercise, and 1 to school.

One of the turnkeys understands mat-making and weaving, and good work is done in that trade. There are 8 heavy looms for weaving mats and matting in the prison. The profits from industrial work are very large, and the prisoners are taught that labour is a duty for all, not a punishment,—a system I would wish more generally recognised.

The prisoners all work in separation; even the most complicated mats are worked by a single prisoner, and the warps for mats are put on by one man without assistance. Ten males were instructed in mat-making and to weave matting in 1874, and 35 were taught to make brushes and skeleton mats.

Stone-breaking is also extensively carried on in this prison. There are 46 sheds where prisoners break stones. Those sentenced to hard labour are required to break 10 cwt. of stones per day, those not so sentenced 8 cwt.

Prisoners of both sexes pick oakum. The females wash, sew, and knit, and the cooking of the provisions is done by females.

Contracts.

Bread, brown, per 4 lb. loaf, 8d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 15s. 3d.; potatoes, per cwt., 4s. 10d.; new milk, per gallon, 11d.; buttermilk, per gallon, 2½d.; coal, per ton, English, 18s. 2d.; Scotch, 15s. 11d.; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 6s. 3d.; soap, per cwt., £1 10s.

Contracts.

Net average Daily Cost of Ordinary Diet for each Prisoner.

1871, . 5d. | 1872, . 5d. | 1873, . 5d.

The food for prison use, which I tasted on my visit to the gaol, was of a good description, and I observe that the Chaplains report favourably of the samples submitted for their inspection.

I questioned all the prisoners in charge. The only complaint made to me was by a man, W. A., who is under a sentence of imprisonment for 2 years. He is an old offender, who has been in English prisons, and he complained to me that he is not given the same diet here as in an English gaol. I referred his case to the Medical Officer, who will ascertain whether his constitution will suffer by the diet which he receives.

The Clerk has charge of the provisions in store, and he issues the supply for immediate consumption daily.

Books and Accounts.

Net cost of Gaol, including Diet and Salaries.

1871, . £2,117 14s. 10d. | 1872, . £2,183 19s. 4d. | 1873, . £2,372 8s. 9d.

Total cost of Officers, including Clothing, Value of Rations, &c.

1871, . £1,096 10s. 8d. | 1872, . £1,152 1s. 9d. | 1873, . £1,147 6s. 11d.

Average cost of each Prisoner per annum.

1871, . £37 17s. 5d. | 1872, . £45 8s. 8d. | 1873, . £39 9s. 6d.

Amounts repaid by the War Department for Military Prisoners.

1871 . — | 1872, . £5 4s. 6d. | 1873, . £21 2s. 0d.

Amounts repaid by the Admiralty Department for Naval Prisoners in each of the last three years.

1871, . — | 1872, . . £3 5s. | 1873, . . £3 9s.

Amounts repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for Excise Prisoners.

1871, . £3 10s. 6d. | 1872, . — | 1873, . —

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Amounts repaid from the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of Prisoners.

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1871, . £198 18s. 5d. | 1872, . £127 5s. 3d. | 1873, . £162 0s. 5d.

The various Registries of discipline and finance in this gaol are well and carefully kept by the Clerk. They are checked by the Local Inspector monthly, before they are submitted to the Board.

The Governor examines daily and initials the Dietary and other Books—the Morning State, Lockings Book, and Gate Books.

The journals of the Local Inspector and Governor are kept with much care and attention, and it gives me great pleasure to again express the opinion which is entertained by my colleague and myself of the zeal and efficiency of both these officers.

The Chaplains and the Medical Officer also have journals, and I obtained valuable information from the Diary of the Medical Officer.

Officers and Salaries.

<i>Non-Resident.</i>	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Thos. Chambers, esq., Local Inspector, .	110	0	0	Marcus Mooney, Clerk, .	69	0	0
Rev. Charles Boyton, Episcopalian Chaplain, .	46	3	1	James Boyle, Schoolmaster, .	44	0	0
Rev. Robt. Ross, Presbyterian Chaplain, .	46	3	1	Benjamin Wilson, Hospital			
Rev. Michael Treacey, Roman Catholic Chaplain, .	46	3	1	Warder, teaches Mat-			
Wm. Miller, esq., Surgeon, .	—			making and weaving, .	44	0	0
				(Robert Mortimer, .	44	0	0
				Assistant teaching School) Alexander Foster, .	44	0	0
				(Thomas Boyd, .	34	0	0
				(John Carr, .	34	0	0
				Thomas Burnside, Night			
<i>Resident.</i>				Watchman, .	34	0	0
Captain Stewart H. Bruce, Governor, .	184	0	0	Miss M. Stirling, Matron, .	56	0	0
Thomas Lecky, Gate Porter and Deputy-Governor, a				Miss M. Barbour, Assistant-			
Stone-mason, .	104	0	0	Matron, .	44	0	0
				Letitia Wilson, Hospital			
				Nurse, .	26	0	0

Vacancies in the staff since last inspection, how caused, and how filled up.

Rev. William McClure, Presbyterian Chaplain, died; Rev. Robt. Ross appointed. Robert Cusack, Warder, retired on superannuation; Thomas Boyd appointed Warder from Night Watchman; John Carr appointed Night Watchman. Thomas Browne, Warder, died; John Carr appointed Warder from Night Watchman; James Devlin appointed Night Watchman. James Devlin, Night Watchman, resigned; Thomas Burnside appointed.

Officers on Gaol Allowance.

The subordinate intern officers are supplied with uniforms, coal, and gas, but no ration allowance.

Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1873.	From 1st Jan., 1874, to day of Inspection.
Number of times the Board of Superintendence met and discharged business, .	12	8
Local Inspector to Gaol, .	213	146
Do., to Bridewells, { Magherafelt, .	9	6
{ Coleraine, .	5	5
{ Newtownlimavady, .	6	4
Chaplain, Protestant Episcopal Church, .	163	110
Presbyterian Chaplain, .	176	105
Roman Catholic Chaplain, .	152	97
Physician, Surgeon. Apothecary, .	272	198

The apartments of the subordinate officers were clean, tidy, and well kept at the time of my visit. There is a good mess-room attached to their quarters, which are regularly inspected by the Governor.

Hospitals.

	1871.		1872.		1873.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	16	14	9	14	13	14
Average daily number in hospital,	4	5	3	6	6	8
Number of prisoners prescribed for and treated out of hospital,	85	32	63	22	89	36
Cost of medicine,	£22 6s. 4d.		£20 15s. 2d.		£21 18s. 10d.	
Cost of diet for prisoners in hospital,	17s. 6d.		17s. 4d.		£14 0s. 1d.	

NORTH DISTRICT.

London-derry County Gaol.

Few sick are treated in hospital here. There has been no death in the gaol since 1870. The hospital buildings were unoccupied at the time of my visit.

Both the hospitals are under the same roof, but with separate entrances and doors to the wards of each sex. They have baths and water-closets.

The Hospital Warder, who is likewise Trades' Instructor, sleeps in the hospital. His wife is hospital nurse.

Board of Superintendence.

Sir H. H. Bruce, bart.	S. M. Alexander, esq.	Major Alex. Shuldham.
Sir F. W. Heygate, bart.	George Skipton, esq.	Hon. A. C. C. Plunket.
John B. Beresford, esq.	William C. Gage, esq.	Major W. E. Scott.
Conolly T. M'Causland, esq.	Major George Knox.	The Mayor of Derry.

The Board meets on the third Wednesday of each month, when the salaries of subordinate officers and small accounts are paid. The salary of the Governor is paid quarterly, and the extern officers receive their salaries half-yearly. Contractors also are paid their accounts half-yearly at assizes.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

Bridewells.

	Newtownlimavady.	
	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	24	12
Of whom were Drunkards,	8	8
No. of Committals in the Quarter preceding Inspection,	12	2
Of whom were Drunkards,	2	2
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?	Fortnightly at Newtownlimavady; monthly at Dungiven. Transmittals direct.	
Committals, whether regular?	Committals in 1874 regular.	
Registry,	Correctly kept.	
Repairs and Order,	In sound repair. The walls of the yards have been cemented with Portland cement; the cells are tidy and well kept.	
Security,	Sufficient with care; walls high.	
Accommodation,	Males: day-room, with two beds, and three cells. Females: day-room, with three beds, and two cells, one having three beds. Cells and day-rooms open direct in yard.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Good and sufficient.	
Water, how supplied?	Ample supply of good water from town main.	
Sewerage,	Effective and good sewer.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	In a very creditable state of order and cleanliness; well ventilated.	
Cost of Dietary, per head, per day,	6d. per day—two meals.	
Salary of Keeper,	£25; wife as matron, £5.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment?	Court-keeper; salary, £4.	
Statutable Inspection,	12th September, 1874.	
Remarks,	No prisoner in custody when I visited. Local Board formed—two members.	

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STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—continued.

London- derry County, Bridewells.	Coleraine.		Magherafelt.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, . . .	32	8	45	9
Of whom were Drunkards, . . .	20	5	6	7
No. of Committals in the Quarter preceding Inspection, . . .	21	11	9	2
Of whom were Drunkards, . . .	11	6	2	1
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?	Fortnightly, on Fridays.		Magherafelt fortnightly on Wednesdays, Maghera on the last Saturday of the month.	
Committals, whether regular?	Regular, except that prisoners are sometimes remanded without being brought before the committing Justice, which is illegal.		Regular, except in one case—date omitted.	
Registry, . . .	Very well kept.		Correctly kept.	
Repairs and Order, . . .	In excellent order and repair. Gas in apartments of Keeper, but not in prison.		In fair repair and order. Day-rooms, passages, and cells lighted by gas.	
Security, . . .	The exercising yards are not secure.		Insufficient; but a new bridewell is being built after an improved plan.	
Accommodation, . . .	Two day-rooms and eight cells, each with one bed; those on the ground floor damp.		Males, day-room and two cells, besides a room with three beds on the ground floor; day-room upstairs with small cell off it; one cell below badly ventilated; the Keeper's apartment insufficient.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Sufficient, but some blankets rather thin; one pair in holes.		Sufficient for accommodation.	
Water, how supplied?	A pump in each yard, and force-pump to fill tank of water-closets.		By pump, and water from roof.	
Sewerage, . . .	A water-closet in each yard, and three in the house.		Now effective; well kept.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean and well ventilated.		Clean and orderly, but damp and dark.	
Cost of Dietary, per head, per day.	6d. for each prisoner; two meals are given.		6d. for each prisoner; two meals given.	
Salary of Keeper, . . .	£25; wife, as matron, £5; Keeper is given a suit of clothes.		£25; wife matron, £5; a suit of uniform given.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Court-keeper; salary £4.		Court-keeper; salary £4.	
Statutable Inspection,	17th October, 1874.		21st October, 1874.	
Remarks, . . .	I found no prisoner in custody. Local Board formed—two members.		I found no prisoner in custody. Local Board formed—two members. In June, 1874, a prisoner in charge for drunkenness escaped from this gaol, but was retaken.	

JOHN LENTAGNE, *Inspector-General.*

LONGFORD COUNTY GAOL, AT LONGFORD.—STATUTABLE
INSPECTION, 3RD SEPTEMBER, 1874.

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State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	1	—	1	—	—	—
„ further Examination,	—	1	1	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
<i>Of Felony or Larceny:—</i>						
To Imprisonment,	—	1	1	—	1	1
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	2	—	2	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
For Larceny,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	3	6	9	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	8	1	9	1	—	1
Total in Custody,	15	9	24	1	1	2

Number of Prisoners of all classes in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1871,	16	5	1873,	17	7
1872,	16	7	1874 (day of Inspection),	15	9

Number of returned convicts in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and during each of the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1871,	1	1	1874 (up to and including		
1872,	—	2	day of Inspection),	†3	†2
1873,	*4	1	Day of Inspection,	—	—

Juveniles.

It was with regret I found two young offenders, under sixteen years of age, inmates of this gaol when I visited. One of these, although only aged fifteen years, charged with an unnatural crime, was under committal for trial at the spring assizes. He is very properly kept by the Governor in strict separation from all other prisoners. The other juvenile, who is stated to be thirteen years of age, but is apparently younger, was under a sentence for assault of one month's imprisonment with hard labour, and to be "whipped." He is in association with adult offenders, although in the class of prisoners on their first conviction, so that he should not associate with the most depraved.

* One previously sentenced in Wales, another twice sentenced in this county, a third twice sentenced in county Mayo.

† One of these is now sentenced a third time in this county.

‡ One had been sentenced twice, viz. :—once in Mayo, and once in Roscommon.

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Juveniles sent to a prison should be kept strictly apart. If in association the time passes without much discomfort, and the young offender leaves the prison without a dread of a gaol or fear of returning to it, and becomes accustomed to associate with the criminal class; thus the main deterrent object of imprisonment is lost on him, and there is great danger that the naturally feeble purpose of the young and inexperienced boy will be further weakened thereby. For that reason I would urge the Board to have in future a class of juveniles in which they would be kept in strict separation. Ten young offenders (males), under sixteen years of age, were committed to this gaol in 1873, 2 were twice committed during the year, 1 was ordered to be sent to a reformatory, and was transferred thereto in 1874.

Eight juveniles were committed in 1874, 2 were twice committed during the year, and one has three previous committals recorded against him on the books of the gaol. No young offender was sentenced to a reformatory in 1874.

No female under sixteen years of age was committed to this gaol up to the period of my inspection in 1874.

Prisoners under sentence on the day of inspection.

I found on the day of my visit 14 males and 9 females under order of detention. The males, with 1 exception, committed for assaults and other offences against the person, fraudulent enlistment, being absent from militia training, unlawful possession of arms, &c.; but no male prisoner was in custody charged with an offence against property.

The females were, with the exception of an old woman committed for trespass, all of the prostitute class, who hang about the purlieus of military stations; 1 was under sentence for larceny, the others for assaults and disorderly conduct.

No female was tried by jury at assizes or quarter sessions within this county in 1873, all the cases for trial during that year were of a trivial character and were tried summarily by magistrates at petty sessions, 3 only were for larceny; all the others were for drunkenness, assaults and disorderly conduct. The offenders were, with very few exceptions, prostitutes, and the immunity from crime of the general female population of the county is remarkable. I find that 44 individual females were committed in 1873, 1 four and 1 seven times, and these 44 women appear to embrace the entire female criminal class of the county, and have 284 committals recorded against them on the gaol books. Frequently during 1873 no female was in charge.

In 1874 38 females were committed, 3 from four to six times each. They represent 283 committals, 2 have been between thirty and forty times inmates of the gaol.

Two hundred and fifty males were committed to this prison in 1873, these have 777 committals entered against them on the prison books. One hundred and ninety-two were committed previously to my visit in September, 1874, and the committals of these men numbered 704 in the present and former years. Two men committed in both years have been upwards of fifty times in custody.

Committals.

CLASSES.	From 1st January to 31st Dec., 1873.		From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1874.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Debtors,	1	—	1	—
Criminals,	189	38	152	40
Vagrants,	23	—	8	—
Drunkards,	115	35	81	19
Total,	328	73	242	59

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), and number of times each had been Committed during the following periods.

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Longford County, Gal.

NUMBER OF TIMES COMMITTED.	1873.				1874, to day of Inspection.			
	Juveniles.		Adults.		Juveniles.		Adults.	
Once within the year, . . .	M. 8	F. 3	M. 194	F. 27	M. 6	F. —	M. 151	F. 27
Twice „ . . .	M. 2	F. —	M. 31	F. 8	M. 2	F. —	M. 23	F. 7
Thrice „ . . .	M. —	F. —	M. 7	F. 3	M. —	F. —	M. 8	F. 1
4 and 5 times „ . . .	M. —	F. —	M. 6	F. 1	M. —	F. —	M. 1	F. 2
6 „ „ . . .	M. —	F. —	M. 1	F. —	M. —	F. —	M. 1	F. 1
7 „ „ . . .	M. —	F. —	M. 1	F. 2	M. —	F. —	M. —	F. —
Total, . . .	M. 10	F. 3	M. 240	F. 41	M. 8	F. —	M. 184	F. 38
No. of above who had not been in Gaol previous to 1st Jan. in . . .	M. 10	F. 3	M. 161	F. 16	M. 7	F. —	M. 101	F. 18

Number of Individual Prisoners, exclusive of Debtors, committed in the year 1873, and to the day of Inspection in 1874, who had been Once, and oftener in custody from their first Commitment in any year, so far as can be ascertained.

NUMBER OF TIMES COMMITTED.	1873.				1874, to day of Inspection.			
	Juveniles.		Adults.		Juveniles.		Adults.	
Once only, . . .	M. 8	F. 3	M. 136	F. 12	M. 5	F. —	M. 95	F. 16
Twice, . . .	M. 2	F. —	M. 45	F. 8	M. 2	F. —	M. 34	F. 5
Thrice, . . .	M. —	F. —	M. 16	F. 6	M. 1	F. —	M. 11	F. 2
4 times, . . .	M. —	F. —	M. 10	F. 3	M. —	F. —	M. 10	F. 1
5 and 6 „ . . .	M. —	F. —	M. 9	F. 2	M. —	F. —	M. 11	F. 1
7 to 11 „ . . .	M. —	F. —	M. 13	F. 1	M. —	F. —	M. 13	F. 3
12 to 20 „ . . .	M. —	F. —	M. 6	F. 5	M. —	F. —	M. 5	F. 7
20 to 50 „ . . .	M. —	F. —	M. 3	F. 4	M. —	F. —	M. 3	F. 3
51 to 60 „ . . .	M. —	F. —	M. 2	F. —	M. —	F. —	M. 2	F. —
Total No. of Individuals committed, . . .	M. 10	F. 3	M. 240	F. 41	M. 8	F. —	M. 184	F. 38
No. of commitments represented in foregoing, . . .	M. 12	F. 3	M. 765	F. 280	M. 12	F. —	M. 694	F. 283

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1873.			From 1st January, 1873, to 31st December, 1874.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody, . . .	20	3	—	22	5	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time, . . .	36		1st August.	40		12, 13, & 21 Jan.
Lowest ditto, . . .	13		4th Oct.	16		30th May.
Highest number of males at any one time, . . .	31		19th Feb. & 3rd June.	37		12th Jan. & 23rd April.
Ditto of females, . . .	12		4th Aug.	11		26th June.
Lowest number of males at any one time, . . .	12		29th April.	12		6 times between 29th May & 27th Aug.
Ditto of females, . . .	None.		Frequently.	1		10 times between 6th Jan. & 30th April.

NORTH DISTRICT.	<i>Highest number of prisoners (exclusive of debtors) in gaol during each of the previous seven years, and up to day of Inspection in 1874.</i>	
	<i>Longford County Gaol.</i>	
	19th May, 1867,	33
	15th July, 1868,	49
	20th and 22nd April, 1869,	52
	6th May and 4th July, 1870,	41
	23rd June, 1871,	43
	4th November, 1872,	36
	1st August, 1873,	36
	12th, 13th, and 21st January, 1874,	40

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	8	1	Workshops,	5	-
Yards,	8	3	Worksheds,	16	-
Day Rooms,	8	-	Kitchen,	One.	-
Solitary Cells,	3	1	Store Rooms,	4	1
Single Cells, 9 ft. long, 6 ft. wide, and 8 ft. high, or which contain 432 cubic feet,	-	-	Laundry,	-	1
Single Cells of larger size, heated and furnished with bells,	-	4	Drying-Room,	-	1
Single Cells of smaller size,	48	-	Lavatories,	5	5
Ditto, heated and furnished with bells,	-	12	Baths, with hot and cold water laid on,	1	1
Cells to contain three persons,	2	-	Ditto, movable,	1	1
Sleeping Rooms,	6	2	Privies,	8	2
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	5	-	Water-closets,	5	4
Hospital Rooms,	2	1	Fumigating Apparatus,	1	-
Chapel,	One.	-	Reception Rooms, or Cells,	1	1
School Rooms,	1	1	Pumps,	1	1
			Well,	1	-
			Tread-wheel,	1	-
			Tell-tale Clocks,	2	-

Cost.

Although this prison was built at a cost of £13,147 10s., so late as the year 1825, and the female prison was altered in the year 1858 to suit the separate system, it is in many points deficient in construction. No structural change has been made in it since that period, nor is any contemplated, and the defects which exist, combined with the small number of prisoners in the county, continue to entail a large expenditure for staff, which would be unnecessary in a gaol erected according to the most improved system. In 1873 the expenditure to maintain an average number of 24 inmates was £1,701 0s. 3d., or £71 19s. 8d. per head, during the year, and in the previous year the average cost of each prisoner was £76 16s. 6d.; it therefore has become my duty to repeat the observations which have been made by my colleague and myself in our reports, that some change is necessary to prevent the lavish expenditure of public money, and the present system calls for legislative interference. Experience has satisfied me that prisons composed of large straggling buildings, such as Longford Gaol, are a mistake, and that in districts where there are few prisoners the premises should be commensurate, and have facilities for a proportionably small staff for the management of the inmates.

I found the gaol on my inspection very clean and orderly, and the buildings generally in sound repair, with the exception of a considerable leakage which then existed from the roof of the Governor's house next the board-room, but which I learn has since been staunch.

Gas has been introduced into the prison, twenty-six cells in the quarters for males, one day-room, and the passages of the male prison are lighted by it, and likewise the exterior of the prison, the workshop, the quarters of the Governor, Deputy Governor, and gate warder. Gas is kept lighting in the cells of the male prison up to 7 P.M.

There are seventeen cells in the female prison, but although they are heated and have bells, they are not lighted by gas.

Water.

Water is driven by the power of the tread-wheel into a large cistern over it, whence it is distributed through the establishment. Lavatories are put up in the yards of five divisions of the male prison, but my colleague in his report for 1873 suggested that basins be supplied to the cells in that prison in order that the time of an officer be not occupied

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in attending the prisoners when washing themselves in the yards, and I think the suggestion might be carried out with advantage. The lavatories in the female prison answer the purpose intended.

One bath in each prison has hot and cold water laid on. A movable bath is also used in the male reception ward.

I learn that all prisoners on admission are bathed immediately after medical examination, and again three times in the week.

The laundry is stalled, being divided into three compartments, the troughs are supplied with hot and cold water, with drying-room overhead.

No change has been made in the sewerage since last inspection; the privies have boarded seats, and are properly looked after.

The bells and fittings of the cells in the female prison, and the water-closets in it were in good order when I visited.

No change has been made in the heating of the female prison.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

			<i>Male Clothing.</i>			<i>Female Clothing.</i>		
	In Use.	In Store.		In Use.	In Store.		In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	115	9	Shirts, . . .	58	25	Shifts, . . .	14	28
Sheets, pairs of, .	123½	10½	Jackets, . . .	44	31	Jackets, . . .	6	47
Rugs, . . .	106	13	Vests, . . .	39	28	Petticoats, . .	12	35
Hammocks or Cots,	48	17	Trowsers, . .	36	35	Aprons, . . .	12	35
Bed-ticks, . . .	99	24	Caps, . . .	44	18	Neckerchiefs, .	6	31
Bedsteads, . . .	50	-	Socks, pairs of,	44	43	Caps, . . .	12	2
Pillows, . . .	102	9	Clogs, pairs of,	39	35	Stockings, pairs of,	10	22
			Overcoats (for prisoners), . .	2	2	Shoes, pairs of,	10	7
						Cloaks (for prisoners), .	-	3

There is a large supply of good bedding and prison clothing in use Stock. and in store. Stockings or socks are given to prisoners of both sexes, and caps, aprons, and neckerchiefs to the females. Warm rugs are provided for winter use, and the clogs used have strong leather uppers, and I consider that the prisoners are well cared.

A fumigating box is used to cleanse and disinfect the private clothing of male prisoners. The female clothing is washed, but such parts of their dress as cannot be subjected to boiling should also be fumigated when necessary, but so as not to be injured. Separate stores are fitted up, and the private clothes of prisoners properly labelled.

Two tell-tale clocks placed at the opposite ends of the corridors of the male prison test the vigilance of the night-watch. They are well protected by locks of Chubb's make, and are marked one each hour, the other at the half-hour during the night. Fines of sixpence for each omission in the marking of the clocks are levied, and the arrangement is found to work satisfactorily.

One warder in rotation takes night duty.

Both the Governor and the Deputy Governor occasionally go round the prison at uncertain hours during the night after lock-up.

No escape was attempted from this gaol in 1873 or 1874.

The photographs of habitual offenders are taken in this gaol by an artist from the town, at a cost to the Board of 2s. 6d. for each prisoner (four copies are taken), but since my visit I learn that the Board has granted leave of absence to the Deputy Governor in order that he may take lessons in the art of photography.

Visitors to prisoners, except those to master debtors, are placed in a Visitors. compartment at one side of the office, the prisoner at the other side, a warder stands between so as to prevent the possibility of prohibited articles being conveyed to the prisoner.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
—
Longford
County
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Under the rules, one visitor may be admitted on the authority of the Governor to each convicted prisoner, once in every three months of his sentence. Unconvicted prisoners may receive visits twice in the week.

Number of Punishments for Prison Offences.

	From 1st January to 31st Dec., 1873.		From 1st Jan., 1874, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
By Magisterial authority,	1	—	—	—
By Governor—				
Dark or Refractory Cells,	28	1	11	4
Other punishments,	8	—	3	—
Total,	37	1	14	4

In 1873 on one occasion a prisoner was punished, by order of a magistrate, for assaulting a prison officer. He was sentenced to an imprisonment of fourteen days in solitary confinement on bread and water. All punishments in 1874 were on the sole authority of the Governor. They were duly recorded in the Punishment Book and laid before the Board at its meetings. The punishment cells in the male prison are darkened, but are not heated.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1873.		From 1st Jan., 1874, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	101	22	95	18
Average daily number of pupils,	11	4	11	5
Number of days on which school was held,	195	67	137	70
<i>School-hours.</i> —Males, 10 to 11 A.M.; females, 10 to 11 A.M.				

Schools.

The schools were placed in connexion with the Commissioners of National Education in April, 1873, and are managed according to their rules. The male teacher was trained in the schools of the Board, having been six years in the service.

The school-rooms in this gaol are not stalled. This is a matter to which attention has been called by the Inspectors-General for several years. It should not be neglected. A carpenter warder has lately been appointed, and with the assistance of a prisoner he could put up the stalls at a trifling cost.

The Protestant chaplain visited the school seventeen times previously to my inspection in 1874, and the Roman Catholic and the Presbyterian chaplains each four times.

Employment on day of Inspection.

	M.	F.
Picking oakum,	12	—
Cooking,	1	—
Knitting,	—	5
Sewing,	—	1
Sick in hospital,	1	1
Unemployed,	—	2*
Discharged (before labour hours),	1	—
Total in custody,	15	9

Amount received for produce of Prisoners' labour disposed of outside the Gaol.

1871, . £0 16s. 3d. | 1872, . £0 16s. 3d. | 1873, . £7 14s. 4d.

The tread-wheel was out of order when I visited, and the male prisoners were engaged picking oakum, and one in the cook-house.

The females were knitting and sewing.

* One unable to work—sprained arm. One waiting medical examination in reception ward.

When the tread-wheel is in order males sentenced to hard labour work on it for three hours daily. Industrial employment consists of stone-breaking, shoemaking, and tailoring. The prisoners also pick oakum. The females knit and sew.

Except the Carpenter Warder, lately engaged, none of the Warders are artificers, hence there was no opportunity to teach any of the prisoners a trade while in custody.

As a rule, men who understand a trade at which prisoners can work, should be preferred in the selection of Warders.

Contracts.

Bread, white, per 4-lb. loaf, 8d. ; brown, per 4-lb. loaf, 7d. ; oatmeal, per cwt., 16s. 6d. ; Indian meal, per cwt., 10s. 3d. ; potatoes, per cwt., 5s. 6d. ; meat, per lb. 9d. ; new milk, per gallon, 10d. ; salt, per cwt., 4s. 4d. ; coal, per ton, £1 8s. ; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 8s. 4d. ; candles, per lb., 5½d. ; soap, per cwt., £1 1s. 6d.

Net average daily cost of Ordinary Diet for each Prisoner.

1871, . 4d. | 1872, . 4d. | 1873, . 5d.

The food for prison use, which I tasted on the occasion of my visit, was of a good description, and the Chaplains generally report favourably of the samples submitted for their inspection. Occasionally the milk is reported as rather thin, but not sufficiently so to be rejected. I questioned all the prisoners in custody ; no complaint was made to me by any.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
<i>Non-Resident.</i>				Mr. Geo. Robinson, Deputy Governor,	73	0	0
James Henry Dopping, esq., Local Inspector,	90	0	0	Warders. { Patk. M'Grath, School-master,	46	0	0
Rev. Mich. Neville Kearney, Prot. Episcopal Chaplain,	36	18	6	{ John Bruen, Gate,	41	0	0
Rev. Samuel M'Cutcheon, Presbyterian Chaplain,	36	18	6	{ John M'Creddon, .	41	0	0
Rev. John O'Reilly, Roman Catholic Chaplain, . . .	36	18	6	{ Robert Palmer, .	41	0	0
Henry Edgeworth, esq., Surgeon (County Infirmary),	—			{ Thomas Hackett, .	35	0	0
				{ Patrick Murphy, .	35	0	0
<i>Resident.</i>				Hamilton Fellowes, Supernumerary Night-Watchman during vacancy,	35	0	0
Thomas Lucas Murphy, esq., Governor,	200	0	0	Miss Elizabeth Robinson, Matron,	45	0	0
				Mrs. Emily Murphy, Assistant Matron,	32	0	0

Vacancies in Staff since last Inspection, how caused, and how filled up, viz.

Rev. Thomas A. Clarke, Protestant Chaplain, resigned ; Rev. Michael Neville Kearney appointed. George Ganly, Warder, resigned ; Joseph Sullivan, Night-Watchman, appointed. Joseph Sullivan, Night-Watchman, discontinued, unfit ; Patrick Murphy appointed. Mrs. Anna M'Fife, Assistant Matron, superannuated ; Mrs. Emily Murphy appointed. Simon Brady, Warder, discharged ; Patrick Murphy, Night-Watchman, temporarily transferred. Hamilton Fellowes employed as temporary Night-Watchman during vacancy.

Officers on Gaol Allowance.

Resident officers receive fuel and light only.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1873.	From 1st Jan., 1874, to day of Inspection.
Number of times the Board of Superintendence met and discharged business,	12	10
Local Inspector,	158	85
Chaplain, Protestant Episcopal Church,	218	136
„ Presbyterian,	171	114
„ Roman Catholic,	230	158
Surgeon,	260	188

NORTH
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Longford
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None of the subordinate officers leave the prison during the period of their duty without a pass from the Governor, but some who are married men sleep out at night, and take their meals with their families. I visited the quarters of the Gate Warder, and found them very tidy and nicely kept.

Hospitals.

	1871.		1872.		1873.		1874 (to day of Inspection).	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	26	5	29	2	29	7	—	—
Average daily number in hospital,	1.1	0.4	1.5	.13	.1	.1	—	—
No. of prisoners prescribed for and treated out of hospital,	53	20	57	24	46	12	—	—
No. of deaths in the gaol, .	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cost of medicine, .	£21 15s. 4d.		£18 8s. 2d.		£18 9s. 7d.		—	—
Cost of diet for prisoners in hospital,	£17 16s. 5½d.		£15 15s. 0d.		£14 5s. 7d.		—	—
Cost of all extra diet ordered by Medical Officer for prisoners not in hospital, .	£4 18s. 1½d.		£1 7s. 1d.		£2 16s. 8d.		—	—

Hospitals.

I found one male in hospital under treatment for itch. A female was also in the hospital for her sex; she was near her confinement.

The hospitals are separate; that for males has water-closets off the wards. One small apartment with three beds, and water-closet adjoining, is used as an hospital for females; it is at the top of the female prison.

The Medical Officer, who is most assiduous in the discharge of his duties in the prison, receives no remuneration for his services, being also surgeon of the County Infirmary.

Net cost of Gaol, including Diet and Salaries.

1871, . £1,674 13s. 11d. | 1872, . £1,631 14s. 6d. | 1873, . £1,701 0s. 3d.

Total cost of officers, including clothing, value of rations, &c.

1871, . £381 9s. 1d. | 1872, . £928 15s. 9d. | 1873, . £955 12s. 0d.

Average cost of each prisoner per annum.

1871, . £60 7s. 5d. | 1872, . £76 16s. 6d. | 1873, . £71 19s. 8d.

Amounts repaid by the War Department for Military Prisoners.

1871, . £10 7s. 6d. | 1872, . £4 2s. 0d. | 1873, . £1 14s. 0d.

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the Maintenance, &c., of Prisoners.

1871, . £65 9s. 7d. | 1872, . £34 10s. 8d. | 1873, . £61 9s. 0d.

The Deputy Governor has the principal charge of the various registries of discipline and finance, which are here kept with much care and attention. They are regularly checked by the Governor, who daily marks with his initials the prison books which he has examined. His journal and that of the Local Inspector are valuable records of the various occurrences in the prison. The Governor marks in red ink his visits at uncertain hours after lock-up to the prison.

The Medical Officer enters in his journal the duties which he performs, and such observations as are necessary.

The Chaplains also have journals, in which they record the duties they perform. These officers also write a monthly report for the Board.

I had an interview with the Protestant and Presbyterian Chaplains, who expressed themselves satisfied with the conduct of the prisoners under their charge.

Board of Superintendence.

Right Hon. the Earl of Granard, K.P.	Henry Dopping, esq., J.P.	Auchmuty H. Musters, esq., J.P.	NORTH DISTRICT. Longford County Gaol.
Capt. L. L. B. Fox, J.P.	Chas. S. Dudgeon, esq., J.P.	Alex. C. Kingstone, esq., J.P.	
James Wilson, esq., J.P., D.L.	Patrick Rhatigan, esq.	Thomas Bond, esq., J.P.	
Anthony Lefroy, esq., D.L.	Capt. E. R. King-Harman, J.P.		
	Tobias H. Peyton, esq., J.P.		

The Board meets for the discharge of business on the first Saturday of each month, unless that day is also the first of the month, in which case the meeting is postponed to the following Saturday. Each creditor is paid by cheque drawn in his favour, unless when the amounts are small, they are then paid in the aggregate to the Local Inspector, who produces vouchers at the next meeting of the Board.

Intern officers are paid their salaries monthly; the externs by presentment half-yearly at assizes.

There are no bridewells in this county.

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

LOUTH COUNTY GAOL, AT DUNDALK.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION,
23RD NOVEMBER, 1874.

Louth County Gaol.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
UNTRIED.						
For Misdemeanors, . . .	2	—	2	—	—	—
Deserters, . . .	1	—	1	—	—	—
For further Examination, . . .	1	—	1	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny—						
To Imprisonment, . . .	4	2	6	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c., . . .	—	2	2	—	—	—
<i>By Courts-Martial.</i>						
Military and Naval Offenders, . . .	22	—	22	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
Offences under Larceny Act, . . .	2	—	2	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors, . . .	3	1	4	—	—	—
Drunkards, . . .	3	3	6	—	—	—
Total in Custody, . . .	38	8	46	—	—	—

Number of Prisoners of all Classes in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1871,	25	11	1873,	61	7
1872,	43	7	1874 (day of Inspection),	38	8

**NORTH
DISTRICT.**
**Louth
County
Gaol.**
Juveniles.

Juveniles.

I found 1 young offender, 14 years of age, in custody. He was convicted of an assault, and sentenced to an imprisonment of 1 month, with hard labour. His father is in a lunatic asylum in Dublin. 13 (males) had previously been committed in 1874—4 for larceny and burglary; the others for disorderly conduct, drunkenness, assaults, trespass on a railway, and 1 for refusing to give evidence as a witness at Petty Sessions. Two boys were ordered to be sent to a reformatory, but 1 having been sentenced to an imprisonment of 7 days in gaol previously to his committal to the reformatory his sentence was illegal, and he was discharged by order of the Chief Secretary, on the opinion of the law adviser of the Crown. Although only 13 years of age, this boy had already been trained to crime. He was tried before the Chairman at Quarter Sessions, and it is a subject of regret that his reformatory sentence could not be carried out. The other boy, 15 years of age, was sent to the reformatory at Philips-town.

In 1873 6 males and 1 female were committed. The female was twice committed during the year, and was sent to a reformatory. One young offender, known to have been in a reformatory, was in custody in this gaol in 1873.

Commitments.

CLASSES.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1873.		From 1st January, 1874, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Debtors,	3	1	1	—
Criminals,	194	78	193	46
Vagrants,	1	2	1	2
Drunkards,	51	66	66	71
Total,	249	147	261	121

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors) committed in the year 1873, and to the day of Inspection in 1874, who had been once and oftener committed from their first commitment in any year, so far as can be ascertained.

NUMBER OF TIMES.	1873.				1874, to day of Inspection.			
	Juveniles.		Adults.		Juveniles.		Adults.	
Once only,	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Twice,	6	—	137	33	8	2	114	29
Thrice,	—	1	22	5	—	—	27	7
4 times,	—	—	10	7	—	—	9	1
5 „	—	—	6	1	—	—	11	2
6 „	—	—	2	—	1	—	6	1
7 to 11 „	—	—	2	—	—	—	3	—
12 to 16 „	—	—	9	3	—	—	5	5
17 to 40 „	—	—	3	6	—	—	5	6
41 to 90 „	—	—	1	4	—	—	1	7
121 to 180 „	—	—	1	3	—	—	1	1
251 to 270 „	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3
Total No. of Individuals committed,	6	1	193	66	9	2	182	63
No. of Commitments represented in foregoing,	6	2	441	1,188	13	2	478	1171

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), and Number of Times each had been committed during the following periods.

NORTH DISTRICT.

South County Gaol.

NUMBER OF TIMES.	1873.				1874, to day of Inspection.			
	Juveniles.		Adults.		Juveniles.		Adults.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Once within the year, . . .	6	—	162	43	8	2	142	37
Twice „ . . .	—	1	24	8	—	—	26	16
Thrice „ . . .	—	—	3	7	1	—	7	2
4 to 6 times „ . . .	—	—	3	4	—	—	6	6
7 and 8 times within the year, . . .	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	2
9 and 10 times „ . . .	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—
Total, . . .	6	1	193	66	9	2	182	63
No. of above who had not been in Gaol previous to 1st Jan. in . . .	3	1	150	39	8	2	141	29

Averages, and Highest and Lowest Numbers (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1873.			From 1st January, 1874, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody, . . .	45	8	—	44	9	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time, . . .	86		3rd Oct.	61		9th Jan.
Lowest ditto, . . .	38		28th Mar.	40		2nd Mar.
Highest number of males at any one time, . . .	71		3rd Oct.	58		27th June.
Ditto, of females, . . .	15		3rd Oct.	13		2nd Aug.
Lowest number of males at any one time, . . .	31		2nd April.	34		2nd Mar.
Ditto, of females, . . .	2		16th Jan.	5		20th May.

Highest number of prisoners (exclusive of debtors) in gaol during each of the previous seven years, and up to day of Inspection in 1874.

13th March, 1867, . . .	106	27th June, 1871, . . .	51
31st January, 1868, . . .	52	19th October, 1872, . . .	53
3rd November, 1869, . . .	51	3rd October, 1873, . . .	86
9th December, 1870, . . .	50	9th January, 1874, . . .	61

The male inmates of this gaol when I made my inspection numbered 38, of whom 22 were military offenders, tried by courts-martial, and 1 a deserter. On the day previous to my visit 9 other military offenders had been discharged.

Fifteen males and 6 females were under committals for civil offences.

The sentences on the military offenders were—6 for periods of 672 days each, 12 for a term of 336 days, 2 for terms of 224 days, and 2 for 168 days each.

The sentences on the prisoners convicted by civil tribunals were—1 man sentenced for a period of 2 years for cattle-stealing; 2 for 1 year each, 1 of these for cattle-stealing, the other for burglary; 1 man had received a sentence of 18 months for forgery, and 1 of 9 months for an assault; 1 other had been sentenced for 6 months for larceny; the remainder were under short sentences of 1 month and lesser periods, for the most part for being drunk and disorderly.

NORTH
DISTRICT.Louth
County
Gaol.

The sentences on the 8 female inmates of the gaol on the day of my visit were 1 for 2 years, 1 for 1 year, 1 for 5, and 1 for 6 months, all for offences against property. The remaining female inmates were camp followers, sentenced for a term of 1 month each for drunkenness.

It thus appears that on the day of my inspection 18 of the 22 convicted military offenders then in custody were under sentences of from 336 days to 672 days imprisonment each, and only 4 for shorter periods. While of the 23 prisoners tried by civil courts, only 2 were for a period of 2 years, 1 for 18 months, and 3 for 12 months each. I desire to point attention to the fact, as showing how small a staff and gaol would be sufficient to meet the requirements of the prison district if military prisoners were not committed to it.

From the preceding tables it will be seen how frequently the same individuals are committed to this prison, and the necessity for legislative interference, to prevent prisons being supported at great cost for a few individuals, especially females, who oscillate between the workhouse and the prison, obtaining money by crime when at large, which they spend on drink, and then, when reconvicted after a short period of incarceration, return to their former occupation, never for one moment entertaining the idea to change their mode of life, but on discharge at once begin another period of their career in crime.

To protect the public against this class long sentences in Government prisons are, I believe, the only available resource, as it is far better to utilize their labour in prison than that they should be constantly recurrent to prison, entailing on the public purse the cost of repeated prosecutions and convictions, without the chance of reformation. One woman in each of the years 1873 and 1874 has upwards of 250 convictions recorded against her in this prison, 3 others have from 120 to 180 convictions, another has been upwards of 90 times in charge.

The 67 individual females committed to this gaol in 1873 have been 1,190 times inmates of the gaol, and the 65 women committed previously to my visit in 1874 have 1,173 committals recorded against them on the prison books. The preceding tables show that the same individuals have been more than 250 times in custody here. Each prisoner costs the county from £36 to £40 a year for maintenance, and to that is added the expense of prosecutions, conveyance of prisoners, &c. It will be seen what amount of expenditure these offenders entail on the public purse.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	3	1	Kitchen,	one.	
Yards,	5	13	Store Room,	one.	
Day Rooms,	1	1	Laundry,	one.	
Solitary Cells,	2	1	Drying Room,	one.	
Single Cells, 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high, or which contain 432 cubic feet,	83	21	Lavatories—prisoners wash in cells.		
Ditto, heated and furnished with bells—all supplied with bells and heated.			Baths, with hot and cold water laid on,	1	1
Sleeping-rooms,	2	1	Privies,	eight.	
Hospital Rooms,	4	2	Water-closets,	seven	
Chapel,	one.		Fumigating apparatus,	one.	
School—in Chapel.			Reception Rooms or Cells,	8	3
Workshops—prisoners work in cells.			Pump,	one.	
Worksheds,	24	-	Crank do.,	one.	
			Wells,	two.	
			Tell-tale Clock,	one.	

I found the gaol when I made my inspection in a very creditable state of order and cleanliness, the woodwork of the entire establishment,

except the chapel, having been lately painted by prison labour, the interior walls whitewashed, and the premises put into nice order by the inmates. The prisoners were usefully employed.

I observed on my inspection one grave breach of the law, which should be remedied. The 7th rule of the 109th section of the Act 7 Geo. IV., cap. 74, enacts that fire shall be lighted in the prison from the 1st October to the 1st April in every year; and the 4th section of the Act 3 & 4 Vict., cap. 44, likewise directs that no cell shall be used for separate confinement unless (*inter alia*) it is properly heated, yet I found on the day of my visit, at the end of November, no attempt made to light a fire in or to heat the female prison; and although a fire was lighted in the furnace of the prison for males, the heat in the cells was quite insufficient, and at 3, P.M., when the heat should have been at its maximum, the pipes conveying the water supposed to heat the prison were almost cold, and the water in the cistern at the end of the gallery so tepid that I could keep my hand in it without inconvenience. It was therefore evidently with good reason that one of the prisoners complained to me that after sitting in the cold sheds breaking stones for so many hours in the open air he was marched into an unheated cell, his feet benumbed with cold, and that he felt it impossible to keep heat in his body. This man further complained that he was not permitted to take exercise, which I find was also the case, as it was imagined that the prisoners who sit in the open air in sheds do not require exercise; but it must be remembered that active exercise is necessary for health, and without such exercise the body cannot be kept free from disease, so as to be in such a condition as to be fit for labour after discharge, by which the prisoner can support himself in afterlife. The men themselves feel this so fully that prisoners not sentenced to hard labour have asked me as a favour in another gaol to be permitted to work on the tread-wheel to keep themselves in health.

NORTH
DISTRICT.

Louth
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Gaol.

Heating.

In former reports on this gaol attention was called to the very imperfect system in use here for heating the prison; and in 1873 my colleague reported that on his inspection several of the prisoners complained of cold, and "with," he remarked, "good reason." I am informed that Ross and Murray of Dublin, have given a plan for heating the cells by hot water, which is the only proper system, and is both economical and effective.

Should the plan of Ross and Murray be carried out, the baths which my colleague recommended in his report for 1873 to be put up at the end of each corridor could be heated by the hot water, which would circulate through the prison, and each warder could bathe his men weekly without the slightest interference with the routine discipline of the prison.

Another matter to which I desire to call attention is the necessity for a small shed-roof over the potato boiler, and steam purification in the open air at the rear of the prison. The shed might be of glass, so as not to obstruct the light, and it would prevent the inconvenience at present felt from the apparatus being unprotected from rain and snow.

I desire also to observe that the handles of the bells in the cells, which are seven feet from the floor of the cells, are suggestive of suicide to a prisoner in a moody temper, and should be altered. The alteration can be made at a trifling expense, and by prison labour.

No change has been made in the chapel, notwithstanding the opinion expressed by the Inspectors-General year after year, that the antiquated system of boxing up prisoners when in chapel is not conducive to discipline, and tends to cause irreverence during Divine service, as prisoners concealed by the panels from the supervision of the officers in charge can communicate with each other and scribble on the panels. The scribbling has now been scraped off the panels, but they are dirty and scratched,

Chapel.

NORTH
DISTRICTLouis
County
Gaol.

and if the Board decide that the boxes are to remain the place should be painted.

No change has been made in the reception cells. They are heated, and have bells.

All prisoners are bathed on inspection, and in summer are generally bathed every fortnight afterwards, but not in winter. There are two baths in the basement of the prison.

No change has been made in the sewage.

The water supply is abundant, and sufficient water, with a basin, is in every cell, and water-closets are on each corridor.

Gas is supplied to all the cells, and is kept lighting until 8.30, P.M., in winter, instead of being put out at 7.30 o'clock, as formerly.

The laundry is properly stalled (5 stalls), and has hot and cold water laid on to the troughs. Since the doorway into the laundry has been opened the females have access to it from their own prison. My colleague suggests that the cooking and kitchen duties should be handed over to the females, and I approve of the suggestion, which could well be carried out.

Unlock is held at 6, A.M., in summer, and at 7, A.M., in winter, and lock-up at 6 o'clock, P.M., at all seasons of the year. The night patrol of the prison is set at 10, P.M. Three warders perform the duty, relieving each other in the interior every four hours. One tell-tale clock checks the vigilance of the watch: it is in the inspection hall, and is protected by a good lock, the key of which is kept by the Governor. I am informed that the Governor visited the prison at uncertain hours after lock-up on 138 occasions, and the chief warder 45 times during 1874.

A new photographic room has been provided, and the photographs of habitual offenders are taken by the chief warder at a cost of 6*d.* for each copy, he finding the chemicals.

Visitors.

Visitors to prisoners see their friends in pens in the basement of the prison, which have wire netting, so that there is no possibility of prohibited articles being introduced into the prison by them.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.		In Store.	Male Clothing.			Female Clothing.		
				In Use.	In Store.		In Use.	In Store.	
Blankets, pairs of,	86	15	1/2	Shirts, . . .	76	54	Shifts, . . .	8	12
Sheets, pairs of,	86	44		Jackets, . . .	38	41	Jackets, . . .	8	18
Rugs, . . .	86	33		Vests, . . .	38	45	Petticoats, . . .	8	57
Hammocks or Cots,	104			Trowsers, . . .	38	59	Aprons, . . .	8	16
Bed-ticks, . . .	86	16		Caps, . . .	38	24	Neckerchiefs, . . .	8	16
Bedsteads, . . .	17			Stockings or Socks, pairs of, . . .	76	90	Caps, . . .	8	27
				Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	38	46	Stockings, pairs of,	8	11
							Shoes, Slippers, and Clogs, pairs of,	8	25

I found an abundant supply of good bedding in use and in store, and the prisoners well and suitably dressed. Stockings are given to the inmates of both sexes; and the females have caps, neckerchiefs, and aprons.

A new apparatus for steaming clothes at a high temperature has been put up by prison labour at the rear of the prison. It is stated to be effective, and there is no doubt that by steam at a high pressure vermin and their eggs are destroyed, and the specific poisons of diseases rendered innocuous.

The prison stores are properly fitted up, and the private clothing of prisoners kept separate. A new Store Book has been lately provided, showing materials and how used up. It was much required.

Number of Punishments for Prison Offences.

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1873.		From 1st January, 1874, to day of Inspection.		NORTH DISTRICT. Louth County Gaol.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
By Magisterial authority,	.	.	1	—	
By Governor—					
Dark or Refractory Cells,	24	3	21	4	
Stoppage of Diet,	14	—	26	—	
Total,	38	3	48	4	

The punishment cells in this prison have bells and are heated, although Punish-
imperfectly. Prisoners now remain in them at night. The punishments ments.
were principally of military offenders, who are generally difficult to
manage.

The record of punishments was duly submitted to the Board at its
meetings. One punishment was by magisterial authority in 1874, of a
man who assaulted one of the officers with a lead pipe.

School.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1873.		From 1st Jan., 1874, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who at- tended school,	61	46	59	46
Average daily number of pupils,	20	5	20	6
Number of days on which school was held,	165	218	217	169

School hours :—Males—from 10 to 11 o'clock; Females—from 11 to 12 o'clock.

No change has been made in the school since last inspection. It is still Schools.
held in the chapel, contrary to the provisions of the 6th section of the Act
7 Geo. IV., cap. 74, and I again desire to express my disapproval of the
arrangement, and refer to my report for 1872 on the subject. The school
is not in connexion with any educational body or inspected by their officers.
The school warder, who is a ropemaker by trade, was never trained as a
teacher. All the Chaplains occasionally visit the school, examine the
pupils, and enter observations in the School Registry. I find five visits
of the Presbyterian chaplain recorded, and two by each of the other
chaplains, Protestant and Roman Catholic. Sisters of Charity give religious
and moral instruction to prisoners of their own faith, who compose the
great majority of the inmates.

Employment on day of Inspection.

	M.	F.
Tailoring and Sewing,	1	1
Cooking and Cleaning,	1	1
Matmaking and Weaving,	3	—
Stone-breaking,	24	—
Picking oakum,	4	2
Pumping water,	1	—
Whitewashing,	1	—
Carpentring,	1	—
Making suspenders,	1	—
Washing,	—	4
Sent to Petty Sessions Court,	1	—
Total in custody,	38	6

*Amount received for produce of Prisoners' Labour disposed of outside the
Gaol.*

1871, £69 15s. 9d. | 1872, £70 3s. 9d. | 1873, £79 8s. 11d. | 1874, £80 12s. 6d.

Punitive labour in this gaol is maintained by working at the crank
pump and stonebreaking; reproductive labour by matmaking, shoe-

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—
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making, tailoring, painting, and carpentry. The males weave cocoa fibre, and the females pick oakum, wash, sew, and knit. Workshops for carpenters, smiths, matmakers, tailors, and shoemakers are fitted up in the basement of the prison, in which artisans when in custody work at their trades.

Males when employed breaking stones use the wire-guards for the eyes, which are absolutely necessary for their protection, one man some years since having lost his eye from the splinter of a stone.

A large new coir loom has been put up in the basement for mat-making.

Contracts.

Bread, brown, per 1 lb. loaf, $1\frac{1}{2}d.$; oatmeal, per cwt., 17s.; Indian meal, per cwt., 10s.; potatoes, per cwt., 6s.; new milk, per gallon, 9d.; buttermilk, per gallon, 2d.; salt, per cwt., 3s. 6d.; coal, per ton, 17s.; straw, per cwt., 4s.; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 6s. 8d.; candles, per lb., 6d.; soap, per cwt., £1 6s.; lime, per barrel, 3s. 6d.

Net average daily cost of Ordinary Diet for each Prisoner.

1871, . . . 4.5d. | 1872, . . . 4.6d. | 1873, . . . 4.9d.

Food.

The food which I tasted on the day of my visit was of a good description, and I find only on one occasion fault found with the provisions submitted to the Chaplains for inspection during the year. I questioned all the prisoners in custody, several complained of the cold and the want of exercise. One man, D., made to me a rambling statement that before his trial some letters to his wife had been suppressed by the Governor; but the matter had already been investigated by the Board, and I could make nothing of it.

Two prisoners complained that the food which they receive is insufficient, but they state that they are satisfied that they get the full quantity which the rules allow. Another man, an Englishman, complained that he could not eat stirabout. I directed his case to be brought under the notice of the medical officer.

Officers and Salaries.

Non-Resident.				Resident.			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Edward Tipping, esq., Local Inspector, . . .	100	0	0	Mr. Henry Noble, Governor, . . .	150	0	0
Rev. J. G. Rainsford, Protestant Chaplain, . . .	36	18	6	John M'Dowell, Chief Warder, Tailor, . . .	50	0	0
Rev. Robert Black, Presbyterian Chaplain, . . .	36	18	6	Hugh Davidson, Schoolmaster, . . .	35	0	0
Rev. Thomas Hardy, Roman Catholic Chaplain, . . .	36	18	6	Richard Ruth, Gate Warder, . . .	35	0	0
E. G. Brunker, esq., Surgeon, . . .	—			Sub-Warders { Michael Heeney, . . .	35	0	0
Mr. Fras. Scott, Apothecary, . . .	20	0	0	{ Jas. Nesbitt, Shoemaker, . . .	35	0	0
Mr. Alexander Shekleton, Secretary to the Board of Superintendence, . . .	25	0	0	{ James M'Mahon, . . .	35	0	0
				{ John Woods, . . .	35	0	0
				{ Eleanor Owen, Matron, . . .	35	0	0
				{ Annie Wiseman, Assistant Matron, . . .	30	0	0

Vacancies in the Staff since last Inspection, how caused, and how filled up, viz. :—

Sub-Warder James O'Neill resigned; vacancy filled up by the Board of Superintendence.

Officers on Gaol Allowance.

Governor, £25; Chief Warder and Gate Warder, £18; Schoolmaster and one Sub-Warder, £15; one Sub-Warder, £12; two Sub-Warders, £8; Matron and Assistant Matron, £8 per annum.

Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st January to 31st Dec., 1873.	From 1st Jan., 1874, to day of Inspection.	NORTH DISTRICT. <i>Louth County Gaol.</i>
Number of times the Board of Superintendence met and discharged business,	12	11	
Local Inspector to Gaol,	102	100	
Do. to each Bridewell,			
Chaplain, Protestant Episcopal Church,	231	171	
Presbyterian Chaplain,	183	151	
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	207	238	
Surgeon,	264	269	
Apothecary,	319	298	

The officers' quarters were on the day of my visit very tidy and well kept, and the general cleanliness of the establishment is creditable to the Governor.

My colleague, in his report on this gaol for 1873, referred with praise to the careful discharge of his duties by the medical officer of this prison, and I feel bound also to express my appreciation of the attention which he bestows to the sick under his care in the gaol, notwithstanding that he receives no remuneration for doing so.

The Officers' Conduct Book is now kept. The Local Inspector was on leave when I visited.

Net cost of Gaol, including Diet and Salaries.

1871, . £1,425 1s. 3d. | 1872, . £1,594 5s. 4d. | 1873, . £1,924 10s. 3d.

Total cost of Officers, including Clothing, Value of Rations, &c.

1871, . £826 1s. 3d. | 1872, . £834 1s. 6d. | 1873, . £897 17s. 4d.

Average cost of each Prisoner per annum.

1871, . £40 19s. 0d. | 1872, . £40 3s. 0d. | 1873, . £36 8s. 8d.

Amounts repaid by the War Department for Military Prisoners.

1871, £20 13s. 0d. | 1872, £257 2s. 0d. | 1873, £380 13s. 0d. | 1874, £282 13s. 0d.

Amounts repaid by the Admiralty Department for Naval Prisoners.

1871, — | 1872, . £2 7s. 0d. | 1873, —

Amounts repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for Excise Prisoners.

1871, — | 1872, — | 1873, — | 1874, £5 3s. 6d.

Amounts repaid from the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of Prisoners.

1871, . £111 18s. 1d. | 1872, . £79 15s. 6d. | 1873, . £128 11s. 10d.

An improved General Registry is now kept. It contains much useful Registries information.

The various registries of discipline and finance are well and carefully kept by the schoolmaster warder, and checked and supervised by the Governor, who initials the Dietary Book, and examines and initials the accounts, in the absence of the Local Inspector. The markings of the tell-tale clock are entered in the State of Prisons at Lockings Book.

The Governor records the various occurrences in the prison in his journal, which is well and fully kept. The medical officer also enters observations in his journal on the various cases which he treats.

The chaplains likewise have journals, in which they state the duty which they perform in the prison.

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*South
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Hospital.

	1871.		1872.		1873.		1874 (to day of Inspection).	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of prisoners prescribed for and treated out of hospital,	55	28	65	21	106	15	231	19
Cost of medicine,	£3 15s. 4½d.		£4 4s. 11d.		£1 18s. 7d.		—	

Hospital.

The hospital building has not been occupied for many years. It has all necessary appliances, but is damp and unfit for invalids. The prison is very healthy. Only one man was on the sick list when I visited: he had a cold and was employed at in-door work.

In July, 1874, a military prisoner died suddenly of disease of the heart.

Board of Superintendence.

Right Hon. Lord Clermont.	John Murphy, esq.	Fredk. J. Foster, esq.
Sir John S. Robinson, Bart.	John George Coddington, esq.	John Coleman Kieran, esq.
Lieut.-Colonel J. C. W. Fortescue.	John A. Haig, esq.	John Jas. E. Bigger, esq.
William Ruxton, esq.	Michael Kelly, esq.	Burton Brabazon, esq.

Board.

The Board meets for the discharge of business on the first Friday of each month, when warders and matrons receive their salaries, and ordinary payments are made.

Contractors and the superior officers of the gaol are paid half-yearly at Assizes by cheques drawn in favour of each creditor. Quarterly meetings of the Board are held, at which a thorough examination of the state of the prison is made. The Secretary of the Grand Jury is also Secretary of the Board of Superintendence, for which he receives a salary.

Bridewell.

STATE OF ARDEE BRIDEWELL.

	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, . . .	180	23
Of whom were Drunkards, . . .	119	21
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection, . . .	30	5
Of whom were Drunkards, . . .	25	5
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often ? . . .	Held fortnightly within this district; at Ardee on Wednesdays, at Callan on Thursdays.	
Committals, whether regular ? . . .	Regular.	
Registry,	Correctly kept.	
Repairs and order,	In good repair and order.	
Security,	Sufficient with care.	
Accommodation,	Males—day-room and three cells; one below used for straw store. Females—day-room and two cells; one with two beds.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Bedding good; but some sheets and a pair of blankets should be supplied for a change.	
Water, how supplied ?	Water pipes in each yard, supplied by force-pump into a cistern placed over the water-closets in the yards, with pipe to flush them. Stated to be effective.	
Sewerage,	Very clean and well kept.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and ventilation,	Males 5d.; females 4½d.	
Cost of Dietary, per head, per day,	£50 with uniform, and 5d. per day for rations.	
Salary of Keeper,	None.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment,	18th September, 1874.	
Official Inspection,	No prisoner in custody.	
Remarks,		

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

COUNTY OF THE TOWN OF DROGHEDA GAOL, AT DROGHEDA.—
STATUTABLE INSPECTION, 19TH SEPTEMBER, 1874.

NORTH
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County of
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State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	1	—	1	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
Other Misdemeanors,	2	4	6	—	—	—
Drunkards,	4	1	5	—	—	—
Total in Custody.	7	5	12	—	—	—

Number of Prisoners of all Classes in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1871,	11	2	1873,	11	8
1872,	6	8	1874 (day of Inspection),	7	5

Three of the 7 male prisoners in custody on the day of my visit were returned convicts—1 sentenced for a period of nine months for passing base coin, the other 2 had been convicted of being drunk and disorderly in the streets of Drogheda. Another old offender in charge, who is frequently recurrent to this gaol is a cripple; he was under a sentence of two months' imprisonment also for being drunk and disorderly, and a militiaman for fraudulent enlistment had received a similar sentence.

All the female prisoners in the gaol at the time of my visit were prostitutes, sentenced for periods of two and three months each for loitering in the streets, and disorderly conduct.

Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), and Number of Times each had been committed during the following periods.

NUMBER OF TIMES COMMITTED.	1873.				1874, to day of Inspection.			
	Juveniles.		Adults.		Juveniles.		Adults.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Once within the year,	6	1	114	24	4	—	97	28
Twice	—	—	24	14	—	—	12	5
Three and four times within the year,	—	—	9	3	—	—	3	2
Five and six times within the year,	—	—	2	4	—	—	—	—
Seven and nine times	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Total,	6	1	150	46	4	—	112	35
No. of above who had not been in Gaol previous to 1st Jan. in	5	1	90	27	4	—	79	14

NORTH
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Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors) committed in the year 1873, and to the day of Inspection in 1874, who had been Once and oftener committed from their first Commitment in any year.

NUMBER OF TIMES COMMITTED.	1873.				1874, to day of Inspection.			
	Juveniles.		Adults.		Juveniles.		Adults.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Once only,	5	1	81	12	3	—	75	14
Twice,	1	—	22	9	1	—	15	4
Thrice,	—	—	13	1	—	—	5	1
Four and five times,	—	—	11	5	—	—	6	5
Six times,	—	—	4	3	—	—	2	1
7 to 16 times,	—	—	18	11	—	—	6	7
17 to 30 „	—	—	1	4	—	—	3	2
41 to 50 „	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
51 to 60 „	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total No. of Individuals committed,	6	1	150	46	4	—	112	35
No. of commitments represented in foregoing,	7	1	439	318	5	—	273	219

Commitments.

CLASSES.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1873.		From 1st January, 1874, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Debtors,	1	—	—	—
Criminals,	108	50	77	25
Vagrants,	3	3	—	2
Drunkards,	105	39	57	18
Total,	217	92	134	45

Averages, and Highest and Lowest Numbers (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1873.			From 1st January, 1874, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	10	9	—	9	6	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	28		3rd July.	40		13th Aug.
Lowest ditto,	5		28th Oct.	7		24th Mar.
Highest number of males at any one time,	17		3rd July.	30		13th Aug.
Ditto, of females,	15		23rd Mar.	11		15th Jan.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	2		2nd Jan.	2		13th July.
Ditto, of females,	2		28th Oct.	2		21th Mar.

Highest Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors) in Gaol during each of the previous Seven Years, and up to day of Inspection in 1874.

6th March, 1867,	61	25th September, 1871,	21
21st November, 1868,	25	29th June, 1872,	26
25th October, 1869,	19	3rd July, 1873,	28
7th September, 1870,	25	13th August, 1874,	40

Juveniles.

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No young offender was an inmate of the gaol when I visited. Four (males) had previously been committed in 1874; but 1 only had been convicted; he was sentenced to a reformatory for larceny.

One male, who had formerly been in a reformatory was committed to this prison in 1874.

Debtors.

One (male), under arrest for debt, was committed here in 1873; but no debtor was in charge up to the period of my inspection in 1874.

No alteration has been made in the prison marshalsea since my inspection in 1872.

One hundred and fifty-six individual males and 47 females were criminally committed to this prison in 1873; but the same persons were frequently recommitted, so that the 156 males have 446 commitments recorded against them on the books of the prison, and the 47 females have been 319 times in custody here.

Up to the day of inspection in 1874 116 males and 35 females had been in charge, but they also were, for the most part, habitual offenders, the 116 males having been 278 times, and the 35 females 219 times committed; showing how completely even cellular imprisonment strictly carried out fails to reform the class of females who frequent this prison. For all such offenders long sentences in the convict depot are necessary.

Of the 35 females committed to the gaol during the eight months which preceded my inspection only 14 were not habitual offenders, and 1 had been upwards of fifty times an inmate of the prison.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	2	1	Worksheds,	5	—
Yards,	3	2	Kitchen,	1	—
Solitary Cells,	1	1	Store Rooms,	2	—
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high = 432 cubic feet, heated, and furnished with bells,	23	16	Laundry,	—	1
Sleeping Rooms,	2	1	Lavatories,	2	1
Number of Beds in such rooms,	2	—	Baths, with hot and cold water laid on,	1	1
Hospital Rooms,	1	1	Privies,	3	2
Chapel,	1	—	Water-closets,	3	1
School-room,	1	—	Fumigating Apparatus,	1	—
Workshop,	1	—	Reception Rooms or Cells,	2	1
			Pumps,	1	1
			Shot Drill,	1	—

The only alteration made in the prison building since last inspection, was in accordance with a suggestion of my colleague, to fit up an apartment in that part of the establishment occupied by females to be used as a kitchen, in which the women could cook the food for the prisoners of both sexes, so that the man hitherto of necessity placed in the cook-house might be put to remunerative labour, and employed at work more suited to his sex.

At the time of my inspection several of the male prisoners were engaged in making the necessary alterations in the apartment referred to, and when some suggestions which I made are carried out it will perfectly answer the object in view, at the same time the possibility of the inmates of the two prisons holding communication when the food is being removed from the kitchen to the male prison will be prevented, provided always the officers of the gaol do their duty.

The kitchen in the male prison will now be converted into a store and workshop.

**NORTH
DISTRICT.**

*County of
the Town of
Drogheda
Gaol.*

I found the prison building on the day of my visit, generally, in sound repair, clean, and orderly; but the painting of the woodwork had been postponed until the alterations consequent on the change in the kitchen were completed. The painting has, however, I am informed since, been done. A wooden wicket and railing outside the front entrance was also to be removed and replaced by an iron railing and gate.

I was shown the model of the chevaux de frise which it is proposed to fix on the cross walls of the yards to prevent another escape.

The Inspectors-General, in their reports on this gaol in 1870 and 1873, called the attention of the Board of Superintendence to the necessity for increasing the security of the prison at the spots where the cross walls connect the main building with the outside boundary wall, and their recommendations having been neglected, at last a prisoner escaped in April, 1874, at the place. A down pipe also from the roof into the yard, assisted the man in climbing to the roof, and must be protected.

A prison in a marine town, to which sailors and others accustomed to climbing may be committed, should be carefully guarded, and I trust that the Board will now take measures to prevent another escape.

This prison is in many points satisfactory. It was originally built in 1818, but was altered in 1861. The cells are large and well appointed, heated, and ventilated, and are lighted by gas on two stories. There is sufficient lavatory and water-closet accommodation on the corridors, and baths, with hot and cold water laid on, adjoin the cells.

The bells and fittings of the cells are in good order. The building is well kept, and can be managed with economy.

There are twenty-five cells in the male and eighteen in the female prison, which numbers are quite sufficient for the requirements of the district.

Since my last inspection in 1872 raised seats have been put up in both compartments of the chapel for officers in charge of prisoners of each sex, and the school has been stalled to prevent the intercourse of prisoners at school.

The sewerage of the prison requires improvement.

The laundry also is defective, and should be re-arranged.

Water.

The water-supply to the prison from a well at entrance is abundant, and the cistern on the roof might, with slight alterations, be utilized with advantage, on the plan adopted in the female prison at Mountjoy in case of fire.

Prisoners are all now bathed on admission, and weekly afterwards while in custody.

The matron now sleeps near the female prison.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	<i>Male Clothing.</i>		<i>Female Clothing.</i>	
	In Use.	In Store.	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	30	13	Shirts,	20 24
Sheets, pairs of,	30	24	Jackets,	10 14
Rugs,	30	16	Vests,	10 14
Hammocks or			Trowsers,	10 26
Cots,	26	-	Caps,	10 8
Bed-ticks,	30	13	Stockings or Socks,	
Bedsteads,	19	-	pairs of,	10 14
			Shoes, Slippers, &	
			Clogs, pairs of,	10 14
			Shirts,	20 24
			Jackets,	10 14
			Petticoats,	10 10
			Aprons,	10 14
			Neckerchiefs,	10 16
			Caps,	10 10
			Stockings, pairs of,	10 16
			Shoes, Slippers, &	
			Clogs, pairs of,	10 18

Stock.

I found a sufficient supply of bedding and prison clothing in use, and in store.

Some of the rugs and blankets were rather thin when I inspected, but not sufficiently so to be cast, and I understand that an extra blanket is given when required.

The prison clothing in this gaol is good and suitable. Inmates of

both sexes are supplied with stockings or socks, and the females have caps, neckerchiefs, and aprons. NORTH DUBLIN.

The private clothes of prisoners of both sexes are cleansed from vermin, and disinfected in a well-constructed fumigating box of iron in the yard for males. They are duly made into bundles and labelled. County of Drogheda Gaol.

The general store for males is well and carefully kept by the Governor; every article of clothing is in its place, and properly labelled.

The clothing for females is stored in a cell of the female prison. I would suggest that the recommendation of my colleague be carried out that presses be put up at the end of the corridor for the use of the matron. The work, as he suggests, could be done by prison labour.

No change has been made since last inspection in the arrangements for unlock and lock-up.

There is no tell-tale clock in the establishment, and no night patrol is held after ten o'clock.

Photographs of habitual criminals are taken by an artist of the town of Drogheda at a cost to the prison of 4s. 6d. for each set.

One escape was effected from this gaol, 30th April, 1874, by a prisoner, M. M'B., for trial for burglary. He was not retaken.

Number of Punishments for Prison Offences.

By Governor—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1873.		From 1st January, 1874, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells, . . .	15	8	8	5

In no instance was it necessary to call for the interference of a magistrate in the infliction of punishments during 1873 or 1874. The punishment cells are ordinary cells in the classes, but darkened.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1873.		From 1st Jan., 1874, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school, . . .	106	65	51	27
Average daily number of pupils, . . .	8	6	6	4
Number of days on which school was held, . . .	306	306	204	212
<i>School-hours</i> —Males, 12 to 1 in summer, and from 5 to 6, P.M., in winter. Females, 1 to 2 in summer, and 10 to 11, A.M., in winter.				

The school is stalled (nineteen stalls), and well arranged. Male prisoners are taught by the clerk and schoolmaster, who is qualified; the females by the matron. On one occasion only was the school inspected by the Roman Catholic Chaplain and not by the Protestant Chaplain during the year. School.

Sisters of Charity give religious and moral instruction to Roman Catholic prisoners of both sexes.

This school is not in connexion with any educational public Board, or inspected by their officers.

Employment on day of Inspection.

	M.	F.
Breaking stones,	1	—
Cooking,	1	—
Attending masons,	4	—
Teasing oakum,	—	2
Laundry and sewing,	—	2
Unemployed—a cripple and a nurse,	1	1
Total in custody,	7	5

Amount received for produce of Prisoners' Labour disposed of outside the Gaol.

1871, . £14 18s. 11d. | 1872, . £25 7s. 10d. | 1873, . £29 1s. 7d.

NORTH
DISTRICT.

County of
the Town of
Drogheda
Gaol.

Male prisoners sentenced to hard labour are employed at shot-drill and stonebreaking. Four men work the two-handed pump in the front of the gaol for two hours daily. Industrial labour is for nine hours daily; hard labour for seven. The prisoners tease oakum for two and a half hours daily in their cells.

Skilled artisans, when in custody, work at their trades. Every spot on the prison grounds which can be utilized for the growth of potatoes and other vegetables for the use of the inmates is cultivated by the labour of the prisoners, and a considerable saving in expenditure is effected thereby.

Officers and Salaries.

Non-Resident.		Resident.	
George Delahoyde, esq., Local Inspector,	£ 10	Patrick Murtagh, Governor,	£ 100
Rev. John G. Eccles, Protestant Episcopal Chaplain,	30	William Tottenham, Turnkey, and Weaver,	25
Rev. Thomas J. Murphy, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	30	Richard Bourke, Turnkey, Schoolmaster, and Clerk to Board,	30
John L. Kealy, esq., Surgeon,	35	Nicholas Furlong, Turnkey,	30
Robert J. Kelly, esq., Apothecary,	—	Margaret Bourke, Matron,	20

Officers on Gaol Allowance.

All the intern officers receive rations of bread and milk, and an allowance of coal, gas, and soap.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1873.	From 1st Jan., 1874 to day of inspection.
Number of times the Board of Superintendence met and discharged business,	12	8
Local Inspector,	105	79
Chaplain, Protestant Episcopal Church,	160	119
Chaplain, Roman Catholic,	163	126
Surgeon,	108	75

My colleague, in his report on this gaol for 1873, called attention to the advanced age of the gatekeeper, and recommended that he be superannuated. In this opinion I quite agree, but he should be liberally dealt with. He has been for many years in the service of the Board.

Hospital.

	1871.		1872.		1873.		1874 (to day of inspection).	
No. of prisoners prescribed for and treated out of hospital,	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Cost of medicine,	24	15	13	6	14	7	—	—
Cost of all extra diet ordered by Medical Officer for prisoners not in hospital,	£7 4s. 9d.		£8 1s. 9d.		£7 13s. 2d.		—	—
	£1 4s. 6d.		£0 18s. 0d.		£2 1s. 1d.		—	—

Hospital.

The hospitals in this prison have been unoccupied for many years, and since 1867 all prisoners have been treated in their cells. The prisoners appear healthy, and no death has occurred in the prison for a long period.

Contracts.

Bread, white, per 20 lbs., 2s. 11½d.; ditto, brown, per 20 lbs., 2s. 5½d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 16s. 6d.; Indian meal, per cwt., 9s. 6d.; potatoes, per cwt., 5s.; meat, per lb., 10d.; new milk, per gallon, 10d.; buttermilk, per gallon, 2½d.; salt, per cwt., 2s. 2d.; coal, per ton, £1 0s. 9d.; straw, per cwt., 3s.; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 5s. 10d.; candles, per lb., 6d.; soap, per cwt., £1 12s.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner.

1871, . 3'4d. | 1872, . 3'85d. | 1873, . 3'6d.

The food for prison use on the day of my visit was of a good description, and I observe that the Chaplains invariably report favourably of the samples submitted for their inspection.

I questioned all the inmates of the gaol; no complaint was made to me by any.

NORTH
DISTRICT.

County of
the Town of
Drogheda
Gaol.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries.

1871, . £420 10s. 5d. | 1872, . £454 19s. 1d. | 1873, . £524 3s. 6d.

Total cost of officers, including clothing, value of rations, &c.

1871, . £317 5s. 0d. | 1872, . £332 13s. 2d. | 1873, . £370 2s. 6d.

Average cost of each prisoner per annum in each of the last three years.

1871, . £33 9s. 7d. | 1872, . £29 13s. 2d. | 1873, . £28 12s. 10d.

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners.

1871, . £0 19s. 0d. | 1872, . £1 9s. 0d. | 1873, . £8 5s. 0d.

Amounts repaid from the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of prisoners.

1871, . £17 13s. 5d. | 1872, . £45 1s. 3d. | 1873, . £37 1s. 5d.

The various registries of discipline and finance are kept in this gaol with much care and attention by the Governor, who is a very zealous and efficient officer; his journal is well and carefully kept, giving full details of all occurrences in the gaol. The Local Inspector, medical officer, and chaplains also have journals.

Board of Superintendence.

Nicholas Leech, esq., Mayor, Chairman.	James Mathews, esq., J.P.	George Knaggs, esq.
Patrick Casey, esq., J.P.	Patrick Ternan, esq., J.P.	Laurence Moore, esq.
Robert B. Daly, esq., J.P.	William Boylan, esq.	John O'Neill, esq.
George Harpur, esq., J.P.	James A. Flanagan, esq.	Patrick Reilly, esq.

The Board of Superintendence meets for the discharge of business on the first Friday of each month, when accounts are settled and creditors paid by separate cheques to each, unless when accounts are trifling.

Salaries are paid by presentment half-yearly at assizes.

JOHN LEMTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

MAYO COUNTY GAOL, AT CASTLEBAR.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION,
1ST OCTOBER, 1874.

Mayo
County
Gaol.

Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection.

	M.	F.	Total.
Prisoners on criminal charges for trial, . . .	1	4	5
For further examination, . . .	2	—	2
„ tried, convicted by Jury at Assizes or Quarter Sessions, . . .	11	5	16
„ tried summarily at Petty Sessions, . . .	13	8	21
Total in custody on day of Inspection, . . .	27	17	44

No prisoner was sick in hospital when I visited.

NORTH
DISTRICT.Mayo
County
Gaol.

Juveniles.

Juveniles.

Four males under 16 years of age were inmates of the gaol when I visited, one of these a boy of 13 years of age convicted of larceny of money was under sentence to a reformatory after the expiration of his gaol sentence. Two others had been sentenced for assaults, one for seven days, the other for one month. The fourth boy convicted of stealing fruit had been sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour for two months. I found him on the tread-wheel with adult criminals, and as he was not sentenced to a reformatory, he will be discharged after the term of his sentence; but having worked in association for two months with the criminal population of the gaol, it is to be feared that he will be hardened, not reformed, and that the child's crime dealt with as that of the habitual and grave criminal, the young offender will grow corrupt by contact, accustomed to associate with criminals, and losing the dread of gaol punishments he will become an easy victim to be led by the associates whom he has met in the prison, to graduate in the different stages of vice. The Governor of the gaol, as far as in him lies, endeavours to prevent the association of adults with juveniles, and the 4 young offenders in the gaol are kept in a separate class together, except during the hours of hard labour, but in association they mutually support each other, and when they leave the prison they cannot have the horror of a gaol, which they would feel had they been kept each in perfect isolation under the separate system of imprisonment.

Three boys were sent to reformatories during the year.

In 1873, 18 young offenders were committed, 1 had four previous convictions recorded against him, another three, and 2 had been twice convicted.

Of the 24 adult males in the gaol when I made my inspection, 4 had been committed for crimes against property, 18 for assaults, riot, and drunkenness, and 2 for perjury and bigamy.

Eight were under sentences of six months and upwards, 1 for two, and 1 for one year, a third for nine months.

I regret to find 17 females in the gaol, 2 under sentence of twelve months each for larceny, the majority of the others likewise old offenders, who are constantly recommitted to the prison, but a female, once an inmate of an associated prison such as this, becomes contaminated by frequent intercourse with the more depraved. A rendezvous for thieves and receivers of stolen goods exists in this county, and one family alone has furnished a large number of the inmates of the convict prison for females at Mountjoy. It is to be hoped that in future legislation on prisons, arrangements will be made for the removal of all long sentenced prisoners and old offenders to a central depot, managed on the separate cellular system in which mutual contamination will be impossible.

I find females in the gaol who have already been in custody 8 and 10 times during the year, and males and females who have from 30 to 60 recommittals recorded against them. Three hundred and fifty-four males and 90 females were committed to the gaols previously to my inspection. They have, the males 658, and the females 314, recommittals recorded against them.

It is remarkable that both a husband and wife were in custody when I visited, each charged with bigamy; one returned convict, a female, was also an inmate of the gaol at the time of my inspection.

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1871,	57	13	1873,	27	14.
1872,	29	7	1874 (day of Inspection),	27	17

Commitments.

CLASSES.	From 1st January to 31st Dec., 1873.		From 1st Jan., 1874, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Debtors,	1	1	1	—
Criminals,	426	103	323	84
Vagrants,	3	—	5	1
Drunkards,	77	50	86	41
Total,	507	154	415	126

NORTH
DISTRICT,
—
Mago
County
Gaol.

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), and Number of Times each had been committed during 1873 and 1874.

NUMBER OF TIMES COMMITTED.	1873.				1874, to day of Inspection.			
	Juveniles.		Adults.		Juveniles.		Adults.	
Once within the year,	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Twice,	15	—	418	106	18	3	333	81
3 to 4 times,	3	—	17	8	—	—	14	2
5 to 8,	—	—	6	6	—	—	4	2
9 to 10,	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	5
Total,	18	—	443	121	18	3	354	90
No. of above who had not been in Gaol previous to 1st January in .	16	—	383	89	18	3	296	68

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors) committed in the year 1873, and to the day of Inspection in 1874, who had been Once, Twice, Thrice, Four Times, Five Times, &c., &c., from their first Commitment in any year, so far as can be ascertained.

NUMBER OF TIMES COMMITTED.	1873.				1874, to day of Inspection.			
	Juveniles.		Adults.		Juveniles.		Adults.	
Once only,	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Twice,	14	—	382	91	18	3	291	65
Thrice,	2	—	20	7	—	—	17	4
4 times,	1	—	9	3	—	—	20	2
5 times,	1	—	10	2	—	—	9	1
6 times,	—	—	6	3	—	—	3	3
7 to 11,	—	—	7	3	—	—	4	2
12 to 16,	—	—	7	6	—	—	6	7
17 to 20,	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	2
21 to 30,	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
31 to 40,	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	2
41 to 50,	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
61 to 70,	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Total No. of Individuals committed, .	18	—	443	121	18	3	354	90
No. of commitments represented in foregoing,	25	—	715	325	18	3	658	314

NORTH DISTRICT. *Highest Number of prisoners (exclusive of Debtors) in gaol during each of the previous seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1874.*

<i>Mayo County Gaol.</i>	20th March, 1867,	93	29th September, 1871,	70
	22nd February, 1868,	64	22nd February, 1872,	69
	4th February, 1869,	62	1st April, 1873,	70
	15th March, 1870,	69	12th July, 1874,	62

Averages, and Highest and Lowest Numbers (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1873.			From 1st January, 1874, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	40	10	—	34	12	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	70		1st April.	62		12th July.
Lowest ditto,	28		15th Jan.	33		6, 7, 8, 9 June.
Highest number of males at any one time,	63		1st April.	44		12th July.
Ditto, of females,	17		15th Oct.	18		24th Sept.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	26		22nd Sept.	23		18, 19, 20, 21 March.
Ditto, of females,	3		10th Jan.	6		14th June.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	8	3	Store Rooms,	3	1
Yards,	8	3	Laundry,	—	1
Day Rooms,	7	3	Drying-room,	—	1
Solitary Cells,	3	3	Lavatories,	7	1
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high=432 cubic feet,	—	—	Bath, with Hot and Cold Water laid on,	1	—
Single Cells of smaller size,	91	30	Baths, with Cold Water laid on,	7	2
Cells to contain three persons,	14	6	Privies,	12	5
Sleeping Rooms,	4	2	Water-closets,	2	1
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	8	4	Fumigating Apparatus,	1	1
Hospital Rooms,	2	2	Reception Rooms or cells,	9	1
Chapels,	Two.		Pump,	1	—
School Room,	1	1	Well,	1	—
Workshop,	1	—	Tread-wheel,	1	—
Worksheds,	28	—	Other Machines for hard labour—9 lb. Shot,	—	—
Kitchen,	1	—	Tell-tale Clocks,	2	—

I found the gaol when I made my inspection as on former occasions in a very creditable state of order and cleanliness, and the Governor is always most anxious to carry out an effective discipline as far as the imperfect appliances at his command will permit.

The gaol was erected in the year 1836, at a cost of £26,355 *ls. 6d.*, yet, notwithstanding the large expenditure it is, as it stands, quite inadequate for carrying out an improved prison system, yet in England and on the Continent many good prisons were built even at an earlier date.

In 1864 a presentment passed the Grand Jury to adapt one block of cells of the prison to the separate system. The plans received the approval of the architect of the Board of Works, and I took much care that they be made as perfect as possible, but the presentment was respite until the intentions of the Legislature is known as it is proposed to pass a new prison bill for this country.

The prison buildings were at the time of my visit in sound repair. The woodwork lately painted, the walls whitewashed, and the grounds dressed and in nice order.

The ground outside the gaol is planted with trees, some of which have

grown tall, and a line of beach trees near the wall, might endanger the security of the prison. I therefore suggested that they be cut to the height of a hedge, and kept clipped at that height, thus forming an ornamental screen without endangering the safe custody of the inmates of the prison. This I understand has been since done.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
*Mayo
County
Gaol.*

Since last inspection, a separation wall between female classes has been erected.

There are sufficient baths in the gaol, but only that in the reception ward for males has hot and cold water laid on. The boiler connected with it has been improved. The other baths in the male prison are merely iron portable baths placed in the old stone sunken baths, and without a supply of hot water, which, if used, must be brought from the cookhouse. The baths in the female prison could without difficulty and at a trifling cost be heated by a boiler placed over the stove, which heats the female prison. All prisoners are now bathed on reception, and weekly afterwards, one class being bathed each day.

The curtain screen in the Roman Catholic chapel, put up since my last visit to prevent prisoners of different sexes from seeing each other, appears to answer the object intended, and the new chapel for Protestant worship is found to be a great convenience. It has been partitioned since last inspection, but some matting required for the floor should be provided.

Notwithstanding that a list of prohibited articles, with penalties for their introduction into the gaol, is put up at the gate, a prisoner was detected in an attempt to convey tobacco into the prison, and a conviction having been obtained against him it has been found to deter others from doing so.

This gaol is managed under the provisions of the Act 7 Geo. IV., cap. 74, and prisoners remain in association during the day, but sleep in separate cells (flagged and not heated) at night, unless under medical treatment. They take their meals in their cells, except in cold weather. They are exercised in the open air for three hours daily, except during wet weather when they remain in the day-rooms of their respective classes.

No cell in the gaol is artificially lighted, warmed, or furnished with means of enabling the prisoner to communicate with a prison officer. The cells are ventilated by means of perforated zinc panes in the windows.

Lock-up is held at 6 P.M. in summer and at 5 P.M. during the winter months, and the prisoners are unlocked at 6 A.M. in summer and daylight in winter.

Gas has not been introduced into the gaol, although the gas main is brought by the gate of the prison to the adjoining lunatic asylum. The public passages are lighted by lamps until 10.45 P.M. or 11 P.M.; afterwards only the guard-room is lighted.

The vigilance of the night-watch is tested by two detector clocks, placed, one in the office the other in a cell, both secured by Chubb's locks, the string marking the clock passes to the exterior of the building. One patrol is held outside the buildings, but inside the boundary wall during the night. The markings of the clocks are regularly entered in the State of Prison at Lockings Book.

Lavatories are fitted up at the foot of the stairs in every compartment of the prison for males.

The sewerage is still imperfect with large cesspools, but earth closets are used.

Water, drawn from a well of a depth of 106 feet, is pumped by the tread-wheel into the cistern which supplies the prison. The tread-wheel is a lumberous machine, requiring a number of men to work it, and is not partitioned.

**NORTH
DISTRICT:**

*Mayo
County
Gaol.*

New washing-troughs have been put up in the laundry, and hot and cold water are laid on. The apartment next the laundry is fitted up with stove pipes and horses for a drying-room.

A new fumigating chamber has been fitted up which answers well. On it the clothes are hung on pegs, but a wire guard is required to prevent the clothes from falling and being injured by the fire.

The clothing of some wretched creatures in this pauperised district must, in some instances, be burned, and others provided on discharge.

The private clothing of the prisoners is now carefully made up in bundles, and with printed label on each.

There is in the gaol a good photographic gallery with dark chamber and every appliance. The Board supplies the chemicals, and a prison officer takes the photographs, for which a charge of sixpence for each copy is allowed. The Governor carefully applies himself to the detection of habitual offenders through photography. Photographs of suspected persons are sent not only to quarter sessions and the assizes but likewise to the petty sessions courts in order that grave offenders should be recognised, and not summarily dealt with.

Many habitual offenders have been detected through photography by the active exertions of the Governor of this gaol, who has been most successful in his endeavours to detect crime thereby.

Visitors.

Prisoners see visitors through a wire grating in front, on an order of the Local Inspector, who reports the permission to the Board. Untried prisoners may receive visits twice in the week, but convicted prisoners only at long intervals.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

			<i>Male Clothing.</i>		<i>Female Clothing.</i>	
	In Use.	In Store.	In Use.	In Store.	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	127½	112½	Shirts,	61 69	Shifts,	23 12
Sheets, pairs of,	91 34		Jackets,	22 49	Jackets,	13 18
Rugs,	114 164		Vests,	23 29	Petticoats,	13 10
Bedticks,	108 107		Trowsers,	22 56	Aprons,	3 -
Bedsteads,	221 13		Caps,	26 14	Neckerchiefs,	8 -
			Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	24 53½	Caps,	12 14
					Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	12 10

I found a sufficient supply of bedding in use, but some blankets thin. Prisoners are, however, supplied with an extra blanket during cold weather.

The prison clothing is of a good description, and sufficient; but stockings are not given to prisoners of either sex, and the females had not caps when I visited, they are however I understand now supplied. Neckerchiefs also and aprons should be given to all the females.

The Governor takes stock twice in the year. The Local Inspector examines the dockets, but does not count the number.

If the female prisoners were employed to knit stockings a sufficient supply could be kept up for prison use by their labour, and the women would be usefully employed.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

	From 1st January to 31st Dec., 1873.		From 1st Jan., 1874, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
By Magisterial authority,	-	1	-	1
By Governor—				
Dark or Refractory Cells,	25	9	12	5
Total,	25	10	12	6

The solitary cells (two for each sex) are not heated, and have not means to communicate with an officer of the prison. Prisoners do not remain in them during the night.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
Mayo
County
Gaol.

Schools.

No secular teaching is given to prisoners in this gaol, but the Roman Catholic inmates, both males and females, are visited by, and receive moral and religious instruction from Sisters of Mercy, under the superintendence of their chaplain, on two days in the week.

Employment on day of Inspection.

	M.	F.
Tread-wheel,	9	—
Masonry,	2	—
Tailoring,	2	—
Whitewashing and tarring,	3	3
Sewing,	3	5
Washing,	—	4
Cleansing,	6	2
Unemployed and nursing,	2	2
Total,	*27	16

Amount received for produce of Prisoners' Labour disposed of outside the Gaol.

1871, . £3 8s. 3^d. | 1872, . £5 6s. 6^d. | 1873, . £4 7s. 10^d.

Since last inspection fourteen sheds for stone-breaking have been erected, altogether twenty-eight are on the premises, but none of the prisoners were employed at stone-breaking at the time of my visit, as a difficulty is felt in disposing of the broken stones. Punitive labour is maintained by work on the tread-wheel for from four to seven hours daily, and shot-drill for one hour. They work the mill for ten minutes on and off.

When a skilled artisan is in custody he is employed at his trade. Much painting of both the intern and the extern woodwork of the buildings has been done by prisoners during the year; the flagging in various parts of the gaol re-cut, and the separation wall built by them.

Formerly the prison chimneys were cleaned by contract, at a cost of £5 a year, the work is now done by prisoners.

The females sew, wash, sprig muslin, and are employed in cleaning the prison.

My colleague, in his report for 1873, called attention to the advantages of having the provisions for the inmates cooked by the females. I quite agree in the value of this suggestion.

Contracts.

Bread, white, per 4-lb. loaf, 6^d.; ditto, brown, per 4-lb. loaf, 5^d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 12s.; Indian meal, per cwt., 9s.; potatoes, per cwt., 2s. 10^d.; new milk, per gallon, 6^d.; buttermilk, per gallon, 4^d.; salt, per cwt., 2s. 6^d.; turf, per box, 1s.; straw, per cwt., 2s. 2^d.; candles, per lb., 5^d.; soap, per cwt., £1 8s.; linen, per yard, 7^d.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner.

1871, . 3^d. | 1872, . 4^d. | 1873, . 4^d.

The food for prison use, which I tasted, on the day of my visit, was of Food. a good description, and the chaplains seldom fault the samples of provisions submitted for their inspection; besides the Governor himself examines the food immediately on its admission into the gaol, and, if

* Seven of these for H. L. were also at tread-wheel part of day.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
Mayo
County
Gaol.

faulty, it is at once rejected, and other food purchased at the cost of the contractor. I find also a resolution of the Board ordering the analysis of the milk by Dr. Cameron, of Dublin.

I questioned all the prisoners in charge; no complaint was made to me by any except by two prisoners in the reception-ward who had no fire in their day-room. This neglect on the part of the warden in charge should not have been permitted, and besides the men should have had a bath, and the boiler in the day-room should have been lighted for the purpose.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
<i>Non-Resident.</i>				Thomas Armstrong, Clerk			
Francis O'Donel, esq., Local				and Warden,	42	0	0
Inspector,	100	0	0	Michael Bourke, . . .	35	0	0
Rev. W. C. Townsend, Protest-				Isaac Fair,	35	0	0
ant Episcopal Chaplain, . . .	46	3	0	Edward Acton,	30	0	0
Rev. Patk. Waldron, Roman				Rbt. M'Quaigue, <i>Carpenter</i> , . .	35	0	0
Catholic Chaplain,	46	3	0	James Devine, <i>Tailor</i> , . . .	35	0	0
M. J. Jordan, Physician, . . .	50	0	0	Patrick Lyons,	35	0	0
A. T. Sullivan, Apothecary, . .	30	0	0	Thomas Rogers, Gate Warden, . .	45	0	0
<i>Resident.</i>				Rebecca Layng, Matron, . . .	45	0	0
Davis R. Young, esq., Governor, .	300	0	0	Anne Bourke, Assist. do., . . .	35	0	0
Henry M'Clung, Deputy-				Mary Cunniff, Nurse,	25	0	0
Governor,	60	0	0	Julia Rogers, Female Searcher, .	7	10	0

Vacancies in the staff since last inspection, how caused, and how filled up.

John Lynch, Warden and Clerk, superannuated; Edward Acton appointed Warden instead. Thomas Armstrong transferred to office as Clerk.

Officers on Gaol Allowance.

All intern officers (except Governor and Deputy), receive 10s. monthly in lieu of food rations.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1873.	From 1st Jan., 1874, to day of Inspection.
Number of times the Board of Superintendence met and discharged business,	11	9
Local Inspector to Gaol,	198	112
Do. each Bridewell,	4	3
Chaplain, Protestant Episcop. Church,	204	170
Chaplain, Roman Catholic	219	143
Physician,	366	234
Apothecary,	384	292

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries.

1871, £1,557 18s. 9d. | 1872, £1,695 2s. 7d. | 1873, £1,818 15s. 6d.

Total cost of officers, including clothing, value of rations, &c.

1871, . £1,082 12s. 11d. | 1872, . £1,154 4s. 3d. | 1873, . £1,251 0s. 6d.

Average cost of each prisoner per annum.

1871, . £28 8s. 7d. | 1872, . £33 11s. 6d. | 1873, . £36 8s. 3d.

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners.

1871, . £54 7s. 0d. | 1872, . 11s. | 1873, . -

Amounts repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for excise prisoners.

1871, . £28 7s. 4d. | 1872, . £14 6s. 3d. | 1873, . £7 16s. 0d.

Amounts repaid from the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of prisoners.

1871, . £205 8s. 4d. | 1872, . £181 14s. 8d. | 1873, . £161 0s. 8d.

Books and Accounts.

The various registries of discipline and finance in this gaol are well and carefully kept, and are regularly checked by the Local Inspector and Governor. Due care is taken to test their accuracy, and I find the initials of the Local Inspector on every page of the dietary book, showing that the calculations are carefully checked by him as well as by the Governor. The journal of the Governor is a valuable record of all occurrences in the gaol, and I felt it my duty specially to express in my observations in the prison book at the time of my inspection my approval of the manner in which it is kept. The Local Inspector also and the medical officer keep useful journals, and I am happy to have the opportunity to express the opinion which I entertain of the manner in which these officers discharge their duties in the gaol.

The chaplains enter in their journals the duties they perform.

The intern officers' book is signed by each officer.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
—
Mayo
County
Gaol.

Hospital.

	1871.		1872.		1873.		1874 (To day of Inspection).	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	10	6	49	16	62	23	—	—
Average daily number in hospital,	1	1	1.6	.6	1.3	.5	—	—
No. of prisoners prescribed for and treated out of hospital,	175	91	197	71	172	87	—	—
No. of deaths in the Gaol,	—	—	—	—	2*	—	—	—
Cost of medicine,	£4 7s. 11d.		£0 2s. 7d.		£7 19s. 9d.		—	
Cost of diet for prisoners in hospital,	£0 12s. 5d.		£1 11s. 1d.		£19 8s. 0d.		—	
Cost of extra diet ordered by Medical Officer for prisoners not in hospital,	£1 12s. 5d.		£14 2s. 3d.		£1 2s. 6d.		—	

The average daily numbers of male inmates of the gaol were 40 in 1873, and 34 in 1874; and of females, 10 in 1873, and 12 in 1874; yet the average daily numbers in hospital were (omitting fractions) 1 in both years; yet the females in hospital averaged 6 in 1873, and 5 in 1874.

Since last inspection the woodwork of the hospital building has been painted, but no alteration has been made in it.

The hospital was unoccupied by sick when I visited.

The building was in sound repair, and the water-closets of the upper wards in order.

I learn from the Governor's journal that considerable interruption to discipline was caused by the committal of 11 persons to this gaol apparently of unsound mind during the year. In 6 of these cases a strait waistcoat had to be used by direction of the medical officer of the prison, and 5 have since been committed to the lunatic asylum.

The hospital books are kept by the medical officer with much care and attention. The best medicines are procured from the Apothecaries' Hall, Dublin, and made up by the apothecary in the prison.

Board of Superintendence.

Lord John T. Browne,	Anthony Ormsby, esq., J.P.	Luke A. Norman, esq., J.P.
Sir Robt. L. Blosse, bart.,	Valentine O'C. Blake, esq.,	Thos. A. McDonnell, esq.,
Sir George O'Donel, D.L.,	J.P.	J.P.
Chas. L. Fitzgerald, esq.,	Neal Davis, esq., C.P.	Myles H. Jordan, esq., J.P.
J.P.	John C. Walsh, esq., J.P.	Geo. R. Acton, esq.

* Inclusive of execution.

NORTH
DISTRICT.Meath
County
Gaol.

The Board meets on the first Saturday of each month for the discharge of business, when accounts are examined and paid each by a separate cheque, unless small accounts, which are included in one draft in favour of Local Inspector, who produces vouchers at next meeting of the Board.

Subordinate officers are paid monthly by the Board. The salaries of superior officers are presented for and paid half-yearly at assizes.

Bridewells.

Bridewells. The bridewells of this county are wanting in many requirements, and the salaries of the keepers, £15 per annum for each, are quite insufficient.

The bridewell at Belmullet is the worst in the kingdom—at pages 213–14, Appendix to Forty-fifth Report of Inspectors-General for 1866, I pointed out its many defects.

The bridewells were all inspected quarterly by the Local Inspector during the year.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

	Swineford.		Westport.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, . . .	33	6	27	3
Of whom were Drunkards, . .	2	2	—	1
Committals in quarter preceding Inspection, . .	8	3	6	5
Of whom were Drunkards, . .	—	—	1	1
Petty Sessions, when held, and how often.	Fortnightly.		Weekly, on Thursdays.	
Committals, . . .	Regular.		Regular.	
Registry, . . .	Correctly kept.		Correctly kept.	
Repairs and Order, .	In bad repair; leakage from roof, some of woodwork unsound, and painting required.		In good repair, but painting required. Eave shoots and down-pipes have been but put up.	
Security, . . .	Yards insecure.		Insufficient.	
Accommodation, .	Two day-rooms and six cells.		Two day-rooms and six cells.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Sheets and blankets much required.		Good and sufficient.	
Water, how supplied?	None.		None, unless saved from roof.	
Sewerage, . . .	A cesspool.		Effective.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean, orderly, and well kept; ventilation good.		Clean, and well kept.	
Cost of Dietary per day per head.	5d. per head per day; 2 meals.		5d. per head per day; 2 meals.	
Salary of Keeper, .	£15.		£15.	
Whether Keeper has other employment.	Court-keeper; salary £8.		Petty Sessions clerk.	
Date of Inspection, .	30th July, 1874.		23rd July, 1874.	
Remarks, . . .	No prisoner in custody on day of inspection.		No prisoner in charge at time of inspection.	

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—*continued.*

	Ballinrobe.		Ballina.		Belmullet.		NORTH-DISTRICT. Mayo County. Bridewells.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
No. of Committals in past year, . .	13	4	10	0	30	7	
Of whom were Drunkards, . . .	2	—	1	0	8	2	
Committals in quarter preceding inspection, . . .	4	2	11	5	—	—	
Of whom were Drunkards, . . .	2	—	—	2	—	—	
Petty Sessions, when held, and how often?	Weekly in Ballinrobe.		Weekly in Ballina.		Fortnightly on Saturdays.		
Committals, . . .	Regular.		Regular, but lunatics sometimes committed for assaults.		Regular.		
Registry, . . .	Correctly kept.		Correctly kept.		Correctly kept.		
Repairs and Order,	Now in good repair; woodwork lately painted.		Roof sound, but repairs required to chimney, and woodwork to be painted.		Roof sound, but the building quite unfit for the purposes of a prison.		
Security, . . .	Sufficient with care.		Yards very insecure; down pipes from roof.		Very insecure.		
Accommodation, . .	Two day-rooms and three cells, one with four and one with two beds.		Two day-rooms and six cells for all prisoners.		Two day-rooms and two cells.		
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Good and sufficient.		Some sheets much worn, and bed-clothes destroyed by lunatic should be replaced.		Good and sufficient.		
Water, how supplied?	Pump now in order.		No water unless saved from roof.		None.		
Sewerage, . . .	Cesspool lately cleaned.		Cesspool full of stinking water.		Cesspool.		
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean and well kept, but lower cells damp.		Building clean and well kept.		Clean but damp.		
Cost of Dietary per day per head.	5d. per head per day.		5d. per head per day, two meals given.		5d. per head per day, two meals.		
Salary of Keeper, . .	£15 a year.		£15 a year.		£15.		
Whether Keeper has other employment.	Has some land.		Has a pension.		A pensioner.		
Date of Inspection,	2nd October, 1874.		28th July, 1874.		26th July, 1874.		
Remarks, . . .	No prisoner in custody on day of inspection.		No prisoner in custody on day of inspection.		No prisoner in custody on day of inspection.		

JOHN LENTAGNE, *Inspector-General.*

NORTH
DISTRICT.MEATH COUNTY GAOL, AT TRIM.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION,
NOVEMBER 13TH, 1874.Meath
County
Gaol.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
UNTRIED.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
For Felony,	1	—	1	—	—	—
„ Larceny,	—	2	2	—	—	—
„ Misdemeanors,	1	—	1	—	—	—
„ further Examination,	4	—	4	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony:—						
To Imprisonment,	2	—	2	1	—	1
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
For Larceny,	—	1	1	—	—	—
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	4	—	4	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	2	—	2	2	—	2
Under Poor Law Act,	4	—	4	3	—	3
Total in Custody,	18	3	11	7	—	7

Number of Prisoners of all classes in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1871,	26	3	1873,	25	1
1872,	28	3	1874 (day of Inspection),	18	3

Number of Vagrants in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1871,	4	—	1873,	7	—
1872,	5	—	1874 (day of Inspection),	4	—

Number of Individual Prisoners, exclusive of Debtors, committed in the year 1873, and to the day of Inspection in 1874, who had been once and oftener in custody from their first Commitment in any year, so far as can be ascertained.

NUMBER OF TIMES COMMITTED.	1873.				1874, to day of Inspection.			
	Juveniles.		Adults.		Juveniles.		Adults.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Once only,	6	—	161	19	9	1	177	12
Twice,	—	—	31	4	—	—	26	4
Thrice,	—	—	9	1	—	—	15	1
4 times,	—	—	2	1	—	—	6	—
5 „	—	—	6	1	—	—	2	—
6 „	—	—	5	2	—	—	5	—
7 to 16 „	—	—	4	2	—	—	10	1
17 to 40 „	—	—	2	2	—	—	2	2
Total No. of Individuals committed,	6	—	220	32	9	1	242	20
No. of Commitments represented in foregoing,	6	—	392	129	9	1	446	95

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), and Number of times each had been committed during the undermentioned periods.

NORTH DISTRICT.

Month
County
(Gaol).

NUMBER OF TIMES COMMITTED.	1873.				1874, to day of Inspection.			
	Juveniles.		Adults.		Juveniles.		Adults.	
Once within the year,	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Twice "	6	—	208	30	9	1	224	17
Thrice "	—	—	8	1	—	—	15	3
4 to 6 times "	—	—	3	1	—	—	2	—
Total,	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
	6	—	220	32	9	1	242	20
No. of above who had not been in Gaol previous to 1st Jan. in	6	—	161	19	9	1	177	12

Commitments.

	From 1st January to 31st Dec., 1873.		From 1st Jan., 1874, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Debtors,	2	1	3	—
Criminals,	129	21	122	16
Vagrants,	74	5	92	—
Drunkards,	42	9	59	8
Total,	247	36	276	24

Averages, and Highest and Lowest Numbers (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1873.			From 1st January, 1874, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	24	2	—	1	2	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	40		23rd Feb.	39		9th May.
Lowest ditto,	16		25th Dec.	12		13th Aug.
Highest number of males at any one time,	33		24th March.	36		9th May.
Ditto, of females,	8		24th Feb.	6		18th May.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	14		25th Dec.	11		18th Sept.
Ditto, of females,	—		19th May.	—		1st Feb.

Highest Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), in Gaol during each of the previous seven years, and up to day of Inspection in 1874.

20th June, 1867,	36	20th May, 1871,	46
31st January, 1868,	31	22nd April, 1872,	40
5th February, 1869,	45	23rd February, 1873,	40
16th February, 1870,	55	9th May, 1874,	39

Juveniles.

I found one young offender (male) in custody ten years of age, committed for further examination at petty sessions for larceny. He is an orphan without proper guardianship, and I felt it my duty to call the attention of the magistrates to his case, which I considered should be dealt with under the 13th section of the Industrial Schools Act, which enacts—"When a child, apparently under the age of twelve years is charged before two or more justices in petty sessions, &c., with an offence punishable by imprisonment, or a less punishment, but has not been con-

Juveniles.

**NORTH
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victed of felony, and the child ought, in the opinion of the said justices (regard being had to his age, and the circumstances of the case), to be dealt with under the Act, the said justices may order him to be sent to a certified industrial school."

Nine male juveniles (2 under twelve years of age) and 1 female were committed to this gaol during the ten and a half months which preceded my inspection in 1874. Five were ordered to be sent to reformatories, but in one case the committal was illegal, and the boy was discharged by order of the Chief Secretary.

In 1873 6 males were committed, 4 of whom were convicted, and 2 sent to reformatories.

Prisoners in Charge at time of Inspection.

Only two of the male convicted prisoners in charge were under sentences for offences against property—one ordered to be imprisoned for a term of twelve, the other for three, months for larceny. Three had been convicted of assaults, and sentenced one for six and two for one month each. The other convicted prisoners (males) in custody were—3 for drunkenness, and 4 for vagrancy.

The drunkards had been sentenced—1 for one month, another for three weeks, and 1 for seven days; the vagrants for ten and seven days each.

The unconvicted male prisoners were—1 charged with horse stealing, the others with assaults, and travelling on a railway without a ticket.

Three female prisoners were in charge—1 sentenced for two months for larceny, the other two untried, charged with picking pockets.

Thirty-two individual female prisoners were committed to this gaol in 1873, but these have 129 previous committals recorded against them on the gaol registry of this county; some have been thirty and forty times in charge.

Up to my inspection in November, 1874, 21 females, including the juvenile already mentioned, had been committed; three were twice committed during the year; altogether these 21 females have been ninety-six times in charge here.

The above figures show the small amount of crime amongst the female population of the district, at the same time how frequently the same individuals are recurrent to the prison.

Debtors.

Debtors. No debtor was in custody at the time of my visit, but 3 males had previously been committed in 1874, and 2 males and 1 female in 1873.

No change has been made in the quarters for debtors since last inspection, nor do I suggest any, as it is to be hoped that imprisonment for debt, unless for fraud, will soon cease.

The photographic-room and the stores are now in the debtors' prison, where there is abundant unused space.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Yards,	11	5	Laundry,	-	1
Day Rooms,	5	2	Drying Room,	-	1
Solitary Cells,	3	1	Lavatories,	1	1
Single Cells of less than 432			Baths, with Hot and Cold Water		
cubic feet,	50	30	laid on,	1	1
Cells to contain three persons, .	10	5	Privies,	10	4
Sleeping Rooms,	6	-	Water-closets,	2	2
No. of Beds in such Rooms, . . .	6	-	Fumigating Apparatus,	1	1
Hospital Rooms,	2	2	Reception Rooms, or Cells, . . .	1	1
Chapel,	1	-	Pumps,	2	-
Workshops,	3	-	Wells,	2	-
Workshed,	1	-	Tread-wheels,	2	-
Kitchen,	1	-	Tell-tale Clocks,	2	-
Store Rooms,	3	1			

The gaol was when I visited it in a creditable state of order and cleanliness. The buildings generally were in fair repair, except some of the woodwork, which had become unsound through time, and should be repaired. I am, however, informed that whenever a carpenter is in custody he is employed at the work, and I observe that some repairs have already been made. Painting is also required.

No structural alteration has been made in the buildings since last inspection, nor are any contemplated, and but few of the suggestions of the Inspector at his last inspection have been carried out. Basins in which prisoners should wash have not been provided for the classes as he suggested. I found but two basins in the male prison, and none are in the section for females.

There are now reception classes for prisoners of both sexes; that for males has a bath, the water for which can be heated from a boiler (Macfarlan's patent), with cistern over it. The class has also a lavatory with two basins. A bath with hot and cold water is also in the female prison, but no lavatory. I am informed that all prisoners are bathed on admission, and afterwards once every three weeks.

The laundry has six troughs for washing, with hot and cold water laid on, and two boilers, but there is no separation of prisoners in the laundry. Clothes are dried in a room adjoining. Two women were employed in the laundry when I visited.

Water for prison use is supplied from two wells. The water of one Water. outside the prison wall is excellent; it is used for drinking purposes, and is pumped by a hand-pump into a small cistern. The large cistern is filled by the tread-wheel from a well-hole underneath. The tank has, however, a green weed which grows on the water, and cannot be extirpated. The tread-wheel, which is not partitioned, and has no reserve stalls, requires eight men to work it. Seven men were in hospital on the day of my visit, and others were exempt by order of the Medical Officer. The tread-wheel could not therefore be worked on that day, and the hand-pump only was used.

The sewerage to river is effective, and is trapped, with the exception of the sewers from the privies adjoining the solitary cells.

There are three water-closets in the female prison, and the privies in the male prison are properly looked after.

No change has been made in the chapel, which is under the large metal dome of the central building, the compartments of which are riveted together by large iron nuts, which occasionally snap off from changes in the temperature, and as there is no ceiling to the chapel, a panic amongst the prisoners at Divine Service is sometimes occasioned from their falling. No accident has yet occurred, but there is danger of their falling on the heads of persons in chapel, and I would suggest that boards be put over the part where the congregation sits and the clergyman officiates.

Gas has been introduced into the insulating area, the gate lodge, the quarters of Officers, the Governor's house, and the day-rooms of the prison; it is extinguished in the classes at 6, P.M., and in the other parts of the gaol at 11, P.M.

Although built so late as the year 1832 at a cost of £22,529, this Cost. prison is deficient in many requirements for a place of detention. The cells are too small for separation, flagged, unheated, and in narrow corridors, twelve cells on each, the hospital with an ordinary ceiling, and the separate blocks without the possibility of central supervision; hence, with an average number of 24 male inmates and 2 females in 1873, and 21 males and 2 females in 1874, a resident staff of 13 officers is required, besides Local Inspector, two Chaplains, and Medical Officer. It is therefore not extraordinary that the average cost of each inmate of the gaol has exceeded £81 during the last two years, being £81 18s. 8d. in 1873, and £81 0s. 11d. in 1872.

visited. The Governor duly submits the record of punishments to the Board at its meetings.

**NORTH
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The punishments were in 1873 and 1874 only of males, and were confined to few individuals, the same prisoners being frequently under punishment. I find that one man was four times, and another five times punished in 1874.

**Meath
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Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1873.		From 1st Jan., 1874, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	216	18	218	21
Average daily number of pupils,	19	2	16	2
Number of days on which school was held,	303	107	262	102

School-hours.—Males—7½ to 8½ A.M.; 4 to 5 P.M. Females—7½ to 8½ A.M., 4 to 5 P.M.

The schoolroom is not stalled, and the pupils sit in association. The School-School Warder gives instruction to the males, and the Assistant-Matron to the females. The Warder had taught in a school before he became a prison officer. The Assistant Matron was formerly a governess, and understands how to teach. The schools are not in connexion with any educational public body, but I find that the Protestant Chaplain on six occasions attended the school and entered his observations in the school registry. I cannot ascertain that the Roman Catholic Chaplain visited the school during the year.

The Local Inspector frequently visits the school, and enters observations in the school registry.

Employment on day of Inspection.

	M.	F.
Stone-breaking,	4	-
Employed in Laundry,	-	2
Sick,	7	-
Prison duties,	7	1
Total in custody,	18	3

Amount received for produce of Prisoners' Labour disposed of outside the Gaol.

1871, . £9 18s. 7d. | 1872, £11 11s. 0d. | 1873, . £5 11s. 0d.

On the day of my visit seven male prisoners were in hospital, hence as the power of eight men is required to turn the tread-wheel it could not be worked. I found four men employed breaking stones and at the hand-pump; all the other prisoners were washing and cleaning up the prison. Male labourers sentenced to hard labour are occasionally employed at shot drill.

The shed for stone-breaking is divided into six compartments, with store for tools. Only £5.11s. was received for work done by the prisoners during 1873.

One Warder has a knowledge of a trade; he is a tailor; another Warder was some years ago sent by the Board to a Dublin prison to learn to teach mat-making, but he is not now in the gaol, and there is no person competent to instruct the prisoners in the work.

Contracts.

Bread, white, per 4-lb. loaf, 6d.; ditto, brown, per 4-lb. loaf, 5½d.; oatmeal, Contracts, per cwt., 14s.; Indian meal, per cwt., 10s.; potatoes, per cwt., 6s.; meat, per lb. 9d.; newmilk, per gallon, 8½d.; buttermilk, per gallon, 2d.; salt, per cwt., 2s. 6d.; coal, per ton, £1 16s. 3d.; turf, per gauge, 2s.; straw, per cwt., 2s. 9d.; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 6s. 8d.; candles, per lb., 6d.; soap, per cwt., £1 8s. Other contracts—keeping ironworks in repair, £12 per annum; keeping waterworks in repair, £10 per annum; keeping clocks in repair, £2 per annum; conveyance of prisoners, per Irish mile, 1s. 2d.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each Prisoner.

1871, . 4½d. | 1872, . 4½d. | 1873, . 5½d.

NORTH
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The food for prison use, which I tasted when I visited was of a good description, except that the milk was rather thin. I did not, however, observe a single complaint against the provisions entered by the Chaplains in the inspection of provisions report book. I questioned all the inmates of the gaol on the day of my visit, and no complaint was made to me by any of them.

Net cost of Gaol, including Diet and Salaries.

1871, . £2,115 6s. 10d. | 1872, . £2,106 15s. 4d. | 1873, . £1,189 19s. 6d.

Total cost of Officers, including Clothing, Value of Rations, &c.

1871, . £1,179 10s. 0d. | 1872, . £1,164 0s. 10d. | 1873, . £1,217 10s. 6d.

Average cost of each Prisoner per annum.

1871, . £71 6s. 6d. | 1872, . £81 0s. 11d. | 1873, . £81 18s. 8d.

Amounts repaid by the War Department for Military Prisoners.

1871, . £1 17s. 0d. | 1872, . £5 13s. 9d. | 1873, . £1 3s. 0d.

Amounts repaid from the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of prisoners.

1871, . £94 18s. 9d. | 1872, . £74 13s. 2d. | 1873, . £72 19s. 9d.

Books and Accounts.

Books.

The various registries of discipline and finance are kept by the Deputy Governor, with the exception of the daily consumption and dietary book, which are kept by the Head Turnkey, and checked daily by the Governor, who also marks with his initials the work ledger, morning state, and other books.

The journal of the Local Inspector is carefully kept. The Governor also bestows much care and attention on his journal, which is a valuable record of the occurrences of the prison.

The Medical Officer enters in his journal any case deserving of special attention.

Each Turnkey has a report book, which is duly submitted to the Governor.

The Chaplains have journals, in which are entered the duties they performed.

The markings of the tell-tale clock are entered by the Governor in his journal; but they should likewise appear on the face of the state of the prison at lockings book, or morning state. I did not find that the officers' conduct book was kept with sufficient fulness. All matters, such as the idleness of officers, absence on leave, neglect in marking the clock, &c., should be entered.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
<i>Non-Resident.</i>							
Rev. C. Burton, Local Inspector,	50	0	0	Turnkeys.	James Corry,	45	0 0
Archdeacon E. F. Berry, Protestant Chaplain,	50	0	0		Francis Griffith,	40	0 0
Rev. John Duncan, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	50	0	0		William Lowe, Tailor,	37	10 0
Edmund C. Nicholson, esq., Surgeon,	74	0	0		Thomas Montgomery,	37	10 0
					John Aikins, Schoolmaster,	42	10 0
					Michael Brady, sen., Watchman,	30	5 0
				Henry Lawlor, jun., Watchman,	30	5 0	
				Geo. Marshall, Gate Porter,	50	0 0	
				Patrick Maguire, Hospital Turnkey,	25	0 0	
<i>Resident.</i>							
Capt. A. C. Knox, Governor,	206	0	0	Mrs. Jane Gordon, Matron,	45	0 0	
Adam Boyd, Deputy Governor,	99	15	0	Mrs. Mary Anne Allen, Assist. Matron and Hospital Nurse,	35	0 0	

[All the turnkeys, except James Corry, assist the schoolmaster in teaching.]

Vacancies in the staff since last inspection, how caused, and how filled up, viz.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
Meath
County
Gaol.

Patrick Maguire appointed Hospital Turnkey, vice Ralph Chartres resigned Robert Gerrard, Bridewell-keeper, Navan, superannuated; Turnkey John Teeling transferred to Navan Bridewell, and Henry Lawlor appointed Junior Watchman to fill the vacancy so caused.

Officers on Gaol Allowance.

The intern officers are provided with fuel and gaslight in their apartments. The male turnkeys and watchmen are provided with uniform. No other allowances are given, except to the governor and deputy governor, who receive gaol rations.

Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1873.	From 1st Jan., 1874, to day of Inspection.
Number of times the Board of Superintendence met and discharged business,	12	10
Local Inspector, to Gaol,	111	99
" to each Bridewell, {Navan,	10	20
{Kells,	7	8
Chaplain, Protestant Episcopal Church,	124	111
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	116	108
Surgeon,	304	299

I have great pleasure in adding my testimony to that of my colleague in the expression of our appreciation of the zeal and attention bestowed by the Governor in the discharge of his duties in the gaol, and our belief that the great expenditure in the establishment has resulted from circumstances over which he has no control.

The Deputy Governor is an aged officer, many years in the service, and if superannuated it will not be necessary to fill up his situation in a prison with so few prisoners.

Hospital.

	1871.		1872.		1873.		1874 (to day of Inspection).	
No. of prisoners in hospital,	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Average daily number in hospital,	82	1	43	2	45	1	-	-
Number of prisoners prescribed for and treated out of hospital,	4.4	.1	2.2	.1	2.7	.1	-	-
Cost of medicine,	160	87	213	29	113	9	-	-
Cost of diet for prisoners in hospital,	£45 0s. 7d.		£16 9s. 11d.		£39 12s. 10d.		—	
Cost of all extra diet ordered by medical officer for prisoners not in hospital,	£55 15s. 4d.		£44 11s. 8d.		£6 17s. 6d.		-	

The hospital building, which is only used for male prisoners is unnecessarily large, with four wards, and water-closets for each; there is likewise a bath-room supplied with hot and cold water. The females when sick are treated in an apartment of the female prison. I found seven males in hospital, one who appeared to be of unsound mind gave much trouble.

The Medical Officer is very attentive in the discharge of his duties. The medicines, which are procured from the Apothecaries' Hall, Dublin, are compounded within the prison.

Board of Superintendence.

Right Hon. Lord Dunsany.	N. F. Preston, esq.	George W. Cuppage, esq.
Thomas FitzHerbert, esq.	William Thompson, esq.	G. A. Rotheram, esq.
Robert Fowler, esq.	Abraham Colles, esq.	Richard Odium, esq.
James S. Winter, esq.	William Tisdall, esq.	Alex. S. Montgomery, esq.

NORTH
DISTRICT.Month
County
Gaol.

The Board meets monthly for the discharge of business, when the salaries of intern officers and other liabilities are paid. Separate cheques are drawn in favour of each creditor, unless the sums are small, they are then included in one cheque, drawn in favour of the Local Inspector, who produces vouchers at the next meeting of the Board. Extern officers are paid by presentment half-yearly at assizes. The meetings of the Board are on the second Saturday of each month.

Bridewells.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

	Navan.		Kells.	
No. of Committals in past year,	M.	F.	M.	F.
Of whom were Drunkards,	26	3	30	6
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection,	3	2	2	1
Of whom were Drunkards,	3	—	4	3
	1	—	1	—
Petty Sessions,	Fortnightly.		Fortnightly.	
Transmittals,	Regular and direct.		Regular and direct.	
Committals, whether regular.	Some illegal, and remands written on back of committal without stamp.		Two illegal, being signed for only one Justice for periods of more than three days.	
Registry,	Correctly kept.		Correctly kept.	
Repairs and Order,	In good repair; the keeper's room lately papered.		In good repair and order, but painting required.	
Security,	Sufficient.		Sufficient.	
Accommodation,	Males: day-room and eight cells—four on each storey; the lower cells damp; good exercising yard.		Males: day-room and eight cells—four on each storey; good exercising yard.	
	Females: same accommodation as for males.		Females: same accommodation.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Bedding in upper cells good, and sufficient for number of prisoners committed.		One sheet torn, others not so clean as they should be; bedding on lower tier of cells very damp.	
Water, how supplied,	By pump in female yard, in order.		By good pump.	
Sewerage,	Said to be effective.		Stated to be effective.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean, dry, and properly ventilated; lower cells not used.		Clean, but ventilation imperfect, and lower cells damp.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day.	5½d. per head per day. The new dietary scale should be supplied to the bridewell and strictly carried out.		5½d. for males; 4½d. for females.	
Salary of Keeper,	£40 a year, a suit of clothes, with allowance for fire and light.		£40 a year, a suit of clothes, and allowance for fire and light.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	None.		None.	
Date of Statutable Inspection.	Inspected by my colleague, 5th October, 1874.		Inspected by my colleague, 29th April, 1874.	
Remarks,	No prisoner in custody: only three during previous quarter.		No prisoner in custody.	

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

MONAGHAN COUNTY GAOL, AT MONAGHAN.—STATUTABLE
INSPECTION, 10TH JULY, 1874.

NORTH
DISTRICT.

Monaghan
County
Gaol.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
TRIED.						
<i>Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny—						
To Penal Servitude,	1	1	2	—	—	—
„ Imprisonment,	7	3	10	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	6	2	8	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
Offences under Larceny Act,	1	1	2	—	—	—
Misdemeanors,	6	—	6	—	—	—
Drunkards,	2	3	5	—	—	—
Total in Custody,	23	10	33	—	—	—

Number of Prisoners of all classes in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1871,	30	8	1873,	18	11
1872,	43	5	1874 (day of Inspection),	23	10

Number of Returned Convicts in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and during each of the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1871,	—	—	1874 (up to and including day		
1872,	2	—	of Inspection),	3	2
1873,	2	1	Day of Inspection,	—	1

Juveniles.

No young offender was in custody when I visited, and only three males Juveniles and one female had previously been committed during the six months which preceded my inspection in July, 1874. Two (males) were sent to Reformatories.

In 1873 nine young offenders, males, and four females, had been committed; five males and one female were sent to Reformatories—two of whom (males) were for offences committed in the workhouse.

Commitments.

CLASSES.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1873.		From 1st January, 1874, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Debtors,	5	—	—	—
Criminals,	135	41	52	17
Drunkards,	63	63	19	27
Total,	203	104	71	44

NORTH
DISTRICT.Monaghan
County
Gaol.*Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), and Number of Times each had been committed during the following periods.*

NUMBER OF TIMES.	1873.				1874, to day of Inspection.			
	Juveniles.		Adults.		Juveniles.		Adults.	
Once within the year, . . .	M. 9	F. 4	M. 151	F. 42	M. 3	F. 1	M. 66	F. 25
Twice " . . .	-	-	11	6	-	-	1	3
Thrice " . . .	-	-	4	2	-	-	-	1
4 and 5 times within the year, . . .	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	2
6 to 10 times " . . .	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
Total, . . .	9	4	167	57	3	1	67	31
No. of above who had not been in Gaol previous to 1st Jan. in . . .	9	4	144	41	3	1	58	18

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors) committed in the year 1873, and to the day of Inspection in 1874, who had been once and oftener committed from their first Commitment in any year, so far as can be ascertained.

NUMBER OF TIMES.	1873.				1874, to day of Inspection.			
	Juveniles.		Adults.		Juveniles.		Adults.	
Once only, . . .	M. 9	F. 4	M. 144	F. 41	M. 3	F. 1	M. 58	F. 18
Twice, . . .	-	-	10	5	-	-	2	2
Thrice, . . .	-	-	3	3	-	-	2	1
4 and 5 times, . . .	-	-	4	3	-	-	1	2
6 " . . .	-	-	3	2	-	-	2	1
7 to 11 " . . .	-	-	2	1	-	-	1	5
21 to 30 " . . .	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	2
Total No. of Individuals committed, . . .	9	4	167	57	3	1	67	31
No. of commitments represented in foregoing, . . .	9	4	251	149	3	1	117	134

Averages, and Highest and Lowest Numbers (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1873.			From 1st January, 1874, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody, . . .	23	7	—	24	9	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time, . . .	51		7th Feb.	43		28th June.
Lowest ditto, . . .	18		9th April.	26		10th Jan.
Highest number of males at any one time, . . .	39		7th Feb.	31		27th June.
Ditto, of females, . . .	14		8th May.	13		2nd July.
Lowest number of males at any one time, . . .	13		9th April.	19		18th April.
Ditto, of females, . . .	1		7th Dec.	4		6th Jan.

Highest Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors) in Gaol during each of the previous seven years, and up to day of Inspection in 1874.

1st January, 1867,	53
16th June, 1868,	46
5th April, 1869,	58
13th April, 1870,	111

4th August, 1871,	47
3rd July, 1872,	56
7th February, 1873,	51
28th June, 1874,	43

NORTH
DISTRICT.

Monaghan
County
Gaol.

Eleven of the 23 male prisoners in custody at the time of my visit were under sentences exceeding six months, viz. :—2 for eighteen months, 7 for twelve months, and 2 were for nine months, two others were for six months, and 8 were for periods varying from one week to three months.

The females were, 1 sentenced for six, 1 for four, 3 for three, 1 for two, and 1 for one month ; one was for larceny, the rest for assaults and drunkenness—1 woman was for trial for concealing a birth.

One hundred and seventy-six males and 61 females were committed to this gaol in 1873—of these 23 males and 16 females had previously been in custody, and have, the 23 males, 107, the 16 females 92, convictions recorded against them on the prison books.

During many years my colleague and I have, on our annual inspections, always found a woman, R.M.K., an inmate of the prison, an orphan reared in Carrickmacross Union Workhouse. She has grown up in idleness, insubordinate, and with contempt of superior authority, great want of personal cleanliness, and self-respect, added to an ungovernable and vindictive temper. Scrofula has deprived her of an eye, and the exhalations from her person render her most repulsive. Whether in the workhouse or the gaol she destroys public property, and wantonly assaults the officials placed over her. When at large she travels long distances to recklessly injure the property of magistrates and others, against whom she has taken some fancied dislike. She is now about 26 years of age, yet she has been upwards of fifty times convicted of grave misdemeanors ; but she is honest as well as chaste, and will not commit a felony—hence her punishments are merely imprisonments in gaol, and on her discharge she recommences her former misconduct. Some years since her passage was paid to America, but she has neither industry nor skilled labour, and she came back to again trouble the county, and will continue to do so until she commits some offence for which she can be sentenced to penal servitude. Then, under the humanizing influence of persons of her own sex, and proper medical treatment, I have no doubt that she will be reclaimed ; but she must be taught industry, as well as self-control, and the entire training of a life must be undone. In a former report I expressed an opinion that lady visitors be permitted to visit the Protestant female prisoners in this gaol, and religious sisters of the Roman Catholics ; and I am still of the same opinion. Women of superior refinement have a humanizing influence over persons of their own sex which men never possess.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.
Wards,	3	3
Yards,	2	2
Solitary Cells,	1	1
Single Cells, not less in size than 9 ft. long, 6 ft. wide, and 8 ft. high=432 cubic ft.,	59	46
Do., heated and furnished with bells,	59	40
Sleeping Rooms,	3	2
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	3	—
Hospital Rooms,	3	2
Chapel,	1	—
School Rooms,	1	1
Workshops,	2	—
Worksheds,	24	—

	M.	F.
Kitchen,	1	—
Store Rooms,	3	1
Laundry,	—	1
Drying Room,	—	1
Lavatories,	3	3
Baths, with hot and cold water laid on,	1	1
Privies,	3	1
Waterclosets,	7	5
Fumigating Apparatus,	1	1
Reception Rooms or Cells,	4	3
Pumps,	1	1
Crank pump,	1	—
Well,	1	—
Tell-tale clock,	1	—

NORTH
DISTRICT.
Monaghan
County
Gaol.

I found the prison, on my inspection, very clean, orderly, and well kept. The buildings in sound repair, and the bells, fittings, and furniture of the cells in good order; the prisoners usefully employed, and subject to discipline.

No structural alteration has been made in the prison since last inspection, nor is any contemplated, as the accommodation is abundant for the small number of prisoners in charge; and should Parliament, in future legislation, decide to carry out the suggestions of the Inspectors-General, and remove long sentenced prisoners to a central depot, very few inmates will remain in the prison.

The numbers of individual prisoners committed to the gaol, during the six months which preceded my inspection in 1874, were 70 of males and 32 of females; but the same individuals being constantly recurrent to the prison, the committals of the 70 males numbered 120 on the books of the gaol, and those of the 32 females 135, being an average of more than four committals for every inmate of the latter class in custody. The prison originally built in 1824 was altered to suit the separate system in 1864, and the present accommodation (59 cells for males and 40 for females) far exceeds the requirements of the district. There is a good inspection hall; the cells are artificially lighted and heated, and have all the necessary requirements for separation. The cells are boarded, and lavatories and water-closets are on every tier; a bath is in the male prison, in which the inmates bathe on admission, and afterwards weekly, during the period of their sentence.

There is likewise a bath in the female prison, in which I learn that the females also are now subjected to a like treatment.

Water.

Water is abundantly supplied from a deep well, driven by the power of the crank-pump into a cistern at the top of the building, and thence is distributed to the different sections of the gaol.

The laundry is staled in eight compartments, and has hot and cold water laid on, and every necessary appliance for prisoners to wash and make up linen in separation.

The chapel has been remodelled and much improved within the last few years.

The sewerage is effective, having been thoroughly overhauled in 1871.

The one tell-tale clock in the prison is in the central hall, and is marked half-hourly during the night, by the officer on guard.

Kitchen.

The kitchen is in the male prison, but adjoining the prison for females it could, without difficulty, be connected with the female prison, so that the cooking could be done by prisoners of that sex, an arrangement which would utilize for remunerative employment the labour of the male prisoner now employed in the kitchen.

The photographs of prisoners are taken by contract at a cost of 3s. for each set of four copies.

Visitors.

Since last inspection the arrangements for prisoners to receive visits from their friends have been altered, a place has been fitted up for the purpose, close to the sheds for stone-breaking.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

			Male Clothing.		Female Clothing.			
	In Use.	In Store.		In Use.	In Store.		In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	85	12	Shirts, . . .	48	37	Shifts, . . .	10	7
Sheets, pairs of, .	81	14	Jackets, . . .	17	65	Jackets, . . .	12	5
Rugs, . . .	68	32	Vests, . . .	17	51	Petticoats, . .	10	26
Hammocks or			Trowsers, . .	17	29	Aprons, . . .	5	7
Cots, . . .	100	-	Caps, . . .	17	68	Neckerchiefs, .	5	12
Bed-ticks, . . .	72	44	Stockings or			Caps, . . .	5	10
Bedsteads, . . .	15	-	socks, pairs of,	17	11	Stockings, pairs of,	5	12
			Shoes, Slippers, &			Shoes, Slippers, &		
			Clogs, pairs of,	17	30	Clogs, pairs of,	5	6

NORTH
DISTRICT.
Monaghan
County
Gaol.

The prisoners, on the day of my visit, were well and suitably dressed ; both sexes are supplied with stockings, and the females have caps, aprons and neckerchiefs. The bedding is sufficient for the number of inmates of the gaol, but some of the blankets and rugs in use when I inspected were much worn, and I suggested that they be replaced before winter by some in store. The very thin blankets could be used as flannel, and made into petticoats for the female prisoners. The bedding in use was clean and carefully looked after.

No change has been made in the store since last inspection. The private clothes of the male prisoners is still kept in the same store as that in which prison clothing, public property, is stored, an arrangement always objectionable, and I would suggest that a separate store be set apart for private clothing, so as not to mix it with prison property. There is abundant accommodation in the gaol for this arrangement.

The clothing of the female prisoners is kept in a press in the passage ; it should also be put up in a regularly fitted up store.

The private clothing of prisoners is duly cleansed, and disinfected before being placed in store. The property of each person is tied in a separate bundle and labelled.

A fumigating apparatus is in each prison in which private clothes of the inmates are cleansed and disinfected before being put up in store.

Number of Punishments for Prison Offences.

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1873.		From 1st January, 1874, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
By Magisterial authority, .	3	1	-	-
By Governor—				
Dark or Refractory Cells, .	7	20	1	6
Total, .	10	21	1	6

One female, R.M.C., who has been for many years a source of trouble to the officers of the gaol, and who is constantly recommitted for malicious injuries and assaults, was in the punishment cell when I visited. She was lying on the flags of the punishment cell on her bed, and refused to speak to me. I saw her bread thrown into her chamber, and I cannot but imagine that she is insane. She has now been punished sixty-one times in this prison, without effect.

The punishment cell for males is on the top corridor of the prison, and is darkened, but it should be on the ground floor. It is dangerous to bring an excited prisoner to a high gallery from which he might commit suicide, or throw his officer over.

School.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1873.		From 1st Jan., 1874, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school, .	27	-	13	-
Average daily number of pupils, .	6	-	5	-
Number of days on which school was held, .	251	-	164	-

School-hours—Males, 12 to 2.

No school was taught in the female prison during 1873 or 1874 ; but it is regularly held in the male prison.

The school-room is divided into 12 compartments, and is suitable.

The teacher is well qualified. The Protestant Chaplain visited the school 15 times during 1874, and entered his observations in the school registry, the Roman Catholic Chaplain 12 times, and the Presbyterian Chaplain 7 times.

NORTH
DISTRICT.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Monaghan
County
Gaol.

	M	F.
Crank-pump and stone-breaking,	17	—
Painting,	1	—
Prison duties,	2	1
Flowering, sewing, and knitting,	—	4
Picking oakum,	1	2
Unemployed,	—	1
Discharged before labour hours,	2	2
Total,	23	10

Amount received for produce of Prisoners' labour disposed of outside the Gaol.

1871, . £9 5s. 4d. | 1872, . £7 3s. 4d. | 1873, . £8 4s. 9½d.

Males sentenced to hard labour work the crank-pump for two hours daily; the interval of relief at the crank-pump is half time. Industrial labour is carried on for eight hours in summer, and six in winter. The males are employed breaking stones; and the labour of artisans, when in custody, is usefully employed for the benefit of the prison.

Gas is kept lighting in the cells until 8 p.m.

The females wash in the laundry, knit, sew, sprig muslin, and pick oakum.

Contracts.

Bread, brown, per stone, 2s. 2d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 16s.; potatoes, per cwt., 6s.; new milk, per gallon, 8½d.; buttermilk, per gallon, 2½d.; salt, per cwt., 2s. 9d.; coal, per ton, £1 4s. 3d.; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 9s. 2d.; candles, per lb., 6d.; soap, per cwt., £1 1s.

Provisions.

The provisions supplied for prison use, which I tasted on the day of my visit, were of a good description; and I observe that with a few exceptions the reports of the Chaplains, in the inspection of provisions book are favourable.

I questioned all the inmates of the gaol, no complaint was made by any.

Officers and Salaries.

Non-resident.			Resident.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Thos. A. Young, esq., Local Inspector,	92	6 2	John Temple, Governor,	150	0 0
A. K. Young, esq., Medical attendant,	74	0 0	Robert Brown, 1st Turnkey,	50	0 0
The Ven. C. M. Stack, Protestant Chaplain,	30	0 0	Wm. Somerville, 2nd do.	41	10 0
Rev. J. A. Allisson, Presbyterian Chaplain,	30	0 0	Robert Farley, 3rd do.	35	0 0
Rev. Richard Owens, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	30	0 0	Alex. Linton, 4th do.	35	0 0
			John Adams, 5th do.	35	0 0
			William Boyd, 6th do.	35	0 0
			James Cassiday, Night watchman,	31	0 0
			Mary Anne Somers, Matron,	35	0 0
			Eleanor Nicholl, Assistant,	25	0 0

Vacancies in the staff since last Inspection, how caused, and how filled up.

The Assistant Matron resigned, and one appointed in her place. The Roman Catholic Chaplain resigned, and one appointed in his place. The Presbyterian Chaplain died, and one appointed in his place.

Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1873.	From 1st Jan., 1874, to day of Inspection.
Number of times the Board of Superintendence met and discharged business,	11	9
Local Inspector to Gaol,	160	94
Do. to each Bridewell,	4	2
Chaplain, Protestant Episcopal Church,	156	82
„ Presbyterian,	102	86
„ Roman Catholic,	165	80
Surgeon,	163	76

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each Prisoner.

1871, . 4.79d. | 1872, . 4.92d. | 1873, . 4.92d.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries.

1871, . £1,178 9s. 4½d. | 1872, . £1,238 3s. 10d. | 1873, . £1,229 13s. 4d.

Total cost of officers, including clothing, value of rations, &c.

1871, . £768 11s. 2d. | 1872, . £768 5s. 2d. | 1873, . £804 10s. 2d.

Average cost of each Prisoner per annum.

1871, . £31 7s. 6d. | 1872, . £30 19s. 1d. | 1873, . £40 16s. 1d.

Amounts repaid by the War Department for Military Prisoners.

1871, . £0 16s. 0d. | 1872, . £3 17s. 0d. | 1873, . £4 1s. 0d.

Amounts repaid from the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of Prisoners.

1871, . £152 10s. 4d. | 1872, . £176 5s. 3d. | 1873, . £87 1s. 3d.

Books and Accounts.

The various registries of discipline and finance are well and carefully kept by Mr. Brown, the first turnkey of this gaol.

The Local Inspector, Governor, and Medical Officer have journals in which the different matters which come under their cognizance are entered. The journals of the Chaplains state the duties which they perform.

Hospital

	1871.		1872.		1873.		1874 (to day of Inspection).	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners prescribed for and treated out of hospital,	72	24	64	12	44	12	-	-
Cost of medicine,	£7 7s. 6½d.		£3 7s. 6d.		£4 14s. 11d.		—	

No change has been made in the hospital arrangements since last inspection. Prisoners, when sick, are treated in their cells; there has, however, been no serious illness in the prison for many years. The Medical Officer is most attentive to the sick, and devotes much time to his duties in the gaol.

The cost of medicines and hospital appliances has been trifling in this gaol for many years, amounting in 1872 to £3 7s. 6d., and in 1873 to £4 14s. 11d.

Board of Superintendence.

R. B. Evatt, esq.	A. A. Murray Ker, esq.	Edward Richardson, esq.
James Hamilton, esq.	E. W. Lucas, esq.	William Murray, esq.
John Jackson, esq.	Wm. Frs. D. V. Kane, esq.	H. G. Brook, esq.
Colonel Jesse Lloyd.	Captain Thomas Coote.	John T. Holland, esq.

The Board meets on the first Monday of each month, for the dispensing of business, when the salaries of intern officers and monthly accounts are paid.

The accounts of the Local Inspector are audited, and the salaries of the extern officers are paid by presentment, half-yearly, at assizes.

A presentment also is made for a sum estimated in advance for provisions, fuel, and other requirements for the use of the prison, during the coming half year.

NORTH
DISTRICT.Monaghan
County.

Bridewells.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

	Carrikmacross.		Clones.		Castleblayney.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of committals in past year, . . .	28	9	25	16	21	4
Of whom were Drunkards, . .	16	7	15	11	—	—
No. of committals in the quarter preceding Inspection, .	6	4	12	2	19	6
Of whom were Drunkards, . .	3	1	6	1	7	3
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often.	Fortnightly, on Fridays at Carrikmacross.		Fortnightly, at Newbliss and Rockcorry on Wednesdays; at Clones on Fridays.		Fortnightly, at Ballybay on Mondays, and at Castleblayney on Thursdays.	
Committals, whether regular.	Regular.		Regular.		Regular.	
Registry, . . .	Correctly kept.		Correctly kept.		Correctly kept.	
Repairs and Order, .	In good order; lately repaired.		In good repair and order.		In good repair and order; walls lately whitewashed.	
Security, . . .	Exercising yard for female prisoners not secure.		Exercising yards in secure, walls too low.		Sufficient, with care.	
Accommodation, .	Males, day - room and three cells; females, day-room and two cells, one with four beds.		Males, day - room, and four cells, three of which are above; females, day - room and three cells, one with three beds.		Males, day - room and four cells, one with two beds; females, day-room and three cells, one with two beds.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Good and sufficient.		Good and sufficient.		Good and sufficient.	
Water, how supplied,	A good pump on premises.		A good pump on premises, with ample supply of water.		A good pump on premises.	
Sewerage, . . .	Effective.		Effective.		Effective; constant run of water through sewers.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean, dry, and sufficiently ventilated.		Clean, dry, and sufficiently ventilated.		Clean and orderly, but back walls of day-rooms very damp.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day.	7d. males, 6d. females; drunkards 5d. and 4½d.		6d. for each prisoner.		7d. for each prisoner.	
Salary of Keeper, .	£40.		£40.		£40.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	None.		Court-keeper; salary, £6.		None.	
Statutable Inspection,	18th Sept., 1874.		16th Sept., 1874.		3rd April, 1874.	
Remarks, . . .	No prisoner in charge.		No prisoner in custody.		No prisoner in charge.	

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General*,

ROSCOMMON COUNTY GAOL, AT ROSCOMMON.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION,
30TH SEPTEMBER, AND 1ST OCTOBER, 1874.

NORTH
DISTRICT.

Roscommon
County
Gaol.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. of whom were Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Pauper Debtors,	1	—	1	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	—	2	2	—	—	—
„ Misdemeanors,	4	—	4	—	—	—
„ further Examination,	1	—	1	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
<i>Of Felony or Larceny :—</i>						
To Imprisonment,	4	—	4	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	3	—	3	—	—	—
<i>By Courts-Martial.</i>						
Military and Naval Offenders,	1	—	1	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
Offences under Larceny Act,	1	1	2	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	3	1	4	—	—	—
Drunkards,	—	1	1	—	—	—
Total in Custody,	18	5	23	—	—	—

Juveniles.

No young offender was in custody when I visited, and only 3 (2 males Juveniles. 1 female) were committed to this gaol during the eight months which preceded my inspection in 1874. One of these (male) was not convicted; the other 2 (male and female) were disposed of summarily by magistrates sitting at petty sessions, and were ordered to be sent to reformatories, but the female was illegally committed, and, therefore, discharged on the expiration of her gaol sentence.

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1871,	21	9	1873,	18	15
1872,	14	4	1874 (day of Inspection),	18	5

Commitments.

CLASSES.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1873.		From 1st January, 1874, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Debtors,	1	—	—	—
Criminals,	134	39	112	30
Vagrants,	9	—	—	—
Drunkards,	73	26	38	19
Total,	217	65	150	49

NORTH
DISTRICT.Roscommon
County
Gaol.

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), and Number of Times each had been committed during the following periods, distinguishing Adults from Juveniles.

NUMBER OF TIMES COMMITTED.	1873.				1874, to day of Inspection.			
	Juveniles.		Adults.		Juveniles.		Adults.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Once within the year,	5	1	175	39	2	1	131	28
Twice "	-	-	9	2	-	-	7	2
Thrice "	-	-	6	-	-	-	1	1
Four and five times within the year,	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	3
Six and seven "	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Total,	5	1	190	45	2	1	139	34
No. of above who had not been in Gaol previous to 1st January in	5	1	149	28	1	1	101	20

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), committed in the year 1873, and to the day of Inspection in 1874, who had been Once, Twice, Thrice, Four Times, Five Times, &c., &c., from their first Commitment in any year, so far as can be ascertained.

NUMBER OF TIMES COMMITTED.	1873.				1874, to day of Inspection.			
	Juveniles.		Adults.		Juveniles.		Adults.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Once only,	5	1	149	28	1	1	101	20
Twice,	-	-	16	5	1	-	15	2
Thrice,	-	-	7	-	-	-	5	3
Four and five times,	-	-	6	1	-	-	8	2
Six to eleven "	-	-	11	6	-	-	7	5
Twelve to forty "	-	-	1	5	-	-	3	2
Total No. of Individuals committed,	5	1	190	45	2	1	139	34
No. of commitments represented in foregoing,	5	1	331	214	3	1	179	136

Averages, and Highest and Lowest Numbers (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1873.			From 1st January, 1874, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	23	8	—	21	5	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	45		16th Jan.	41		23rd Jan.
Lowest ditto,	19		31st Dec.	18		24th Sept.
Highest number of males at any one time,	37		16th Jan.	37		23rd Jan.
Ditto of females,	15		1st Oct.	9		30th May.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	14		31st Dec.	15		24th Sept.
Ditto of females,	5		11th May.	2		17th July.

Highest number of prisoners (exclusive of debtors), in gaol during each of the previous seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1874.

16th April, 1867,	46
12th October, 1868,	32
9th February, 1869,	32
6th April, 1870,	47

31st March, 1871,	47
19th November, 1872,	41
23rd January, 1874,	41

NORTH
DISTRICT,
Roscommon
County
Gaol.

Debtors.

When I made my inspection 1 pauper debtor was in custody, committed for contempt of court. He had already been sixteen months in custody, and there is no prospect of his being soon discharged. My colleague, in his report on this gaol for 1873, called attention to this man's case, but without effect. He, therefore, will, most probably continue to be a burden on the rates for a long period, as no steps are taken for his release. The Governor utilizes his services as far as possible by employing him to cook the food for the prisoners; but he still entails a heavy expenditure on the prison funds, as the cost of each inmate of the gaol averaged £53 17s. 2d. in 1873. He was the only debtor committed to this gaol during the years 1873 or 1874, and the marshalsea building is necessarily kept up for his sole use.

Seventeen males and 5 females criminally committed were in charge on the day of my visit; of these 5 males and 2 females were for trial or on remand, and 12 males and 3 females under various sentences of imprisonment.

The convicted prisoners were besides 4 males and 3 females summarily convicted at Petty Sessions, 1 military offender, tried by court martial for breaking barracks, and 7 by juries at assizes or quarter sessions. Two of the latter were returned convicts sentenced to an imprisonment of eighteen months each in this associated prison for having stolen goods in their possession; 2 others for cattle stealing, sentenced for eight months each, and 1 man for three months for larceny. The other male offenders in custody had been convicted of assaults and riot, 1 of whom had been sentenced for nine, and 1 for six months.

Two females were for trial for larceny; 1 a returned convict. The 3 convicted female prisoners in custody were under sentences for drunkenness, assaults, and larceny. The number of individuals of the female sex committed to this prison is small. The entire number in 1873 was 46 of all classes, yet these women had 215 committals recorded against them on the books of the gaol. During the nine months which preceded my inspection in 1874 35 females had been in charge. They had been 137 times previously inmates of the gaol, constantly re-committed for drunkenness, disorderly conduct, and larcenies. They are for the most part prostitutes, who hang round the purlieus of the military depots at Athlone and other places in the county. Year after year I find the same women in the gaol, and, as a rule, they, when discharged from the prison, return to their former mode of life. They appear to have neither the wish nor the opportunity to follow any other course; yet the female prison here is managed on the separate system, showing that separation alone, although it prevents mutual contamination, will not reform women of this class, for whom an opportunity for reformation is only afforded by the system established in the convict prisons.

The number of individual males in charge in 1873 was 195, including 5 young offenders. They represent 336 committals. The number of individuals of the class committed during the nine months previous to inspection in 1874 was 141, of whom 2 were juveniles. They represent 182 committals.

Two male and 3 female returned convicts were inmates of this gaol in 1874.

NORTH DISTRICT.			<i>Accommodation.</i>			
			M.	F.	M.	F.
<i>Roscommon County Gaol.</i>	Wards,	7	1	School Rooms,	1	1
	Yards,	7	1	Workshop,	1	-
	Day Rooms,	7	1	Store Rooms,	2	1
	Solitary Cells,	3	1	Laundry,	-	1
	Single Cells, 9 ft. long, 6 ft. wide, and 8 ft. high=432 cubic feet,	48	16	Drying Room,	-	1
	Do. heated and furnished with bells,	-	16	Lavatories,	-	2
	Cells to contain three persons,	4	-	Baths,	1	2
	Sleeping Rooms,	4	3	Privies,	6	-
	No. of Beds in such rooms,	8	6	Water-closets,	4	5
	Hospital Rooms,	4	3	Reception Cells,	10	-
	Chapel,	One.		Pumps,	2	-
				Wells,	2	-
				Tread-wheel,	1	-
				Tell-tale Clock,	One.	

The main building of this gaol was erected in 1819 at a time when prison construction was not understood in this country, and is very faulty. It contains fifty-eight cells for males, which are flagged and damp. They are neither artificially heated nor lighted, and have no means of enabling the inmate to communicate with a prison officer; yet prisoners are kept in them on Sundays and holidays during the day—winter and summer, except in extreme cold weather. The arrangement is considered necessary under present circumstances; but it would be most desirable that in future prison legislation the provisions of the Act 3 & 4 Vic., cap. 44 (which directs that the cells in which prisoners are confined in separation must be heated and provided with all necessary requirements) be enforced in every county and borough gaol.

Prisoners take their meals in their cells, but have no table or shelf on which to lay the food; a small corner-shelf in each cell would answer the purpose.

In 1854 a block of sixteen cells was added to the female prison. The cells in it are boarded, and have bells which were in order when I visited. A lavatory, water-closet, and bath are on each corridor, but the baths have not hot water laid on, and the cells are imperfectly heated by stoves in the corridors. This prison block has no inspection-hall, yet it was erected at a period when prison architecture was well understood elsewhere, and some of the best prisons in Europe were built.

State of
Prison.

I found the prison when I made my inspection in a creditable condition of order and cleanliness; but some painting is required. The buildings are in sound repair, and a few improvements, suggested by the Inspectors-General have been carried out. In the reception-class of the male prison a bath has been put up, but it has not hot water laid on. Eave gutters have been placed round the front roof of the prison building, and rain-water is now conducted through them by pipes into the privies in the prison yards; but the cesspools connected with the privies still remain, and I fear they will interfere with the satisfactory working of the plan. I have already in former reports pointed out the defects in the sewerage of the prison, and they still continue.

There are no lavatories in the male prison, and the inmates are compelled to wash themselves in buckets in the open yards. This is a matter to which attention was again called by my colleague in his last report but without effect.

This gaol is not lighted by gas, which is only introduced into the apartments of the Governor and Matron, and externally.

Since last inspection the laundry has been stalled (3 stalls), but the troughs have only cold water laid on, and hot water must be carried to them from the boiler.

Prisoners of both sexes are all now I am informed bathed on admission and afterwards weekly.

An unfailing supply of water is on the premises. It is driven by the power of the tread-wheel into a large cistern whence it circulates through the prison yards. A second well supplies the hospital.

The kitchen was under repair at the time of my visit. If the suggestion of my colleague were adopted, viz., to re-organise the kitchen and laundry arrangements, so as to have the cooking in the female prison by steam, and water for laundry purposes and baths heated from the same boiler, a saving of fuel would be obtained. A further saving might be gained by conducting the hot water from the boiler through the cells of the female prison, which would be effectually heated thereby, and the present stoves in the corridors rendered unnecessary.

NORTH
DISTRICT.

Roscommon
County
Gaol.

Kitchen.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

		<i>Male Clothing.</i>		<i>Female Clothing.</i>	
	In Use. In Store.		In Use. In Store.		In Use. In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	100 13	Shirts, . . .	70 -	Shirts, . . .	10 14
Sheets, pairs of, .	161 -	Jackets, . . .	15 32	Jackets, . . .	5 17
Rugs, . . .	128 13	Vests, . . .	15 31	Gowns, . . .	5 11
Bedticks, . . .	88 -	Trowsers, . .	15 28	Petticoats, . .	5 9
Bedsteads, . . .	121 -	Caps, . . .	11 40	Aprons, . . .	10 6
		Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	15 82	Neckerchiefs, .	5 15
				Stockings, pairs of,	10 6
				Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	5 18

The supply of bedding and prison clothing in use and in store at the time of my visit was abundant, and generally of a good description; but I regret to observe that stockings are not supplied to the men, or caps to the females. In every penitentiary for females they should be compelled to wear caps; and all prisoners ought to have socks or stockings.

The iron box for fumigating the private clothing of prisoners put up in the female prison appears to fully answer the purpose for which it is intended.

The private clothing of the prisoners are now carefully made up in bundles and labelled, but they are in the store of the female prison mixed with clothes, prison property. Separate stores should be for each.

No change has been made in the arrangements for prisoners to see their friends notwithstanding that the matter has been already brought under the notice of the Board.

The photographs of prisoners are taken by an artist not belonging to the establishment, who receives five shillings for each prisoner photographed. They should be taken by a prison officer. My colleague called attention to this matter in his report for 1873.

Unlock is held at 6 A.M. in summer and at 7 A.M. in winter. Lock-up at 6 P.M. in summer and at 5 P.M. in winter. Prisoners thus remain during the dark days of winter for fourteen hours in darkness in their cells.

The one tell-tale clock in the gaol is properly secured from being tampered with. It is marked each hour during the night. The markings are entered in the Lockings Book of the gaol.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1873.		From 1st January, 1874, to day of inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
By Magisterial authority,	-	1	-	-
Dark or Refractory Cells, .	44	13	22	5

NORTH
DUNSTON
—
Roscommon
County
Gaol.

The punishments in 1874 were all inflicted on the sole authority of the Governor, and limited to five individuals. One male was punished eight times during twelve months, another seven times, and one female three times.

The punishment cells—two for males and one for females—are now boarded, but have no bells, and are not heated.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1873.		From 1st Jan., 1874, to day of Inspection.	
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	M.	F.	M.	F.
Average daily number of pupils,	142	44	128	37
Number of days on which school was held,	17	6	16	4
	188	295	178	227

School-hours.—Males—10 to 12. Females—10 to 12.

School.

There is no school-room in this gaol. A day-room in the female prison should be fitted up with stalls, and furnished for a school. The assistant-matron, who is teacher, is competent, but the present system of teaching from cell to cell is inefficient, and should not be continued. The stalling of the school-room is, however, absolutely necessary, especially in the female prison, having regard to the depraved class of females who are generally inmates of this prison. The day-room in the female prison would accommodate ten pupils in separation.

A day-room in the male prison should also be stalled and fitted up for the men.

Both school teachers are well qualified, and have high classification under the National Board of Education, but the school is not placed in connexion with that Board. The Inspector of the Board resides in the town of Roscommon, and he could render much assistance in organising the school and making the teaching efficient. The chaplains sometimes visit the school. I find twelve entries of visits to the school in the journal of the Protestant chaplain, and seven in that of the Roman Catholic chaplain.

Employment on day of Inspection.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Tread-wheel and shot-drill,	8	—	Debtor (cook),	1	—
Carpenter,	1	—	Washing,	—	3
Matmaking,	1	—	Knitting,	—	2
Prison duties,	4	—			
Stone-breaking,	3	—	Total,	18	5

Received for produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol.

1871, . £7 15s. 6d. | 1872, . £5 13s. 6d. | 1873, . £5 5s. 0d.

Prisoners sentenced to hard labour work for two hours on the tread-wheel (fifteen minutes on, five minutes off) and for one hour at shot-drill daily.

Industrial labour consists of stonebreaking and mat making.

Skilled artisans are employed at their trades, and some good shoe-making, tailoring, carpentry, and smiths' work were done for the prison during the year.

Stones are broken at a profit to the county of sixpence per ton.

The tread-mill is divided into eight stalls.

Contracts.

Bread, white, per 4-lb. loaf, 7d.; ditto, brown, per 4-lb. loaf, 6d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 15s.; Indian meal, per cwt., 10s. 5d.; rice, per cwt., £1 3s. 4d.; potatoes, per cwt., 5s. 6d.; new milk, per gallon, 9d.; salt, per cwt., 3s.; coal, per ton, £1 12s.; straw, per cwt., 2s. 2d.; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 9s. 2d.; candles, per lb., 5d.; soap, per cwt., £1 1s.; printing, £10 a year; chimney sweeping, £3 10s. a year; medicines, £24 a year; repairs of ironworks, £6 a year.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner.
1871, . . 5d. | 1872, . . 5½d. | 1873, . . 5d.

NORTH
DISTRICT.

The food for prison use, which I tasted when I made my inspection, was of a good description, and I find that the chaplains generally report favourably of the samples submitted for their inspection. I questioned all the inmates of the gaol, no complaint was made to me by any.

Roscommon
County
Gaol.

Officers and Salaries.

<i>Non-Resident.</i>	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Joseph Plunkett Taaffe, esq., J.P., Local Inspector,	92	6	2	Thomas Paden, Reception Warder,	45	0	0
John Harrison, esq., Medical Officer,	74	0	0	<i>Resident.</i>			
Rev. Mathew N. Thompson, Protestant Chaplain,	46	3	1	George Speer, Governor,	200	0	0
Very Rev. Thos. M. Phillips, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	46	3	1	Warders { Joseph Minchin,	40	0	0
Henry T. Doud, Clerk and Schoolmaster,	60	0	0	{ Daniel Hutchinson,	38	0	0
				{ James Hanley,	38	0	0
				{ Mathew Morrison,	38	0	0
				{ Grier Hughes,	38	0	0
				Maria Corry, Matron,	45	0	0
				Anne Brennan, Assistant-Matron and Schoolmistress,	30	0	0

Vacancies in the staff since last inspection, how caused, and how filled up.

Richard Garnett, Local Inspector, resigned; Joseph Plunkett Taaffe, J.P., Local Inspector, appointed.

Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1873.	From 1st Jan., 1874, to day of Inspection.
Meetings of Board of Superintendence,	12	10
Local Inspector, to Gaol,	184	122
" to each Bridewell,	4	2*
Chaplain, Protestant Episcopal Church,	202	153
" Roman Catholic,	164	129
Physician,	273	203

None of the officers receive food rations, or allowances instead, but the warders are provided with a suitable uniform. They mess in the guard-room at the entrance of the gaol. They do not leave the prison except on pass.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries.

1871, . . £1,386 11s. 6d. | 1872, . . £1,364 4s. 8d. | 1873, . . £1,701 3s. 0d.

Cost of officers, including clothing, rations, &c.

1871, . . £844 12s. 0d. | 1872, . . £849 13s. 0d. | 1873, . . £896 14s. 0d.

Average cost of each prisoner per annum.

1871, . . £50 8s. 1d. | 1872, . . £52 9s. 0d. | 1873, . . £53 17s. 2d.

Repaid by the War Department for military prisoners.

1871, . . — | 1872, . . £1 5s. 0d. | 1873, . . £16 16s. 0d.

Repaid from the Consolidated Fund for maintenance, &c., of prisoners.

1871, . . £108 9s. 11d. | 1872, . . £72 7s. 4d. | 1873, . . £120 12s. 5d.

Books and Accounts.

The average cost of each prisoner continues to increase, it was £53 17s. 2d. in 1873.

The various registries and records of discipline are well and carefully kept by the Governor.

* Boyle and Strokestown Bridewells not inspected during quarter ending 31st March.

**NORTH
DISTRICT.**
—
*Rooscommon
County
Gaol.*

The dietary abstract is kept by the clerk and schoolmaster, but is regularly vouched by the Governor and initialed by him daily. The markings of the tell-tale clock are entered in the Lockings Book. The Governor's journal is full, and in it are recorded the various occurrences in the gaol.

The chaplains state the duty they perform, and the medical officer enters in his journals the particulars of each case which he treats.

The local inspector had resigned previously to my inspection, and his successor had not yet taken charge of the prison.

I desire here to repeat the opinion expressed by my colleague and myself in former reports that the Governor of this gaol is a zealous officer, and discharges his duties in the prison with diligence and efficiency.

Hospital.

	1871.		1872.		1873.		1874 (To day of Inspection).	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Prisoners in hospital,	15	—	5	—	5	2	—	—
Average daily number in hospital,	0.91	—	0.28	—	0.1	0.6	—	—
Prisoners treated out of hospital,	62	21	70	22	64	24	55	15
Cost of medicine,	£24		£24		£24		—	
Cost of diet for prisoners in hospital,	£2 10s. 0d.		£1 0s. 0d.		£0 14s. 6d.		—	
Cost of extra diet for prisoners not in hospital,	£4 10s. 0d.		£4 0s. 0d.		—		—	

Hospitals.

There are separate hospital buildings for each sex in this gaol, but that for females has been fitted up for officers' quarters and females are, when sick, now treated in a day-room of the female prison. The lower floor of the hospital for males is used as an officers' guard-room. The tell-tale clock is likewise put up in the hospital. Males when ill are treated in the two upper wards of the male hospital building. They have water-closets and lavatories.

Board of Superintendence.

Right Hon. Lord Crofton, D.L.	Capt. P. H. O'Connor, J.P., D.L.	Capt. Patrick Balfe, J.P. Lieut.-Col. C. R. Chichester, J.P., D.L.
Major-Gen. J. W. Mitchell, J.P.	Thomas A. P. Mapother, esq., J.P.	James Nolan Irwin, esq., J.P.
Joseph A. Holmes, esq., J.P., D.L.	Henry Smyth, esq., J.P.	Thomas Z. L. Kirkwood, esq., J.P.
R. W. Bagot, esq., J.P.	Major H. Taaffe Ferrall, J.P., D.L.	

The Board.

The Board meets monthly for the transaction of business on the second Saturday of each month when liabilities are discharged by separate cheques to each creditor, unless when amounts are small—they are then included in one cheque in favour of the Local Inspector.

Intern officers are paid monthly. The medical officer and Local Inspector quarterly, and the chaplain half-yearly at assizes.

Escape.

One escape of a deserter, K. G., was effected from the Athlone Bridewell in September, 1874.

Bridewells.

The bridewells in this county are not well maintained. The salaries paid to the bridewell keepers (£15 to each) are far too low for persons holding their responsible position. The accommodation in all is faulty, and most of the requirements of the Prisons Act are wanting. In Castle-rear bridewell there is but one day-room and one fire for prisoners of both sexes, one privy, and one exercising yard.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

	Athlone.		Boyle.		Castleroa.		NORTH DISTRICT. Roscommon County. Bridewells.
No. of Committals in past year, . . .	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Of whom were Drunkards, . . .	16	8	11	4	36	18	
No. of Committals in quarter preceding inspection, . . .	-	-	-	-	12	9	
Of whom were Drunkards, . . .	7	-	10	-	10	7	
	-	-	2	-	5	4	
Petty Sessions, when held.	Fortnightly on Saturdays.		Fortnightly on Wednesdays.		Weekly on Mon- days.		
Committals, whether regular.	Regular.		Regular.		Some illegal.		
Registry, . . .	Correctly kept.		Correctly kept.		Correctly kept.		
Repairs and Order, .	Building in good repair; woodwork lately painted; but improvements required.		In sound repair.		Building in fair or- der; but painting required.		
Security, . . .	Yards very inse- cure.		Sufficient.		Yard very inse- cure.		
Accommodation, .	Inferior; two day- rooms and four cells.		Two day-rooms and five cells.		One day-room, two sleeping-rooms, one exercising- yard, with privy without door.		
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Sufficient.		Some thin and worn; none in lower cells.		Much worn; blan- kets, sheets, and rugs required.		
Water, how supplied,	By pump in order.		By pump in order.		None on premises.		
Sewerage, . . .	Sewers lately re- paired.		Stated to be suffi- cient.		Stated to be suffi- cient.		
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean and orderly, but ill-ventilated; lower cells dark and damp.		Clean and orderly; ventilation good.		Clean and orderly.		
Cost of Dietary per head per day.	6½d. per day.		5d. per day.		7½d. per day.		
Salary of Keeper, .	£15 per annum.		£15 per annum.		£15 per annum.		
Whether Keeper fol- lows any other em- ployment.	Is court-keeper.		Is court-keeper.		Is court-keeper.		
Date of Inspection, .	19th July, 1874.		5th Sept., 1874.		30th Sept., 1874.		
Remarks, . . .	No prisoner in cus- tody. A pri- soner escaped 21st September, 1874.		No prisoner in cus- tody.		No prisoner in cus- tody. There is not sufficient se- paration of the sexes.		

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—continued.

NORTH DISTRICT. Roscommon County. Bridewells.		Strokestown.	
		M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, . . .		55	8
Of whom were Drunkards, . . .		8	—
No. of Committals in quarter preceding Inspection, . . .		21	2
Of whom were Drunkards, . . .		3	—
Petty Sessions, when held, . . .	Fortnightly on Thursdays.		
Committals, whether regular, . . .	Regular.		
Registry, . . .	Correctly kept.		
Repairs and Order, . . .	In fair repair; interior should be painted and front yard improved.		
Security, . . .	Yard insecure.		
Accommodation, . . .	One day-room; one sleeping cell for each sex; one exercising-yard.		
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils, . . .	Sufficient and good.		
Water, how supplied, . . .	By pump.		
Sewerage, . . .	None; a cesspool.		
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation, . . .	Clean and orderly; lower cell damp.		
Cost of Dietary per head per day, . . .	6½d. per day.		
Salary of Keeper, . . .	£20 per annum.		
Whether Keeper follows any other employment, . . .	Is court-keeper.		
Date of Inspection, . . .	20th May, 1874.		
Remarks, . . .	No prisoner in custody. There is not sufficient separation of the sexes.		

JOHN LENTAINNE, *Inspector-General.*Sligo
County
Gaol.SLIGO COUNTY GAOL, AT SLIGO.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION,
7TH SEPTEMBER, 1874.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
UNTRIED.						
For Felony, . . .	2	—	2	—	—	—
„ Misdemeanors, . . .	1	—	1	—	—	—
„ further Examination, . . .	1	—	1	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny—						
To Imprisonment, . . .	4	1	5	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c., . . .	3	—	3	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
For Larceny, . . .	—	1	1	—	—	—
Misdemeanors, . . .	7	2	9	—	—	—
Drunkards, . . .	1	1	2	—	—	—
Total, . . .	19	5	24	—	—	—

Juveniles.

No young offender was in custody when I visited ; but 6 (males) had previously been committed in 1874—3 for larceny, of whom only 1 had been convicted, he was sentenced to a reformatory after the period of his sentence of imprisonment in the gaol ; 3 others had been convicted of misdemeanors, disturbing the spawning of fish, malicious injury, and drunkenness.

No young offender known to have been in a reformatory was in custody during the year.

No female under sixteen years of age was committed to the prison in 1874.

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1871,	16	4	1873,	26	6
1872,	13	5	1874 (day of Inspection),	19	5

Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), and Number of Times each had been committed during the following periods, distinguishing Adults from Juveniles.

NUMBER OF TIMES COMMITTED.	1873.				1874, to day of Inspection.			
	Juveniles.		Adults.		Juveniles.		Adults.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Once within the year, . . .	8	2	144	33	5	—	109	26
Twice „	—	—	28	4	1	—	17	6
Thrice „	—	—	4	1	—	—	6	1
4 times „	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	2
5, 6, and 7 times within the year,	—	—	5	4	—	—	—	1
Total,	8	2	184	43	6	—	132	36
No. of above who had not been in Gaol previous to 1st Jan. in .	8	2	130	20	5	—	95	16

Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), committed in 1873, and to day of Inspection in 1874, who had been Once, Twice, and oftener in any year committed, so far as can be ascertained, distinguishing Adults from Juveniles.

NUMBER OF TIMES COMMITTED	1873.				1874, to day of Inspection.			
	Juveniles.		Adults.		Juveniles.		Adults.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Once only,	8	2	122	19	5	—	109	26
Twice,	—	—	21	4	1	—	14	8
Thrice to 5 times,	—	—	16	5	—	—	10	3
Six to 12 times,	—	—	12	5	—	—	11	3
12 to 20 „	—	—	6	6	—	—	3	—
21 to 50 „	—	—	7	4	—	—	3	4
Total No. of Individuals committed,	8	2	184	43	6	—	150	44
No. of commitments represented in foregoing,	8	2	614	325	7	—	365	201

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Commitments.

CLASSES.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1873.		From 1st January, 1874, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Debtors,	6	1	—	—
Criminals,	188	40	114	39
Vagrants,	4	4	4	8
Drunkards,	67	29	43	17
Total,	265	74	161	45

Averages, and Highest and Lowest Numbers (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1873.			From 1st January, 1874, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	23	6	—	20	6	—
Highest number of pri- soners at any one time,	46		17th Feb.	35		27th Aug.
Lowest ditto,	14		8th June.	18		8th April.
Highest number of males at any one time,	38		10th Jan.	29		11th Aug.
Ditto, of females, . . .	11		7th Dec.	11		13th May.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	9		8th June.	14		20th July.
Ditto, of females, . . .	1		24th Jan.	2		20th Aug.

*Highest number of prisoners (exclusive of debtors) in gaol during each of
the previous seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1874.*

17th July, 1867,	45	12th April, 1871,	41
28th December, 1868, . . .	48	27th February, 1872, . . .	39
1st January, 1869,	44	17th February, 1873, . . .	46
13th June, 1870,	46	13th August, 1874,	35

No debtor was in custody during the year.

Of the 18 male prisoners criminally convicted and under sentence in the gaol on the day of inspection only 4 were for offences against property; 1 of these, a returned convict, had been sentenced to an imprisonment of twelve months for stealing meal, another sentenced for two years for obtaining goods under false pretences, and 2 for stealing cattle and sheep, sentenced for terms of eighteen and three months respectively.

Eleven had been convicted of offences against the person and drunkenness; 1 of these had been sentenced to an imprisonment for eighteen months, another for twelve, and 1 for nine months, the others for periods varying from three months to fourteen days.

Four male prisoners were for trial, 1 for murder, 2 for assaults, and 1 for rape.

Five female prisoners were inmates of the gaol when I visited, one of these had been eight times previously convicted, another had been twenty-one times in custody, and a third sixteen times. The first-named female was under sentence of imprisonment for twelve months for larceny of hens. It is stated that she keeps a house of ill repute, the resort of notorious bad characters, and in which prostitutes are lodged. She will according to her sentence remain in this associated prison until the 29th June, 1875, and, during the period of her imprisonment, will have every opportunity to corrupt any female committed to the prison who is not equally as corrupt as herself. It is by such as she is that crime is taught in gaols where prisoners are in association.

The total number of females committed to this gaol in 1873 was 45. All during the year had been summarily tried by magistrates sitting at petty sessions, and no offence by a female occurred in 1873 of a sufficiently grave nature to be sent for trial by jury at assizes or quarter sessions. In

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1874, however, the woman above mentioned, was committed, and sentenced by the chairman at quarter sessions to twelve months imprisonment here.

It is with pleasure I learn from the proceedings of the Board that they now propose to abate the great evil of association of females in it, and that they have directed the county surveyor to make plans for remodelling the female prison to suit the separate system in order to prevent the contamination which results from such association; but to carry out the system successfully the prison must be remodelled after the most approved plan, which can only be done by having a sufficient inspection hall, into which all the cells will open, so that perfect supervision can be obtained by the officer in charge.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	9	2	Kitchen,	One	
Yards,	12	4	Store Rooms,	2	1
Day Rooms,	12	2	Laundry,	—	1
Solitary Cells,	5	1	Drying Room,	—	1
Single Cells, 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high, or which contain 432 cubic feet,	69	16	Baths, with hot and cold water laid on,	2	2
Sleeping Rooms,	9	8	Privies,	20	3
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	6	13	Water-closets,	2	—
Hospital Rooms,	2	2	Fumigating Apparatus,	1	—
Chapel,	One		Reception Rooms or Cells,	6	1
School Rooms,	1	1	Pumps,	2	—
Workshops,	5	—	Well,	1	—
Worksheds,	56	—	Tread-wheel,	1	—
			Tell-tale Clocks,	2	—

I found the prison when I made my inspection, as on former occasions, in a creditable condition of order and cleanliness. The buildings in sound repair, and the grounds well and neatly kept. The prisoners usefully employed, and discipline carefully maintained.

This gaol, erected in 1818, at a period when the requirements of a Cost. prison system was very imperfectly understood, although at a cost of £38,000, and substantially built, is most defective in construction. The prison blocks are, however, roomy, and the female prison, which the Board propose to have altered, could be re-modelled without difficulty, to suit all the purposes of a separate prison for females, which will fully meet the requirements of the county. Some walls and arches should be removed so as to open an inspection hall to the roof, but much of the work can be done by prison labour, and the entire cost of the alterations would be obtained, on the faith of a presentment by the grand jury, from the Consolidated Fund without interest, the principal re-payable in twenty half-yearly instalments.

No improvements have been made in the structural arrangements of the gaol since last inspection, but some interior fittings have been put up. A fixed bath is now in the reception-class for males, all prisoners are bathed on reception, and afterwards fortnightly during their imprisonment.

Zinc basins, one in each cell, with soap and brushes, have been provided for the males to wash. The females wash themselves in the laundry, in which is a tin bath. The reception-class for males, which consists of six cells with appliances, is in a separate building, and some suggestions of my colleague have been carried out in its arrangements.

Gas has not been introduced into the gaol, although the town of Sligo and shops are lighted by it.

The laundry has been improved since my last visit, new troughs have replaced the old ones; but there is no separation of prisoners in the laundry, indeed it is of little consequence so long as the women have unlimited intercourse elsewhere. A drying-room with ten horses is over the laundry.

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The tread-wheel, a cumbersome machine, composed of four wheels, two on each story, is not partitioned, and there are not stalls for relays. A large cistern is over it for the water which it pumps from the river. It requires the power of ten or twelve men to pump water with it, or by disengaging the gear six or seven men can work on it; the upper wheel alone is used. The only water-closet in the prison is off the tread-wheel.

The sewerage is effective, and is flushed from the cistern supplied by the tread-wheel.

There is in the hospital yard a pump and well of good water for drinking purposes, and water is likewise supplied from a spring on the hill which rises behind the gaol about half a mile distant, and is conveyed into two large tanks, one on each side of the entrance gate.

Visitors.

In April, 1873, the Board of Superintendence issued an order that no visitor be permitted to see a prisoner whose sentence does not exceed two months. Visitors to prisoners are only admitted by order of a member of the Board or the Local Inspector. Professional advisers are permitted to see untried prisoners, whenever required, for their defence. Untried prisoners and pauper debtors can see their friends weekly, and master debtors daily. The visits are made at front of rails of yard—the prisoners are inside, and a turnkey stands by.

The photographs of habitual offenders are taken by an artist in Sligo, at a cost of 5s. for four copies. My colleague, in his report for 1873, suggests that one of the officers of the gaol be instructed in photography to discharge the duty, and I consider that his suggestions should be carried out.

Since my last inspection of this gaol new cases with Chubb's locks have been put over the tell-tale clocks, so as to prevent the possibility of being tampered with; one clock is in the guard-room, the other near the chapel. The suggestion of my colleague to have the clocks pegged once each half-hour, has not been adopted.

The unlock is at 6 A.M. at all periods of the year. The prison is locked for the night at 6.30 P.M. in summer and at dusk in winter.

The Governor or, in his absence, the clerk and schoolmaster, further examines each cell at 9.30 P.M.

One warder in rotation (except gate-keeper) patrols the interior of the prison at night and marks the detector clocks. Omissions in the marking of the clocks are entered in the Officers' Conduct Book.

Printed labels with name, crime, date of committal, sentence, &c., are posted at the door of each cell. Copies of the rules and dietary are hung up in the cells.

No change has been made in the kitchen since last inspection. In consequence of the few inmates of the gaol the large cooking apparatus is not used, and food for prison use is cooked in a day-room adjoining.

No escape was attempted from the gaol or from Ballymote Bridewell in 1873 or 1874.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

		Male Clothing.				Female Clothing.			
	In Use.	In Store.		In Use.	In Store.		In Use.	In Store.	
Blankets, pairs of,	121	12	Shirts, . . .	54	25	Shifts, . . .	17	10	
Sheets, pairs of,	281	-	Jackets, . . .	30	50	Jackets, . . .	16	28	
Rugs, . . .	121	13	Vests, . . .	23	37	Petticoats, . . .	18	8	
Bedticks, . . .	123	-	Trowsers, . . .	21	34	Aprons, . . .	20	58	
Bedsteads, . . .	116	-	Caps, . . .	21	18	Caps, . . .	30	-	
			Shoes, Slippers, and Clogs, pairs of, . . .	40	35	Shoes, Slippers, and Clogs, pairs of, . . .	10	9	

Stock.

The supply of bedding and prison clothing in this gaol is abundant and of a good description; but stockings were not given when I made

my inspection to prisoners of either sex, and no neckerchiefs to the females. It is not suitable that females in a penitentiary should be without these articles. I learn that since my visit females have been given caps, and I trust that the Board will provide neckerchiefs and stockings also. The female prisoners might be employed to knit the stockings for the use of the prisoners as in other gaols.

The governor cuts out and superintends the making of the clothing for males, the matron that for females. All prison dresses are made in the gaol by prison labour, and in future the female prisoners will repair the clothing of the males.

The Governor takes stock monthly.

The prison stores are well and tidily kept, they are suitably fitted up, but unnecessarily large for the requirements of the establishment.

There is a good fumigating apparatus in the gaol, in which the private clothing of prisoners are cleansed and disinfected previously to being put away and labelled.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1873.		From 1st January, 1874, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
By Governor— Dark or Refractory Cells, . . .	19	—	9	5

The punishments. in 1873 and 1874 were all on the sole authority of the Governor.

The punishment cells for males are heated by hot air, but are flagged, and have not bells or appliances for communicating with an officer as required by the Prisons' Act. The punishment cell for females is over the laundry, and has a boarded floor.

Employment on day of Inspection.

	M.	F.
Hard labour, shot-drill, and stone-breaking, . . .	14	—
Shoemaking,	1	—
Tailoring,	1	—
Prison duties, and teasing oakum,	3	3
Sewing,	—	2
Total,	19	5

Amount received for produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol.

1871, . £5 0s. 3d. | 1872, . £9 11s. 1d. | 1873, . £10 13s. 7d.

Male prisoners sentenced to hard labour work on the tread-wheel for four hours in summer, and three in winter, on three days of the week. They are subjected to shot-drill for two hours on the alternate days, and are employed to break stones or crush bones for five hours daily.

The tread-wheel is worked for twenty minutes, on and off.

The Governor, who has a general knowledge of trades, superintends the reproductive labour of the prisoners who are employed at shoemaking, tailoring, and matmaking; one of the turnkeys, by trade a shoemaker, instructs prisoners in his art.

Skilled artisans when in custody work at their trade for the benefit of the gaol.

The females are employed at washing, sewing, knitting, and picking oakum.

Only a small sum is realized by the profits of prison labour disposed of outside the gaol. This is one of the results of having a large establishment with few inmates. The prison is very tidily kept, and much of the time of the prisoners is employed thereon, and besides prisoners cannot be kept employed during the long winter evenings without sufficient artificial light.

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When altering the female prison, arrangements might be made to have the food for prison use cooked by prisoners of that sex, which would permit the time of the man now employed in the kitchen, being devoted to reproductive labour.

School.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1873.		From 1st Jan., 1874, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	191	22	90	32
Average daily number of pupils,	21	4	19	4
Number of days on which school was held,	256	256	146	146

School-hours.—Males, 7 to 8 o'clock, A.M.; Females, 7 to 8 o'clock, A.M.

School.

At present the prisoners when at school sit at two tables, one for untried, the other for convicted prisoners. I would suggest that a suitable prison schoolroom be fitted up with stalls, as in all well-constituted gaols.

The principal school class for males is superintended by the schoolmaster, the preparatory by the turnkeys. The female school by the matron and assistant matron; but the average daily number of prisoners who attended school in 1874 was 19 of males, and 4 of females. One teacher for each school should be able to instruct so small a number of pupils in a properly fitted-up schoolroom, provided the teacher understands his business.

If the school were placed in connexion with the Education Commissioners, it would be visited by a competent Inspector, who would organize it without expense to the Board. A free stock would be provided, and afterwards books supplied at a cheap rate. Besides the Board would learn from the reports of the Inspector what benefit is derived from the teaching in the school.

School is taught to the females in a day-room off the laundry.

The turnkeys, except the gate porter, assist in teaching.

I find an entry in the school register by the Protestant chaplain on one occasion, and twice by the Roman Catholic chaplain.

Mr. Richard Browne had just been appointed school teacher, when I visited; he holds testimonials from the District Inspector of Schools under the Education Board, and the teacher of the model school of the district, he therefore ought to be competent to efficiently manage the school had he appliances for the purpose.

Contracts.

White bread, per 4-lb. loaf, 7½d.; brown bread, per 4-lb. loaf, 7d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 16s. 6d.; Indian meal, per cwt., 8s. 9d.; potatoes, per cwt., 6s.; new milk, per gallon, 11d.; coal, per ton, £1 14s.; straw, per cwt., 3s.; candles, per lb., 5½d.; soap, per cwt., £1 8s.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner.

1871, . 4'4d. | 1872, . 4'8d. | 1873, . 5d.

Food.

The food for prison use on the day of my visit, which I tasted, was excellent, and I observe that on one occasion only were the provisions supplied faulted by the chaplains, but the Governor always himself examines the provisions when received, and if inferior to sample they are at once returned to the contractor without waiting for the chaplain's report. I questioned all the prisoners in custody. No complaint was made to me by any.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries.

1871, . £1,562 11s. 11d. | 1872, . £1,634 6s. 1d. | 1873, . £1,775 7s. 5d.

Total cost of officers, including clothing, value of rations, &c.
1871, . £918 11s. 6d. | 1872, . £959 11s. 6d. | 1873, . £980 15s. 7d.

Average cost of each prisoner per annum.
1871, . £55 0s. 0d. | 1872, . £65 11s. 8d. | 1873, . £59 3s. 7d.

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners.
1871, . — | 1872, . £1 10s. 0d. | 1873, . £2 7s. 0d.

Amounts repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for excise prisoners.
1871, . £6 7s. 10d. | 1872, . £4 1s. 8d. | 1873, . £1 10s. 4d.

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of prisoners.

1871, . £73 13s. 3d. | 1872, . £35 0s. 3d. | 1873, . £27 18s. 5d.

Officers and Salaries.

<i>Non-Resident.</i>	£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.
Thomas M. Wood, esq., Local Inspector,	100	0	0	Turnkeys.	Alexr. Crawford, Shoemaker,	30	0	0
Rev. A. M. Kearney, Protestant Chaplain,	30	0	0		John Buchanan, Shoemaker,	28	0	0
Rev. John Sloane, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	30	0	0		Robert Kerr,	35	0	0
Thos. S. Murray, Physician,	50	0	0		John Black,	26	0	0
					Patrick Coleman,	25	0	0
					William Duncan,	25	0	0
<i>Resident.</i>								
Edwd. Walsh, esq. Governor,	250	0	0		Catherine Ryan, Matron,	40	0	0
Richard Browne, Clerk and Schoolmaster,	50	0	0		Elizabeth Griffith, Assistant Matron and Hospital Nurse,	15	0	0

[All the turnkeys, except Alexander Crawford, assist the schoolmaster in teaching.]

Vacancies in the staff since last inspection, how caused, and how filled up.

Mrs. Elizabeth Griffith appointed to the vacant office of Assistant Matron and Hospital Nurse. Alexander Glenny, Turnkey, resigned; William Duncan appointed in his stead. John McCormack, resigned; Patrick Coleman appointed in his stead. William Shaw, Clerk and Schoolmaster, resigned; Richard Browne appointed in his stead.

Officers on Gaol Allowance.

Turnkeys, clerk and schoolmaster, matron, and assistant matron and hospital nurse.

Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1873.	From 1st Jan., 1874, to day of Inspection.
Number of times the Board of Superintendence met and discharged business,	12	9
Local Inspector, to Gaol,	176	133
to Bridewell,	4	2
Chaplain, Protestant Episcopal Church,	154	105
Roman Catholic,	132	107
Physician,	84	125
Apothecary,	200	105

My colleague in his report on this gaol for 1873 called attention to the want of punctuality of some of the subordinate officers in this gaol, who frequently came late to duty. This cause of complaint I learn from the Governor no longer exists, they are now punctual, and have passes when they leave the gaol.

The Local Inspector is frequent in his attendance at the gaol, and is a zealous and efficient officer.

I have also to add my testimony to that of my colleague of our appreciation of the zeal, diligence, and energy displayed by the Governor in the discharge of his many arduous and important duties. In June, 1874,

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—
Sligo
County
Gaol.

William Shaw, the late clerk, resigned, since that period, until the Board in September appointed his successor, the Governor unassisted kept all the books and registries in the gaol.

The matron likewise continues to discharge the duties of her office to the satisfaction of the prison authorities, and I found her prison clean and in order when I visited.

Books and Accounts.

Books.

The registries of discipline and finance in this gaol are well and carefully kept. It is the duty of the clerk and schoolmaster to write up the majority of the books, which are checked daily by the Governor, but in the absence of the clerk, the Governor unassisted discharges the duty of that officer. The general registry of prisoners is kept by the gate porter.

The journal of the Local Inspector is regularly kept. He marks with his initials the abstract of daily consumption and other books.

The chaplains in their journals merely state the duties they perform. The journal of the Medical Officer is kept with care and attention, and that of the Governor contains much useful information on the working of the prison.

Hospital.

	1871.		1872.		1873.		1874 (to day of Inspection).	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	11	5	9	1	7	2	—	—
Average daily number in hospital,	857	808	55	25	4	2	—	—
No. of prisoners prescribed for and treated out of hospital,	69	28	82	13	77	25	69	35
Number of deaths in the gaol,	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cost of medicine,	£8 2s. 5d.		£5 2s. 6d.		£8 3s. 7d.		£4 10s. 10d.	
Cost of extra diet for prisoners in hospital,	£15 15s. 6d.		£6 4s. 7d.		£6 0s. 9d.		£5 1s. 5d.	
Cost of all extra diet ordered by Medical Officer for prisoners not in hospital,	2s. 1d.		—		3s. 3d.		5s. 6d.	

Hospital.

The prison is very healthy. No prisoner was in hospital when I visited. No death since 1871. The wards in the hospital (2 for each six) are commodious and well ventilated, but have no water-closets. I found however an earth-closet in one ward. There is also a movable tin bath in the hospital, and another bath is in a dark room on the female side of the hospital.

The key of the outer door of the hospital on the male side is kept by the Governor, that of the female hospital by the matron. The assistant matron sleeps in the hospital, whenever female prisoners are treated in it.

Board of Superintendence.

Capt. Richd. Gethin, J.P.	Col. John Ffolliott, D.L., J.P.	Col. Edward H. Cooper, D.L., J.P.
Sir R. Gore Booth, bt., M.P.	Major Jas. Jones, D.L., J.P.	
Jemmett Duke, esq., J.P.	Commander Jas. W. Armstrong, D.L., J.P.	Captain Gregory Wood.
C. W. O'Hara, esq., D.L., J.P.		Maurice Conry, esq., J.P., Mayor of Sligo.
Colonel Knox Barrett.	Peter O'Connor, esq., J.P.	

The Board.

The Board meets on the first Saturday of each month for the discharge of business, when the various books are submitted and marked by the chairman, accounts examined and paid by cheque to Local Inspector, who produces vouchers at next meeting of Board.

The salaries of warders are paid by cheque in the aggregate to Governor. The salaries of superior officers are paid by presentment half-yearly at assizes. NORTH DISTRICT.

Sligo County Gaol.

General Observations.

In December, 1874, an influential member of the Board of Superintendence of Sligo gaol had an interview with the Inspectors-General, relative to the re-modelling of the female prison, to suit an improved system of discipline, and a plan drawn by C. B. Jones, esq., o.e., the county surveyor of Sligo, was forwarded to the prison office by order of the Board for preliminary inspection. It will require some alterations, which when adopted, the plan must be laid before the Presentment Sessions of the county at large for approval, and when fiated by the Grand Jury, the plans and specifications, &c., approved of by that body, and bearing the signature of the foreman, should be submitted for the sanction of the Lord Lieutenant on the official report of the Inspectors-General of Prisons.

STATE OF BALLYMOTE BRIDEWELL.

Bridewell.

	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	11	2
Of whom were Drunkards, .	4	1
No. in quarter preceding inspection,	7	1
Of whom were Drunkards, .	-	1
Petty Sessions, when held? .	Fortnightly, at Ballymote, on Wednesdays.	
Committals,	Regular.	
Registry,	Correctly kept.	
Repairs and Order,	In thorough repair and good order.	
Security,	Sufficient with care; except down-pipe from roof in yard for females.	
Accommodation,	Two day-rooms, and two cells below; two cells above, one with three beds; two yards.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Good and sufficient.	
Water, how supplied?	A pump of good water in order.	
Sewerage,	Effective.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Very clean and dry, and well kept. The ventilation would be improved by an alteration in the hanging of the windows in the day-room.	
Cost of Dietary,	5d. per head, per day.	
Salary of Keeper,	£40 a year.	
Whether keeper holds other appointment?	A pensioner of R. I. Constabulary.	
Statutable Inspection,	5th September, 1874.	
Remarks,	I found no prisoner in custody when I visited.	

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General,*

NORTH DISTRICT. TYRONE COUNTY GAOL, AT OMAGH.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION, 14TH AND 15TH SEPTEMBER, 1874.

**Tyrone
County
Gaol.**

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Pauper Debtors,	1	—	—	—	—	—
For Contempt of Court,	1	—	—	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
Felony,	4	—	—	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	4	3	—	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	19	1	—	—	—	—
<i>By Courts-Martial.</i>						
Military and Naval Offenders,	1	—	1	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
Offences under Larceny Act,	2	3	—	—	—	—
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	—	2	—	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	1	—	—	—	—	—
Under Revenue Laws,	1	—	—	—	—	—
Vagrants,	—	3	—	—	—	—
Drunkards,	1	5	—	—	—	—
Total in custody,	36	17	53	—	—	—

Number of Prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1871,	31	23	1873,	24	20
1872,	30	16	1874 (day of Inspection),	36	17

Number of Vagrants in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1871,	1	9	1873,	1	4
1872,	1	5	1874 (day of Inspection),	—	3

Juveniles.

One young offender (male) was in custody when I visited, a boy of fourteen years, under a sentence of imprisonment for two calendar months, with hard labour, for larceny of fruit. Five others had previously been committed, 2 of whom were sent to reformatories. A third, fourteen years of age, was sentenced for larceny to three months' imprisonment, with hard labour, another for two, and one for one month.

In 1873 11 young offenders (males) and 1 female were committed. One was three times re-committed during the year. In 1874 1 male was twice and 1 four times re-committed. No female under sixteen years of age was committed to this gaol during 1874.

NORTH
DISTRICT.Tyrone
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Commitments.

CLASSES.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1873.		From 1st January, 1874, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Debtors,	9	2	4	—
Criminals,	219	56	179	38
Vagrants,	4	22	—	10
Drunkards,	98	61	67	45
Total,	330	141	250	93

Highest number of prisoners (exclusive of debtors), in gaol during each of the previous seven years, and up to day of Inspection in 1874.

14th June, 1867,	74	29th April, 1871,	55
4th January, 1866,	73	22nd June, 1872,	63
1st January, 1869,	57	22nd July, 1873,	76
10th August, 1870,	64	15th January, 1874,	75

Number of Prisoners sentenced to Solitary Confinement by order of Court before which they were tried.

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1873.		From 1st January, 1874, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Solitary Confinement,	22*	—	25*	—

In 1873 266 males of all classes, and 86 females were committed to this prison. Of these, 56 males and 39 females had previously been in custody, and they had—the 56 males, 282 committals registered against them on the books of the gaol; the 39 females, 599 committals. In 1874 220 individuals, males, and 64 females were inmates of the gaol previously to my inspection in September of that year. Of these, 40 males have 282 previous committals recorded against them, and 30 females have been previously 439 times in custody.

By reference to the preceding tables it will be seen that one woman in custody in 1874 had been already between 80 and 90 times committed, and two others between 50 and 60 times, which shows how completely the present system fails as a deterrent with offenders of this class.

On the day of my visit 1 master and 2 pauper debtors, and 33 males and 17 females under criminal committals were in custody. The males were—4 untried, 23 tried by jury at assizes and quarter sessions, 1 by court-martial, and 5 summarily by magistrates at petty sessions.

The females were—4 tried by jury at quarter sessions, the remainder at petty sessions, for the most part for being drunk and disorderly and as vagrants.

The offences of the males were, 17 for riot, under sentences—8 of six months, 7 of five months, 7 of four, and 1 of three months.

Five for assaults and wounding, sentenced—2 for twelve, 1 for nine, 1 for six, and 1 for three months.

Three had been convicted—one of obstructing the thoroughfare, another of being drunk, and the third, of a breach of the excise laws. They were sentenced to one, two, and three months respectively.

The military offender had been sentenced for three months.

Seven females convicted of larceny were under sentences—1 for two years, 1 for eighteen, and 2 for twelve months each; 1 for four, and 2 for three months; 6, for being drunk and disorderly, had been sentenced, 1 for three, and 5 for two months each; 4 vagrants were sentenced, 1 for eight, 1 for three, and 2 for two months each.

The large number of males in custody on the day of my visit—33 criminally committed—was due to a riot which had recently occurred in

* All military prisoners sentenced by commanding officer.

the district, which it was found necessary to put down with the strong hand of the law, and only 3 offenders against property were under punishment in the male prison, 1 of these a juvenile, for stealing fruit.

Seven of the females, on the contrary, were thieves, some old offenders, whose only chance of reformation is under a long sentence in a convict dépôt. The other females were merely vagrants and drunkards.

One male and two females known to have been returned convicts were committed to this prison previously to my inspection in 1874. Two of these (male and female) were in charge when I visited.

I gather from the records of this gaol remarkable evidence of the necessity to break up the criminal class. John M'G., a rag gatherer by trade, his four sons, and his wife, have all been inmates of this gaol within the last eighteen months for picking pockets and drunkenness. Even the younger children, eight and nine years of age, have been committed for drunkenness. This man and woman have sixteen children. Already, the two eldest, twenty-one and nineteen years of age, are known pick-pockets, as is the father, and a long career of crime and expense to the county awaits the growth of this unhappy family.

I desire to add the result of photography applied to the detection of criminals who had emigrated into this district.

In April, 1874, two males, B. and S., were committed for trial at the Dungannon quarter sessions, for picking pockets, but sufficient evidence not being forthcoming, they were remanded until July following. Then, through the active exertions of the Governor, they were traced to be notorious London thieves, and their photographs having been sent from London, they were recognised, and ultimately sentenced to seven years' penal servitude each.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	5	3	Store Rooms,	2	2
Yards,	5	2	Laundry,	—	1
Day Rooms,	3	1	Drying Room,	—	1
Solitary Cells,	2	2	Lavatories,	4	3
Single Cells, 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high, or which contain 432 cubic feet, heated and furnished with bells,	70	37	Baths, with hot and cold water laid on,	3	2
Single Cells of smaller size,	51	—	Privies,	4	—
Sleeping Rooms,	5	—	Water-closets,	10	4
Hospital Rooms,	6	—	Fumigating Apparatus,	1	1
Chapel,	One.	—	Reception Cells,	5	3
Workshops,	4	—	Pumps,	3	—
Worksheds,	29	—	Wells,	2	—
Kitchen,	One.	—	Tread-wheel,	1	—
			Watchman's Watch,	1	—
			Tell-tale Clock,	1	—

I was accompanied on both the days which embraced my inspection by the Local Inspector and Governor.

I found the prison in a very creditable condition of order, cleanliness, and discipline; and it is due to the present Governor to express the opinion which I entertain, that he is most anxious to carry out the suggestions of the Inspectors-General, and to make his gaol as perfect as the construction and circumstances will permit.

The buildings were, when I visited, all in sound repair, very clean, and well kept. Several improvements are being effected, and the boundary wall is to be re-coped and re-set in cement, and pointed four feet down.

Female prisoners now cook for the inmates, by which arrangement a male discipline officer, formerly in the kitchen, is enabled to discharge

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other duty, and the men who were heretofore employed as cooks work in their classes at industries more suited to their sex, and which are remunerative.

Reception cells are set apart for all prisoners on admission; but the bath in the female prison has not hot water laid on. Hot water could, without difficulty, be conveyed to it by pipes from the boiler. The bath would, in fact, be heated from the surplus steam. The expense attending the carrying out of this arrangement would be very trifling.

Prisoners are all now, I am informed, bathed on reception, and weekly afterwards during the period of their imprisonment, as suggested by my colleague on his last visit.

The sewerage of the prison discharges itself direct into the river, and is not offensive, as it can be flushed, so that no accumulation of sewerage matter remains in it.

Water.

Water for the ordinary use of the gaol is raised by the power of the crank pump from the river which flows close by.

Hard water, for drinking purposes, is obtained from a deep well (90 feet) on the premises. It is pumped up by the tread-wheel into a large cistern, whence it is distributed to the different sections of the prison, and an abundant supply of good water is in every yard.

The tread-wheel is partitioned with iron plates, and the stalls for prisoners waiting for their turn on the tread-wheel have lattice doors.

The lavatory and water-closet accommodation in both male and female prisons is sufficient. The arrangements are on an improved principle (M'Farlane's patent, Glasgow).

The laundry is properly fitted up, and has washing and wringing machines. Four of the washing troughs are stalled. The drying closet is effective. There are two boilers in the laundry, and the bath-room adjoins. The connexion of the kitchen with the female prison has been attended with many advantages.

Gas has been supplied to the corridors of both male and female prison, the hospital, the marshalsea, the exterior of the building, the Governor's house, and to some of the apartments for officers.

The cells are heated by hot water, but the pipes which convey the water are badly placed. The cells in the male prison are flagged, and some are very small for separation. They are fitted up with bells, but have not tables. The cells in the female prison have boarded floors. None of the cells are lighted by gas.

The chapel is now well arranged, and answers admirably the purpose intended.

Prisoners are unlocked at 6, A.M., and are locked for the night at 6, P.M. They are kept constantly employed, except during school-hours, the time for meals, and exercise. The relaxation from the tread-wheel is one-third time.

The night watch comes on duty at 9.45, P.M.

There is one tell-tale clock in the gaol. It is protected by Hobbs's locks. The clock is pegged each hour, and besides, the night guard carries a watch, with which it is his duty to mark in different parts of the prison, so proving the regularity of the rounds on his beat. He patrols both the interior and the exterior of the prison.

The photographic room has been removed to the hospital yard with advantage. The photographs of known habitual criminals, and others supposed to belong to the criminal classes, are taken by the Deputy Governor. The Board supplies the materials, and 2*d.* is allowed for each copy.

Visitors.

Prisoners and their visitors are placed each in a separate box near the gate. The boxes have wire lattice in front and at top, and the officer in

charge stands between them, so that no prohibited article can possibly be introduced into the prison by the friends of prisoners.

Convicted prisoners are permitted to see their friends once in three months, untried criminal prisoners and pauper debtors weekly, and master debtors three times in the week.

No person who has ever been in custody as a convicted prisoner is permitted to visit an inmate of the prison. Visits to convicted prisoners are only made by order of a member of the Board of Superintendence, unless in cases of sickness or emergency.

NORTH
DISTRICT.

Tyrone
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Gaol.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

				<i>Male Clothing.</i>				<i>Female Clothing.</i>			
				In	In			In	In		
				Use.	Store.			Use.	Store.		
Blankets, pairs						Shirts, .	79	33	Shirts, .	51	19
of, .	144	4				Jackets, .	141	48	Jackets, .	57	7
Sheets, pairs						Vests, .	54	31	Gowns, }	134	57
of, .	143	10½				Trowsers, .	57	59	Petticoats, }		
Rugs, .	99	48				Caps, .	32	32	Aprons, .	63	19
Bedticks, .	120	-				Stockings or			Neckerchiefs, .	53	29
Bedsteads, .	109	-				Socks, pairs of,	51	33	Caps, .	67	27
						Shoes, Slippers, &			Stockings, pairs of,	36	41
						Clogs, pairs of,	58	13	Shoes, Slippers, &		
									Clogs, pairs of,	44	12

I found an abundant supply of good bedding and prison clothing in use and in store. The inmates are suitably clothed; and prisoners of both sexes are given socks or stockings, the females caps, neckerchiefs, and aprons.

A cell for fumigating and disinfecting the private clothing of females, prison blankets, and other articles, has been fitted up near the laundry in the female prison.

The private clothing of the males is cleansed in a large box in the store of the male prison.

The private clothes of prisoners of both sexes are tied in bundles, having proper printed labels with particulars affixed to each. The bundles are carefully set apart on shelves. Money and valuables, the property of prisoners, are kept by the Governor.

The stores in both prisons are well arranged and orderly. In each store is a private clothing of prisoners' book, in which each prisoner, if he or she can write, signs opposite his or her name the list of articles his or her property; but I regret to observe that all the female prisoners sign with their mark, showing the gross ignorance of this class in the county.

The signature of prisoners on admission has likewise the advantage of identifying their writing; and I have known anonymous and threatening letters to have been traced in another prison, and a conviction to have resulted from the proof of handwriting so obtained.

Number of Punishments for Prison Offences.

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1873.		From 1st January, 1874, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
By Magisterial authority, .	-	1*	-	1*
By Governor—				
Dark or Refractory Cells, .	24	11	28	7
Stoppage of Diet, .	52	17	67	4
Total, .	76	29	95	12

* For violently assaulting two Matrons.

NORTH
DISTRICT.Tyrone
County
Gaol.Solitary
cells.

One female in custody during the years 1873 and 1874 gave much trouble, and it became necessary to call for magisterial interference; all the other punishments were by the Governor.

The solitary cells are heated, and are provided with bells and appliances, but as has been observed in the report of my colleague for 1873, the hot water pipes are badly placed, and suggest suicide to prisoners in an excited or desponding state when placed in punishment. The handles of the bells also are T shaped, and prisoners have hanged themselves to the bell-pull in the punishment cell of another prison so shaped. I have pointed out how the handles could be altered to prevent such a calamity here.

School.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1873.		From 1st Jan., 1874, to day of inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	261	78	209	62
Average daily number of pupils,	27	17	31	13
Number of days on which school was held,	178	180	200	89

School-hours.—Males, 10 to 12 o'clock. Females, 4 to 5 o'clock, P.M.

School.

There is no school-room in this prison. Prisoners are taught in their cells—the males for two hours, the females for one hour. I found 33 males, criminally committed, in custody, and the males have numbered 57 at one time during the year. It will therefore be seen that the teaching by one man going from cell to cell, during two hours, must be almost a nullity, as the teacher can spend very few minutes in each cell, if he visits them all during the two hours allotted to him to teach, and no person could impart instruction in so short a time to the ignorant class of persons who are committed to this prison.

The Schoolmaster warder is qualified, ranking first of third-class under the National Board of Education, but he cannot teach in all the cells at once, and when warders not qualified are employed to assist him they can do very little good. I therefore beg to repeat the recommendation in former reports of the Inspectors-General to have a proper school-room fitted up, and stalled after the plan of the school-room in the adjoining gaol at Londonderry.

The Presbyterian Chaplain visited the cells in which the prisoners were taught 9 times during the year, the Protestant Chaplain 7 times; but I cannot find that the Roman Catholic Chaplain made any visits to the school during the year.

I would also suggest that copy-books (Vere Foster's or others) with head-lines be used instead of the present system of the teacher himself writing the head-lines of each copy, which must occupy his entire time, and is imperfect. Vere Foster's copy-books can be obtained from Marcus Ward at Belfast, at a very cheap rate. A few reading-books for the higher classes of pupils are required.

When a proper school-room is fitted up the pupils, although all present, will be each separate from his fellow, and by the use of the black-board and maps all would be taught together, the attention of each kept up, and emulation excited. Writing by dictation, arithmetic, and geography could be taught in a way which cannot be attempted at present.

*Employment on day of Inspection.**Hard Labour.*

Tread-wheel, 27 males.
(Tread-wheel worked $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours daily; employed the remainder of time at Industrial Labour.)

Industrial Labour.

	M.	P.	NORTH DISTRICT.
Stone-breaking,	20	-	
Picking oakum,	6	5	
Pumping water,	2	-	
Matmaking,	2	-	
Plaiting yarn,	1	-	
Painting,	1	-	
Warping yarn,	1	-	
Carpentry,	1	-	
Sick,	1	-	
Debtor unemployed,	1	-	
Knitting,	-	2	
Sewing,	-	2	
Muslin work,	-	5	
Cooking,	-	2	
Patching,	-	1	
Total in custody,	36	17	

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Amount received for produce of Prisoners' Labour, disposed of outside the Gaol.

1871, . £49 15s. 1d. | 1872, . £81 15s. 5d. | 1873, . £72 19s. 0d.

Punitive labour in this gaol is carried out by work on the tread-wheel. The men work for three hours and a half daily, with relaxation of one-third time.

Reproductive labour consists of shoemaking, bone-breaking, stone-breaking, tailoring, mat-making, weaving, carpentry, painting, and oakum picking. The females cook, pick oakum, sew, wash, and knit.

I saw some good mats made by the prisoners, who appeared to be usefully employed at reproductive industries; and the Matron had some stockings in store made by the prisoners, which she sells to the public, besides having sufficient for the supply of the establishment.

The profits from the labour of prisoners in 1873 were less than in the previous year, from the fact (as I learn from the Governor) that the trades-warder resigned in July, 1874, and his successor was not instructed in mat-making and weaving until March, 1874, hence a loss was experienced on that head.

The entire prison was painted during the year; the walls pointed, and much general work done by prison labour.

The Governor shows a laudable anxiety to render the labour of the prisoners as remunerative as possible.

Contracts.

Bread, white, per 4-lb. loaf, 7d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 14s. 9d.; Indian meal, per cwt., 9s. 3d.; rice, per lb., 3d.; potatoes, per stone, 6d.; meat, per lb., 9d.; new milk, per gallon, 11d.; buttermilk, per gallon, 6d.; salt, per cwt., 2s. 5d.; coal, per ton, English, £1 4s. 3d., Scotch, £. 3s. 3d.; turf, per box of 80 cubic feet, 4s.; straw, per cwt., 2s. 10d.; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 7s. 6d.; candles, per lb., 5½d. soap, per cwt., £1 8s. 10d.; calico, per yard, 7d.; flannel, per yard, 1s. 7d. leather, per lb., 2s. 3d.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each Prisoner.

1871, . . 4d. | 1872, . . 4d. | 1873, . . 5d.

The contracts in 1874 were taken at a higher figure than in the previous year, except that coal which cost 35s. per ton in 1873 has been obtained for 24s. 3d. in 1874, and a large quantity remains on hands. Contracts.

The food for prison use, which I tasted on the day of my inspection, was of a fair quality; but I observe that the Chaplains sometimes fault both the bread and milk delivered by the contractor to the gaol. On twelve occasions both the milk and bread were faulted by the Chaplains on their inspection.

I questioned all the inmates of the prison on the day of my visit;

NORTH DISTRICT. none of the criminal prisoners made any complaint to me, but a pauper debtor, M.C., complained that his fingers had been contracted and rendered useless from working at the pump. The man is deaf, and it is difficult to make him understand what is said to him, or to comprehend his meaning. He first stated that the contraction of the fingers occurred in spring of 1874, but on inquiry I learned that it was previously to the visit of my colleague in September, 1873. He made no complaint at the time, although my colleague made full inquiry about him, and took much trouble in the hope to have him discharged.

**Tyrone
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I do not think that the man wishes to leave the prison, and I imagine that he will remain there as long as the law permits him to do so.

Another pauper debtor in custody was, when I visited, making arrangements to file his schedule.

Books and Accounts.

Net cost of Gaol, including Diet and Salaries.

1871, . £1,933 17s. 6d. | 1872, . £1,949 19s. 0d. | 1873, . £2,876 9s. 5d.

Total cost of Officers, including Clothing, Value of Rations, &c.

1871, . £994 12s. 11d. | 1872, . £1,066 15s. 0d. | 1873, . £1,022 0s. 10d.

Average cost of each Prisoner per annum.

1871, . £42 7s. 5d. | 1872, . £42 6s. 11d. | 1873, . £51 5s. 10d.

Amounts repaid by the War Department for Military Prisoners.

1871, . £1 5s. 0d. | 1872, . £0 19s. 0d. | 1873, . £2 11s. 0d.

Amounts repaid from the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of Prisoners.

1871, . £104 8s. 0d. | 1872, . £102 19s. 9d. | 1873, . £167 11s. 10d.

The various registries of discipline and finance in this gaol are kept with care and attention. Hitherto the work ledger has not been in use, but the book has been procured, and it will be kept in future. The abstract of daily consumption book and dietary book are daily examined and initialed by the Governor, and occasionally by the Local Inspector.

The Deputy Governor initials the state of prison at lockings-book, daily, examines the markings of the tell-tale clock, and reports any incorrectness to the Governor.

The Local Inspector and the Chaplains keep journals, in which they enter the duties they perform. The journal of the Governor is very full, and records the various occurrences in the prison. The Medical Officer in his journal makes observations on the cases which he treats; and the Deputy Governor has a journal which he keeps in the absence of the Governor.

Separate books of the different works in the gaol are kept.

Hospital.

	1871.		1872.		1873.		1874 (to day of Inspection).	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	2	15	4	4	17	8	-	-
Average daily No. in hospital,	·05	·4	·04	·2	·5	·3	-	-
No. of prisoners prescribed for and treated out of hospital,	43	54	37	51	97	104	-	-
Number of deaths in the gaol,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Cost of medicine,	£3 1s. 6d.		£4 14s. 0d.		£22 8s. 1d.*		-	-
Cost of diet for prisoners in hospital,	£2 15s. 4d.		£2 11s. 8d.		£3 15s. 8d.		-	-

* And attendance on patients.

No change has been made in the hospital arrangements since last inspection by my colleague, and none of his suggestions have been carried out.

The hospital building is very seldom used; it has neither baths nor water-closets—earth closets might be provided. Five cells on the second corridor of the male prison, and three in the female prison, are set apart for ordinary hospital purposes; but they are not suited. A cellular hospital in a prison is always desirable, but the cells should be roomy, well ventilated, and differently circumstanced from the cells here used for the sick, and they should be supervised from the nurse's quarters.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
Tyrone
County
Gaol.
Hospital.

Officers and Salaries.

<i>Non-Resident.</i>							
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
George A. Rogers, esq., Local Inspector, .	150	0	0	H. Patterson, Deputy Governor, .	67	10	0
Rev. William Chartres, .	40	0	0	John Bleakly, Gate, .	33	0	0
Rev. John Arnold, } Each al-	40	0	0	William Ellis, Tailor, .	28	0	0
Rev. Josias Mitchell, } ternate				James Donnell, Schoolmaster, .	30	0	0
Rev. Bernard M'Namee, .	40	0	0	Joseph M'Farland, Superin-			
Henry Thompson, esq., M.D., .	—			tendent of Trades, .	25	0	0
Francis Trenar, esq., .	20	0	0	Marshall Robinson, .	20	0	0
<i>Resident.</i>				William Wright, Night Guard, .	22	0	0
Geo. E. Mason, esq., Governor, .	200	0	0	Mrs. A. Black, Matron, .	35	0	0
				Miss Jane Délap, assistant do., .	22	0	0
				Mrs. J. Patterson, do., .	13	0	0

Officers on Gaol Allowance.

The Deputy Governor receives £18 per annum; each of the other intern officers receives £16 per annum in lieu of rations.

Vacancies in the staff since last Inspection, how caused, and how filled up.

Knox Ashfield, Turnkey, superannuated; Marshall Robinson appointed in his stead. William M'Dermott, Turnkey, resigned; vacancy not filled up.

Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1873.	From 1st Jan., 1874, to day of Inspection.
Number of times the Board of Superintendence met and discharged business, .	15	11
Local Inspector, to Gaol, .	201	122
to each Bridewell, .	4	3
Chaplain, Protestant Episcopal Church, .	184	116
Presbyterian, .	156	118
Roman Catholic, .	141	104
Physician and Surgeon, .	149	107

The Officers' apartments which I visited were clean and tidy.

Board of Superintendence.

Sir John M. Stewart, bart.	T. W. D. Humphreys, esq., J.P.	Captain Thos. Auchinleck, J.P.
Fras. J. Gervais, esq., J.P.	Wm. F. Black, esq., J.P.	James Greer, esq.
Lieut.-Col. Fras. Ellis, J.P.	Alex. M. Lyle, esq., J.P.	Captain M. Gledstones.
Saml. Vesey, esq., J.P., D.L.	Courtney Newton, esq., J.P.	
Maj. A. W. C. Hamilton, J.P.		

The Board meets for the discharge of business on the second Tuesday of each month, when liabilities are discharged, and all officers are paid their salaries. Small accounts are included in one cheque, drawn in favour of the Local Inspector, who accounts at the next meeting of the Board. The officers, when they receive their salaries, sign a book which is laid before the Board at its meetings.

NORTH
DISTRICT.Tyronne
County.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

		Dungannon certified Bridewell.		Clogher certified Bridewell.	
Bridewells.	No. of Committals in past year, . . .	M.	F.	M.	F.
	Of whom were Drunkards, . .	106	32	33	12
	No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection, . .	50	8	12	1
	Of whom were Drunkards, . .	26	10	12	9
		15	5	3	2
	Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?	Dungannon and Moy, alternate Mondays; Pomeroy on Wednesdays; and Cookstown on Fridays.		Clogher, fortnightly, on Tuesday; Ballygawley and Fivemiletown monthly.	
	Committals, whether regular?	Apparently regular; but I learn that one of the prisoners in custody, E. O. N., on remand, was not brought before the committing justice when remanded, which is illegal.		Regular.	
	Registry, . . .	Correctly kept.		Correctly kept.	
	Repairs and Order, . .	In good order and repair; since last inspection wire grating has been put to windows looking into street, and locks to sashes.		The keeper's apartments have been improved. In good repair, and in a creditable condition of order and cleanliness.	
	Security, . . .	Secure.		Sufficient.	
	Accommodation, . .	Males, 2 day-rooms and 8 cells, with 2 and 3 beds in each; females, 1 day-room and two sleeping rooms; one with two beds.		Day-room and exercising yard with two cells, one with three beds for prisoners of each sex.	
	Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Sufficient, but some blankets thin.		Sufficient, but some blankets and rugs thin and worn; no tables in day-rooms. Some new blankets should be supplied.	
	Water, how supplied?	Water in both yards; pump in good order.		By pump, in good order, water is supplied to both exercising yards. Pump hole too near sewer, and I would suggest that the water be analysed.	
	Sewerage, . . .	Improved by pipe which conveys rain water from roof into sewer, and an effluvium trap placed on outlet at wall. Macfarlane's water-closets put up in female privy and in keeper's yard; cesspool under privy in male yard.		Sufficient.	
	Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean, orderly, and well kept.		Clean, well kept, and properly ventilated.	
	Cost of Dietary per head, per day.	4½d. for both sexes.		1½d. per meal for all prisoners.	
	Salary of Keeper, . .	£60; £35 for matron—receives rations, and a uniform.		£40; wife as matron, £26.	
	Whether Keeper follows any other employment?	Is court-keeper, salary £8.		None.	
	Date of Statutable Inspection.	14th September, 1874.		15th September, 1874.	
	Remarks, . . .	Three male prisoners and 1 female in custody when I visited. A fumigating box has been put up in day-room to disinfect clothes.		No prisoner in custody. As this is a certified bridewell, and prisoners remain for some time in custody in it, a change of linen should be provided for them.	

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

WESTMEATH COUNTY GAOL, AT MULLINGAR.—STATUTABLE
INSPECTION, 12TH DECEMBER, 1874.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
—
Westmeath
County
Gaol.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. of whom were Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
UNTRIED.						
For Larceny,	1	1	2	—	—	—
„ further Examination,	7	—	7	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny—						
To Imprisonment,	7	2	9	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	2	—	2	—	—	—
<i>By Courts-Martial.</i>						
Military and Naval Offenders,	2	—	2	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
For Larceny,	1	1	2	—	—	—
In default of Bail,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	3	1	4	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	5	1	6	—	—	—
Under Poor Law Act,	2	—	2	—	—	—
Vagrants,	—	1	1	—	—	—
Drunkards,	2	—	2	—	—	—
Total in Custody,	33	7	40	—	—	—

Two males and 1 female were workhouse offenders.

Juveniles.

One young offender (male) was in custody when I visited, charged with Juveniles. wandering from union to union, and obtaining relief from Delvin Workhouse. Seven males and 1 female had previously been in custody during 1874. All had been summarily proceeded against before magistrates at Petty Sessions, and one had been sentenced for a term of three months, with hard labour, for larceny; the others had received short sentences for assaults, malicious injuries, and trespass. One (male) had been three times in custody, another twice. The only female under sixteen years of age committed during the year was sent to a reformatory by magistrates at Petty Sessions.

In 1873, 8 juveniles (males) were committed; 2 had twice previously been in custody.

One military offender (male) had been sentenced to solitary confinement by order of the Court before whom he was tried.

Prisoners of all classes in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1871,	22	9	1873,	26	7
1872,	30	9	1874 (day of Inspection),	31	7
				R 2	

Commitments.

CLASSES.	From 1st January to 31st Dec., 1873.		From 1st Jan., 1874, to day of Inspection.		NORTH DISTRICT. Westmeath County Gaol.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Debtors,	2	1	—	—	
Criminals,	192	33	245	32	
Vagrants,	8	—	—	10	
Drunkards,	69	49	124	43	
Total,	271	83	369	85	

Averages, and Highest and Lowest Numbers (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1873.			From 1st January, 1874, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	27	7	—	27	7	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	45		7th June.	48		12th Feb.
Lowest ditto,	27		30th Sept.	20		17th July.
Highest number of males at any one time,	40		14th Nov.	39		12th Feb.
Ditto, of females,	11		2nd Sept.	13		7th May.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	20		30th Dec.	13		17th July.
Ditto, of females,	2		21st March.	3		17th Sept.

Highest Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors) in Gaol during each of the previous seven years, and up to day of Inspection in 1874.

9th April, 1867,	44	1st September, 1871,	56
4th January, 1868,	43	2nd February, 1872,	47
26th May, 1869,	38	7th June, 1873,	45
9th June, 1870,	53	12th February, 1874,	48

The prisoners in charge on day of inspection numbered 33 males and 7 females. Of these, 6 males were on remand, charged with wandering from union to union, and obtaining relief at Delvin Workhouse. One of these was under sixteen years of age. Two others, charged with absconding from the Union Workhouse, were under sentences of one month each with hard labour; but both are subject to epileptic fits, one so violently that he requires two prisoners to take care of him at night.

Two military offenders had been tried by courts-martial and sentenced—1 for 336 days, the other for 168 days.

Four males, belonging to the class of grave offenders, were under sentences of twelve months each, for larceny, and 1 for two years, for sheep-stealing. Another had been sentenced for six months, for forgery, and 1 for three months, for larceny.

One man had been convicted of illegal fishing, and 15 were in charge for assaults, drunkenness, and offences against the Poor Law Acts.

The female offenders were 2, under a sentence of two years each, for larceny; another, a returned convict, was for trial; and 4 were for loitering for prostitution, malicious injury, and assaults.

One of these women (C. D.) belongs to a family of criminals; the father, mother, and three sons are constantly in custody here.

It will be seen by the foregoing tables how frequently the same females are committed. One has been 100 times in custody in this gaol, and another 328 times, showing how hopeless, as a deterrent, or for reformation, is the present system of imprisonment in county gaols.

NORTH
DISTRICT.

Westmeath
County
Gaol.

The committals of individual females to this gaol in 1873 numbered 51. Three women had already 552 recommittals recorded against them on the prison books.

The committals of females in 1874 numbered 61, and these 61 women had already been 698 times in custody.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Yards,	10	7	Bakery,	1	—
Day Rooms,	5	2	Store Rooms,	2	1
Solitary Cells,	4	2	Laundry,	—	1
Single Cells 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high=432 cubic feet,	93	14	Drying Room,	—	1
Ditto, heated and furnished with bells,	43	13	Lavatories,	4	—
Cells to contain three persons, 6 —	—	—	Baths, with Hot and Cold Water laid on,	2	2
Sleeping Rooms,	4	—	Privies,	15	2
Hospital Rooms,	3	2	Water-closets,	7	8
Chapel,	1	—	Fumigating Apparatus,	1	1
School Rooms,	1	1	Reception Rooms or Cells,	7	2
Workshops,	5	1	Pumps,	4	3
Worksheds,	16	—	Wells,	2	1
Kitchen,	1	—	Crank-mills,	2	—
			Shot Drill,	1	—
			Tell-tale Clocks,	2	—

I found the gaol, when I made my inspection, very clean and well kept, the prison buildings generally in sound repair; but the sills of some of the windows in the back part of the building are unsound, and they should be repaired. The prisoners appear to be well cared, kindly treated, and sufficiently subject to discipline.

Some of the suggestions made by the Inspectors-General in former reports have been adopted by the Board, and carried out, since my last inspection of the gaol; amongst others, a new forcing pump has been put down to supply the tank in the laundry.

Two cells, one with two beds have been altered, boarded, heated, and fitted up for an hospital in the female prison.

Two adjoining cells, likewise heated and boarded, have been fitted up for reception cells.

Bath. A good bath room, with hot and cold water laid on, and water-closet, have likewise been provided close to the cells.

The school-room in the female prison has been suitably fitted up with school requisites, and has been divided into eight compartments, in accordance with the suggestion of the Inspectors-General.

In the male prison the solitary cells have been boarded, and a seat and guard bed provided in each.

The exercising yards, which were formerly paved, have been gravelled, an alteration which was absolutely necessary, as on two previous occasions prisoners have rooted up stones in the yards, with which they have assaulted the Governor.

Kitchen. There remains, however, one improvement suggested by the Inspectors-General which has not yet been adopted by the Board. I refer to the proposed arrangement for cooking the food of the prisoners by females. At present the provisions for the use of prisoners of both sexes are cooked in the male prison by a prisoner in a part of the prison at a distance from the female prison, and are brought to a line of steps near the Board-room, where they are left in the open air, until a matron, with one of the inmates of the female prison comes to receive them and take them to their quarters.

I pointed out to the Governor how, at a trifling cost, a new kitchen could be fitted up in the female prison, at a spot adjoining the prison for males, and the food could be conveyed from it under cover to the male prison.

If the alteration were made, the provisions for both males and females could be cooked by females, under the charge of the Matron, and the work could be cleanly and well done. The food for the males could then be placed in a compartment adjoining the male prison, from which, on ringing a bell, it would be removed by the males, and afterwards the empty vessels replaced for the women to take back and clean.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
—
Westmeath
County
Gaol.

By this arrangement the time of one male prisoner, now occupied in the kitchen, might be profitably employed at remunerative employment. The warder now in charge of the kitchen would have other duties assigned to him, and the Matron have the sole charge of the cooking of the food for the prison.

No debtor was in custody when I visited, nor was any person committed to the prison for debt in 1874.

The construction of the gaol is faulty in many respects, although it was erected in 1830, at a time when many well-planned prisons were built in other countries. It contains 107 cells; but they are small, flagged, and distributed over three tiers of corridors, requiring an unnecessarily large staff to supervise prisoners in them. Forty-three in the male prison are heated, and have bells, each section having a separate heating apparatus, and separate doors opening into the yards. Covered lavatories, properly stalled, with five basins in each, are in the yards of Nos. 1, 2, and 3. Eleven cells on the lower tier are artificially lighted by gas.

Fifteen cells in the female prison are heated and have bells, but are not artificially lighted.

The halls, passages, and school-rooms in both prisons are now lighted by gas.

Four cells in the male prison are set apart for a reception class, and two cells have lately been fitted up in the female prison for a like purpose.

There are now sufficient baths and water-closets in both prisons, but some of the baths have not hot water laid on. Prisoners are, however, bathed on admission, and afterwards weekly.

The water-closets were all in order when I examined them.

Water for the use of the prison is taken from a covered well on a rising ground outside, from which an unfailing supply of pure water for drinking purposes, flows into a tank on the premises. Water.

The cisterns on the roof and the laundry are supplied by two force pumps with water from the branch of the river Brosna which flows through the grounds, but which is unfit for drinking, as the stream receives the sewerage of the establishment.

The laundry is divided into five compartments, supplied with hot and cold water, and it has a good drying closet, with nine horses, adjoining.

Lavatories are in all the exercising yards of the male prison, and a basin and water-closet in each of the cells in the prison for females.

One of the prison officers now takes the photographs of prisoners, for which he receives a gratuity of £3 yearly, the Board supplying the materials.

Visitors see prisoners through a closed gate, and an iron chain, about nine feet apart, separates the visitor from the prisoner. A turnkey stands in the space between. Visitors.

The night patrol is maintained by two turnkeys in rotation, who relieve each other.

The vigilance of the night guard is tested by two tell-tale clocks—one at the office, the other at the extreme end of the corridor of the male prison. They are duly protected.

The clocks are marked each half hour.

NORTH
DISTRICT.Westmeath
County
Gaol.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.		In Store.	Male Clothing.		In Use.	In Store.	Female Clothing.		In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	107	20		Shirts, .	40	8		Shifts, .	20	6	
Sheets, pairs of, .	116½	15		Jackets, .	14	20		Jackets, .	17	8	
Rugs, .	96	8		Vests, .	14	18		Petticoats, .	13	6	
Bed-ticks, .	93	23		Trowsers, .	14	40		Aprons, .	6	6	
Bedsteads, .	136	-		Caps, .	14	18		Neckerchiefs, .	5	10	
				Stockings or socks, .				Caps, .	6	11	
				pairs of, .	30	18		Stockings, pairs of, .	6	23	
				Shoes, Slippers, & .				Shoes, Slippers, & .			
				Clogs, pairs of, .	18	40		Clogs, pairs of, .	6	12	

I found an abundant supply of bedding in use and in store. A few of the rugs in use were rather thin, but were to be replaced by others from the store.

The prisoners are suitably dressed, and stockings are given to the inmates of both sexes. The women have caps, aprons, and neckerchiefs.

Fumigator.

A second fumigating box has been provided for the female prison. It is placed in the bath-room, as suggested by my colleague, and the private clothes of prisoners of both sexes are now carefully cleansed and disinfected before being put in store. The clothes of each are in a separate bag, with the name of the prisoner and a printed list of articles pinned to it; but the private clothes of prisoners should be separate, and not mixed in the same store with prison property.

The stores are properly fitted up, and have fire-place to keep their clothes dry.

No escape was attempted from the gaol or bridewell at Moate in 1873 or 1874.

Number of Punishments for Prison Offences.

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1873.		From 1st January, 1874, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
By Magisterial authority, .	-	-	3	-
By Governor—				
Dark or Refractory Cells, .	41	6	32	4
Total, .	41	6	35	4

The punishment cells are not heated, but flues from the fires in the day rooms run in the walls of the cells. They could, therefore, be heated by hot air, with an iron plate at the back of the grate. Two of the cells have been boarded, and a seat fixed in the wall, since my last visit. They have no bells.

Of the 39 punishments inflicted in 1874, 3 were by the Board. One man was sentenced to an additional imprisonment of six months for throwing a stone at the Governor. This offender, who belongs to the Westmeath Militia, was, at the time, under a sentence of three months, for larceny.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1873.		From 1st Jan., 1874, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school, .	82	24	75	44
Average daily number of pupils, .	16.15	4.65	14.07	5.4
Number of days on which school was held, .	306	252	291	251
School hours.—Summer—Males, 7 to 9, A.M.; Females, 3 to 4, P.M. Winter—Males, 8 to 9, A.M.; Females, 5 to 6, P.M.				

The school teacher, who ranks in 2nd division of 2nd class, was trained under the National Education, and is qualified. The schools are in connexion with that body, and are inspected by their officer.

The male school is divided into 16 compartments, and a new school-room has been fitted up in the female prison, and partitioned with eight stalls. It is lighted by gas, has maps, and a black board. The male teacher gives instructions to the females, a matron being present.

Both Chaplains occasionally inspect the school, and enter their observations in the School Register.

Besides the teacher, a discipline officer is always present in the school. Two hours are devoted to school instruction daily.

NORTH
DISTRICT.

Westmeath
County
Gaol.
Schools.

Employment on the day of Inspection.

	M.	F.
Stone-breaking,	16	-
Shoemaking,	1	-
Mat-making,	2	-
Painting,	1	-
Cooking,	1	-
Washing,	-	1
Wardsmen,	3	-
Prison duties,	2	-
Knitting and Sewing,	-	6
Unemployed,	3	-
Do., Sick, Epileptics,	2	-
Discharged before labour hours,	2	-
Total,	38	7

Amount received for produce of Prisoners' labour disposed of outside the Gaol.

1871, . £80 9s. 3d. | 1872, . £63 19s. 0d. | 1873, . £84 15s. 9d.

Punitive labour is maintained by stone-breaking of a hard, black stone, and by working the prisoners on the crank mill for six hours daily. The prisoners grind and bruise corn, and make mats.

Much India corn is bruised for feeding horses and stall-feeding of cattle, for which a charge of 7d. per cwt. is made to the public, and the profits are considerable.

Workshops are in the prison for carpenters, smiths, shoemakers, tailors, and other trades, in which artisans, when in custody, are employed at their trades for the benefit of the prison. A bakehouse is on the premises, but it has not been used for some years.

Contracts.

Bread, white, per 4lb. loaf, 8d.; brown, per 4lb. loaf, 8d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 15s.; Indian meal, per cwt., 11s.; potatoes, per cwt., 3s. 6d.; meat, per lb., 8d.; new milk, per gallon, 9d.; salt, per cwt., 4s. 3d.; coal, per ton, £1 8s. 9d.; turf, per 110 boxes, £5 10s.; straw, per cwt., 2s. 5d.; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 6s. 4d.; candles, per lb., 5d.; soap, per cwt., £1 4s.

Net average daily cost of Ordinary Diet for each Prisoner.

1871, . 5d. | 1872, . 5d. | 1873, . 5d.

The food for prison use which I tasted on the day of my visit was very good, especially the milk; and I observe that the Chaplains always report favourably of the samples submitted for their inspection.

I questioned all the prisoners in custody. No complaint was made to me by any.

NORTH
DISTRICT.Westmeath
County
Gaol.

Hospitals.

	1871.		1872.		1873.		1874 (to day of Inspection).	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	19	7	30	7	11	4	8	10
Average daily number in hospital,	0.7	0.4	1.0	0.2	0.6	0.1	—	—
Prescribed for and treated out of hospital,	325	62	131	26	208	23	149	40
Cost of medicine, . . .	£10 10s. 2½d.		£6 11s. 4d.		£10 6s. 8d.		—	
Cost of diet for prisoners in hospital, . . .	£4 3s. 6d.		£2 0s. 0d.		—		—	
Cost of all extra diet ordered by Medical Officer for prisoners not in hospital, . . .	£3 0s. 0d.		£4 2s. 9d.		£3 1s. 6d.		—	

Hospital.

As has already been observed, two hospital cells have been fitted up in the female prison, with bath-room and water-closet adjoining. The cells are boarded, and are in every way suitable.

The hospital building is now reserved for males only. It was unoccupied at the time of my visit; but 2 epileptics—workhouse offenders—were in custody, and they require the constant attendance of three men.

The accommodation in the hospital is unnecessarily large. Two wards upstairs have water-closets attached. A stone sunken bath in the hospital has boiler, by which the water can be heated.

Books and Accounts.

Net cost of Gaol, including Diet and Salaries.

1871, . £1,498 15s. 7d. | 1872, . £1,603 11s. 9d. | 1873, . £1,748 18s. 10½d.

Total cost of Officers, including Clothing, Value of Rations, &c.

1871, . £965 17s. 11d. | 1872, . £993 1s. 10½d. | 1873, . £1,037 3s. 11½d.

Average cost of each Prisoner per annum.

1871, . £40 8s. 6.79d. | 1872, . £43 17s. 2.83d. | 1873, . £50 6s. 11d.

Amounts repaid by the War Department for Military Prisoners.

1871, £48 2s. 6d. | 1872, £17 15s. 6d. | 1873, £50 3s. 9d. | 1874, £93 7s. 6d.

Amounts repaid from the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of Prisoners.

1871, . £102 15s. 10d. | 1872, . £96 0s. 0d. | 1873, . £87 1s. 3d.

Registries.

The different registries of discipline and finance in this gaol are well and carefully kept by the Deputy Governor, and are checked by the Governor, whose journal is a useful record of the various occurrences in the gaol, as is likewise that of the Medical Officer; and I learn from the journal of the Medical Officer that one of the epileptic prisoners (B. M.) in the gaol when I visited was sent to the prison under a sentence of one month's imprisonment, with hard labour, from the union workhouse, for crossing the wall to get tobacco, although then labouring under violent epilepsy, and requiring two men to hold him during the fits.

It is absurd to send such a case to a prison, where, instead of being put to hard labour, two other prisoners must of necessity be employed to care him, who are thereby also exempt from the hard labour awarded them by

the Judge. The man had previously been in the gaol, and his malady is, I am informed, well known.

Another epileptic (J. C.) was likewise sent from a workhouse hospital to prison, for an assault, and is under a sentence of imprisonment for four months, with hard labour.

The journals of the Chaplains state the duty they perform.

NORTH
DISTRICT.

Westmeath
County
Gaol.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.	
<i>Non-Resident.</i>									
F. B. Fetherstonhaugh, esq., Local Inspector,	75	0	0	Turnkeys.	W. Trydell, 1st, and Shoe- maker,	46	10	0	
Rev. Canon Reichel, Protest- ant Chaplain,	40	0	0		William Cain, Photo- grapher and Tailor,	46	0	0	
Rev. James Martin, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	40	0	0		Benjamin Power, Car- penter,	43	0	0	
W. H. Middleton, esq., Sur- geon,	75	0	0		John Mulry,	39	0	0	
William Middleton, esq., Apothecary,	35	0	0		Samuel Bollard, Gate,	40	0	0	
Thos. Brady, Schoolmaster,	20	0	0		Patrick Oulahan,	35	0	0	
<i>Resident.</i>						James Carey, Miller,	35	0	0
James Tyrrell, Governor,	220	0	0		Hannah Thomas, Matron,	30	0	0	
George Hayes,	90	0	0		Margaret Russell, Assistant Matron,	22	10	0	

Vacancies in staff since last Inspection, how caused, and how filled up.

Jane Fielding, Matron, superannuated; Hannah Thomas appointed. Hugh Cain, Turnkey, compensated; Patrick Oulahan appointed. Thomas M-Gill, Turnkey, resigned; James Carey appointed. Mary Kelly, Assistant Matron, resigned; Margaret Russell appointed. Mary Coakely, Hospital Nurse, superannuated (vacancy not filled).

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1873.	From 1st Jan. 1874, to day of Inspection.
Number of times the Board of Superintendence met and discharged business,	15	19
Local Inspector to Gaol,	89	40
Do. each Bridewell,	4	4
Chaplain, Protestant Episcopal Church,	159	135
Chaplain, Roman Catholic,	160	149
Surgeon,	177	172
Apothecary,	95	124

The visits of the Local Inspector to the prison are fewer than the minimum which the statute directs. I gather from the Gate Book that he has not for some months past been regular in his attendance at the gaol, and his journal gives little information on the subject of his duties. Looking over the Extern Officers' Attendance Book, I could only find that the Local Inspector had made six visits to the prison from July to the day of my inspection in December, 1874. I therefore felt it my duty to call the attention of the Board of Superintendence to the subject in the observations which I made in the Prison Book at the time of my visit.

Board of Superintendence.

Robert Smyth, esq.	Richd. W. Reynell, esq.	Edward Maxton, esq.
Henry Murray, esq.	Lieut.-Col. Nugent.	John Delamar, esq.
Capt. T. J. Smyth.	Sir Walter Nugent, bart.	John D. Lemon, esq.
Wm. Fetherstonhaugh, esq.	John Swift, esq.	Capt. Tottenham.

The Board meets on the first Thursday of each month for the discharge of business, when small amounts and the salaries of subordinate officers are paid. The salaries of superior officers are presented for by the grand jury half-yearly at Assizes, and likewise the amounts due contractors for articles supplied for the use of the prison.

NORTH
DISTRICT.Westmeath
County.

Bridewell.

STATE OF MOATE BRIDEWELL.

	M.	F.	
No. of committals in past year, .	32	6	2
Of whom were drunkards, .	-	-	-
No. of committals in the quarter preceding inspection, . . .	12	4	
Of whom were drunkards, .	-	-	1
Petty Sessions and transmittals, .	Fortnightly at Moate, on second Thursday; at Ballymore on second Friday; and at Athlone on the second Saturday of the month. Transmissions immediate.		
Committals,	Regular.		
Registry,	Correctly kept.		
Repairs and order,	In good repair and order; eave gutters round roof and woodwork lately painted.		
Security,	Sufficient with care.		
Accommodation,	One cell below, off day-room; six cells above, one of which is used by the keeper for his family; two day-rooms, and exercising yards.		
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Sufficient, and of a good description.		
Water, how supplied? . . .	By forcing pump, which supplies a small cistern, from which water is conveyed to both yards. A new pump put down in yard.		
Sewerage,	Stated to be effective.		
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Very clean, and well kept. The ventilation good.		
Cost of Dietary, per head per day,	4d. for both sexes.		
Salary of Keeper,	£46 per annum.		
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Is court-keeper; salary £8.		
Date of Inspection,	26th April, 1874.		
Remarks,	One male prisoner, for deserting his wife at Athlone, in custody.		

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.

CARLOW COUNTY GAOL, AT CARLOW.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION,
26TH OCTOBER, 1874.

Carlow
County
Gaol.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. of whom were Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
UNTRIED.						
For Misdemeanors, . . .	—	1	1	—	—	—
„ further Examination, . . .	1	1	2	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny—						
To Penal Servitude, . . .	1	—	1	—	—	—
„ Imprisonment, . . .	2	2	4	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c., . . .	4	2	6	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
Misdemeanors, . . .	3	—	3	—	—	—
Vagrants, . . .	4	—	4	—	—	—
Drunkards, . . .	1	—	1	—	—	—
Total in Custody, . . .	16	6	22	—	—	—

The total number in custody on the above date was 16 males and 6 females, one half of whom were cases either for trial or disposed of by summary jurisdiction.

Number of Commitments of Juveniles from 1st January to day of Inspection, 1874.

	Above 12 and not exceeding 16 years.	
	M.	F.
Convicted Summarily, . . .	10	1
Committed for Trial, . . .	1	—
Total, . . .	11	1

Up to the above period this year 11 male and 1 female juvenile were committed to this prison. I was informed that care is now taken to keep these prisoners in a different class from adults, but I find they are still employed at labour with other prisoners. As it is most important that youthful offenders should be kept entirely by themselves, I submit that they should not be allowed in any way to communicate or associate with adult prisoners. One of the juveniles in custody this year had been twice in gaol, but notwithstanding this none were sent to reformatories.

Number of Prisoners of all classes in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1871, . . .	16	3	1873, . . .	19	8
1872, . . .	15	9	1874 (day of Inspection),	16	6

SOUTH DISTRICT.	CLASSES.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1873.		From 1st January, 1874, to day of Inspection.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.
Carlisle County Gaol.	Debtors,	12	1	2	—
	Criminals,	102	44	117	21
	Vagrants,	47	3	30	3
	Drunkards,	51	10	57	10
	Total,	212	58	206	34

Commitments.

The total number of commitments in 1873 was 212 of males and 58 of females; and up to the time of my inspection in 1874 they numbered respectively 206 and 34. It will be observed by the preceding table that the commitments of females for drunkenness were equal in number during the 8 months previous to my inspection this year as during the whole of the year 1873; and that the commitments of male drunkards in the expired portion of this year exceeded those of the whole of the previous year; but it is satisfactory to observe that there is a comparative reduction this year in the number of criminal commitments.

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), and Number of times each had been committed during the following periods, distinguishing Adults from Juveniles.

NUMBER OF TIMES COMMITTED.	1873.				1874, to day of Inspection.			
	Juveniles.		Adults.		Juveniles.		Adults.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Once within the year,	12	2	176	34	9	1	159	33
Twice "	1	—	5	4	1	—	12	—
Thrice "	—	—	—	3	—	—	2	—
Four times "	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Total,	13	2	181	42	10	1	174	33
No. of above who had not been in Gaol previous to 1st January in .	13	2	156	31	10	1	132	30

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors) committed in the year 1873, and to the day of Inspection in 1874, who had been Once, Twice, Thrice, Four Times, Five Times, &c., &c., from their first Commitment in any year, so far as can be ascertained, distinguishing Adults from Juveniles.

NUMBER OF TIMES COMMITTED.	1873.				1874, to day of Inspection.			
	Juveniles.		Adults.		Juveniles.		Adults.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Once only,	12	2	156	31	9	1	132	30
Twice,	1	—	6	2	1	—	22	2
Thrice,	—	—	6	1	—	—	10	1
4 times,	—	—	4	1	—	—	5	—
5 "	—	—	2	1	—	—	2	—
6 "	—	—	4	—	—	—	1	—
7 to 11 "	—	—	3	4	—	—	2	—
31 to 40 "	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Total No. of Individuals committed,	13	2	181	42	10	1	174	33
No. of commitments represented in foregoing,	14	2	257	145	11	1	257	37

The number of individual prisoners committed here in 1873 was 194 males and 44 females; 169 of the former and 33 of the latter were first commitments. In 1874 the number of individual prisoners committed was 184 of males and 34 of females; 142 of the former and 31 of the latter were prisoners committed for the first time. So that it is satisfactory to observe that the habitual offenders in this district are not very numerous, although 2 females who were in gaol in 1873 had been as often as from 31 to 40 times in custody, and 2 males who were in charge in 1874 had been over 7 times in custody.

SOUTH DISTRICT.
Carlow County Gaol.

Averages, and Highest and Lowest Numbers (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1873.			From 1st January, 1874, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	10	6	—	17	6	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	28		24th Dec.	30		28th Aug.
Lowest ditto,	9		16th April.	14		14th Jan.
Highest number of males at any one time,	20		24th Dec.	26		28th Aug.
Ditto of females,	10		16th Mar.	10		8th Jan.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	4		15th April.	10		11th March.
Ditto of females,	2		4th Aug.	2		20th Aug.

Highest Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors) in gaol during each of the previous seven years, and up to day of Inspection in 1874.

25th August, 1867, . . .	41	15th September, 1871, . . .	23
28th February, 1868, . . .	35	19th May, 1872, . . .	27
1st December, 1869, . . .	23	24th December, 1873, . . .	28
29th March, 1870, . . .	20	28th August, 1874, . . .	30

The daily average number of females in 1874 was the same as that in 1873; but the daily average number of males was seven less in the latter year than in the former. It will however be observed by the foregoing table, that at one time in this year a larger number of prisoners were in custody than at any period for the last six years. It will also be seen that in the last two years, at certain periods, only 2 females were in charge.

Owing to the alteration in the law regarding insolvency in Ireland the number of debtors here are now very much reduced. There have only been 2 committed to this gaol during 1874. It is therefore unnecessary to make any further remark on the quarters allotted to debtors in this prison, which may very well now be turned to other purposes.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	4	1	Workshops,	3	—
Yards,	9	6	Kitchen,	1	—
Day Rooms,	10	2	Store Rooms,	3	1
Solitary Cells,	3	1	Laundry,	—	1
Single Cells, 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high = 432 cubic feet,	—	22	Drying Room,	—	1
Ditto, heated and furnished with bells,	—	16	Lavatories,	8	4
Single cells of smaller size,	47	19	Privies,	8	4
Sleeping Rooms,	13	—	Water-closets,	1	2
No. of Beds in such rooms,	6	—	Fumigating Apparatus,	1	1
Hospital Rooms,	2	2	Pump,	1	—
Chapel,	1	—	Wells,	2	—
			Tread-wheel,	1	—
			Tell-tale Clocks,	2	—

SOUTH DISTRICT. Carlou County Gaol.	<p>The defects of this gaol have so often been referred to by Inspectors-General, and both my colleague and I have so frequently pointed out the necessity of adapting a portion of the male prison to the separate system, that I do not feel it my duty to continue to repeat from year to year the same suggestions. Since my last inspection little or nothing has been done to improve the structural condition of the prison ; prisoners are therefore continually in association during the day time, so that very little good can be expected to be derived from imprisonment as carried on in this gaol, but on the contrary, every facility is afforded here for associating the corrupt and depraved class with those who may have fallen into crime by accident or unintentionally. No proper reception cells are apportioned for prisoners before they are seen by the doctor ; but 3 cells are reserved in each prison for such prisoners as may be committed late at night, where they are kept until after they are bathed. The Medical Officer entirely disregards the provisions of the statute which requires him to inspect all prisoners before they are passed into the "proper ward" ; so that there is no security here from disease or infection being carried into the gaol. This is a matter that I have drawn attention to repeatedly in my reports on this prison, but hitherto to no practical effect, as the Medical Officer appears to be permitted to perform his duties in such a manner and at such times as suits his own convenience, regardless of the requirements of the Prisons Act. At the time of my visit I found an old woman, C. C., of about 70 years of age in custody, who had been in here over a fortnight, and was sentenced to a month's imprisonment ; she complained to me of being very ill, and was evidently in a very delicate state of health, but up to this time she had not been seen by the doctor. This is a matter which I drew the attention of the Board to at the time of my visit, so that I trust the unfortunate woman subsequently received medical treatment, but I consider the Matron and Governor should have seen to her case, and have sent for the Medical Officer to look after her as soon as they found what a weak state the woman was in.</p>
Bath.	<p>A tin bath is now provided in the male reception, and one in the female hospital, in which all prisoners are washed as they come in, but no periodical washing of prisoners takes place during their imprisonment. It is quite impossible to maintain cleanliness in any gaol unless all healthy prisoners are washed at least once a week during imprisonment, and I submit that this rule should be carried out here. There are some stone washing troughs in the building, also a lavatory on the top story of the female prison, in which prisoners are said to be compelled to wash their hands and faces in the morning, which is the only means a prisoner has of cleaning himself during imprisonment. There is a sufficient supply of water-closets in the female prison, but only privies are provided in the male prison. The sewage is reported to be effective, and is carried away into the river outside the gaol. There are two good wells on the premises, one of which is worked by the tread-wheel, and supplies the water to the entire gaol ; in addition to this there is a good pump at the warders' quarters. None of the cells of the prison are artificially heated except some of those in the female prison, which are warmed by means of a stove in the hall, but no pipes run through the cells. No gas is provided anywhere except at the officers' quarters, and to the five extern lamps, two of which are extinguished at 10 o'clock.</p>
Water, and Sewerage.	<p>The chapel is suitably arranged for prison purposes, and both Protestant and Roman Catholic worship are carried on therein. The laundry has been altered since my last visit, and the troughs moved over to the windows as suggested ; but they are not yet divided, so that the prisoners are employed there in association. The drying room is fitted up with a store, but this department was extremely damp at the time of my visit. No alteration has taken place in the kitchen department, and I have the</p>
Heating and Gas.	
Chapel. Laundry.	
Kitchen.	

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
Carlow
County
Gaol.

same complaint now to record as in my report of 1872; for notwithstanding the remarks I then made, I found here again a prisoner sentenced to 6 months' imprisonment with hard labour. Being employed in the kitchen, he is entirely exempted from a portion of his sentence. His was about one of the most serious cases in the prison, for he was tried for murder although only convicted of an assault. If such irregularities are permitted, little good can result in sentencing serious offenders to imprisonment in this gaol. The suggestions I made in my last report as to removing the kitchen from its present position, and in erecting one boiler for the purposes of cooking, and for heating the water, have not yet been carried out. The Governor performs the duty of photographing prisoners, and is Photo-allowed £5 a year for it in addition to his salary. At the time of my visit a room was being prepared for photographic purposes in the Deputy-Governor's house, but was not completed. One fumigating apparatus is provided to each prison, and both were in good working order.

Some of the old day rooms are employed as carpenters' shops or rooms for matmaking, but very little of this industry is carried on here. There is no night watch maintained in this gaol after 10 o'clock, but two tell-tale clocks are provided, and are marked half-hourly from lock-up to that hour—the markings are said to be entered in the Lockings Book by the Head Warder, but on examination of that book I found the entries frequently omitted.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

			<i>Male Clothing.</i>		<i>Female Clothing.</i>	
	In Use.	In Store.	In Use.	In Store.	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	90	20	Shirts, . . .	15 36	Shifts, . . .	5 23
Sheets, pairs of,	60	32	Jackets, . . .	15 23	Jackets, . . .	5 22
Hammocks or Cots, . . .	16		Vests, . . .	15 48	Petticoats, . . .	10 27
Bedticks, . . .	60	16	Trowsers, . . .	15 60	Aprons, . . .	5 18
Bedsteads, . . .	96	-	Caps, . . .	15 20	Neckerchiefs, . . .	5 32
			Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	15 21	Caps, . . .	5 35
					Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	5 7

The general store of new clothing and materials is kept by the Governor, Stores. The male clothing in use is kept by the head warder, who is responsible for dressing all the men as they come in; the matron has also a store of things for the use of female prisoners, and gives them out to the deputy-matron as required. All the private property of prisoners is now properly labelled before being put away. The clothing is made up within the prison except clogs; but I regret to find that stockings are not yet supplied to the prisoners. The general store should be kept in a drier apartment; for at the time of my inspection all the articles therein were very damp indeed. I am informed that the Local Inspector and Governor take stock of all prison property about once a year; but I submit that this duty should be performed at least once a quarter. Considering the want of ablutionary arrangements here, the bedding and clothing in use were clean and in good order; and I was informed that the sheets as a rule are changed fortnightly.

Number of Prisoners sentenced to Whipping by order of Court.

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1873.		From 1st January, 1874, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Whipping,	-	-	1	-

SOUTH
DISTRICT.Carlisle
County
Gaol.

Number of Punishments for Prison Offences.

	From 1st January to 31st Dec., 1873.		From 1st Jan., 1874, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
By Magisterial authority,	—	—	1	—
By Governor—				
Dark or Refractory Cells,	22	8	32	1
Total,	22	8	33	1

Punish-
ments.

As is usually the case in gaols where proper discipline and order is not maintained and where association is permitted, the number of punishments in proportion to the number of prisoners here is extremely large ; but I have no doubt that the Governor refrains as far as possible from punishing any prisoner unnecessarily. All the above punishments were with two exceptions administered on his authority for breaches of prison rule. The punishment book is always laid before the Board at their monthly meeting. As no proper solitary cells are provided, prisoners are not kept in punishment during the night time, which, I have no doubt, is an additional reason for the numerous punishments inflicted in this prison. The two solitary cells for males are not even glazed, so that in cold weather it is almost a risk of a prisoner's life to sentence him to solitary confinement.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Hard Labour.

	M.	F.
Prison duties,	2	1
Tread-wheel,	12	—
Washing,	—	3
Total,	14	4

Summary.

	M.	F.
Hard Labour,	14	4
Unemployed,	2	1
Discharged (before labour hours),	—	1
Total in custody,	16	6

Labour.

Hard labour is exacted here by means of the tread-wheel, at which prisoners so sentenced are employed from 7 in the morning till dusk in the winter, and from half-past 6 to half-past 5 in the summer, except during the time allowed for meals, men are absolutely on the mill ten minutes at a time and five off. This and prison duties, such as cleaning up and repairing, is the only labour carried on here ; so that there is no return nor profits derived in this gaol from the produce of prisoners' labour, and therefore the ratepayer is in no way relieved from the cost of a prisoner here by means of any reproductive labour from the inmates of the gaol. I was surprised also to find that men before trial, although supported at the public expense are not required to work, but are allowed to loiter about the rooms and the yards. The law provides that all prisoners who are so supported should be required to work at prison duties, provided always that they are not put to hard labour.

School.

The 106th section of the Prisons Act is entirely disregarded, as no school as yet is carried on, and prisoners receive no secular instruction.

Contracts.

Bread, white, per 4 lb. loaf, 7d ; brown, per 4 lb. loaf, 6½d. ; oatmeal, per cwt., 15s. ; Indian meal, per cwt., 9s., new milk, per gallon, 10d. ; salt, per cwt., 3s. ; coal, per ton, £1 13s. 4d. ; turf, per 20 cubic feet, 2s. 10d. ; straw, per cwt., 2s. 6d. ; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 9s. 2d. ; soap, per cwt., £1 6s. 8d.

The contracts are all taken by the Board for twelve months, and are formally sanctioned by that body. The head warden is responsible for and keeps the provisions, and oversees the cooking. The stirabout is made of half Indian and half oatmeal, and at the time of my visit its quality was complained of by several of the female prisoners. I saw the Roman Catholic Chaplain on the subject, who informed me that it was not worse than usual. It certainly appeared to me to be very carelessly made, and was extremely unpalatable. I was surprised to find that the dietary scale was not strictly followed, as the potatoes ordered therein were not served to the prisoners on the prescribed days, which is a matter I consider the Local Inspector and Governor should have attended to; and as there is an abundance of potatoes in the country the law regulating this matter should not have been so long neglected. "The Inspection of Provisions Book" contains many serious complaints on the part of the Chaplains regarding the quality of the diet; and I am bound to state that neither the bread nor the milk (the samples of which I saw) appeared to me to be of a good quality. As milk is the only animal diet allowed to borough and county prisoners in Ireland, I submit that every care should be taken to provide it of the best quality; and I trust that in future this subject will be more carefully attended to by the superior officers of this prison.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
Carlow
County
Gaol.
Provisions.

Net average Daily Cost of Ordinary Diet for each Prisoner in the three preceding years.

1871, . 4'4d. | 1872, . 4'6d. | 1873, . 4'8d.

Net cost of Gaol, including Diet and Salaries, for the three preceding years.

1871, . £1,323 18s. 4d. | 1872, . £1,465 3s. 9d. | 1873, . £1,432 1s. 3d.

Total cost of Officers, including Clothing, value of Rations, &c.

1871, . £711 17s. 11d. | 1872, . £764 7s. 4d. | 1873, . £810 2s. 10d.

Average cost of each Prisoner per annum in each of the last three years.

1871, . £77 17s. 7d. | 1872, . £74 9s. 0d. | 1873, . £79 11s. 2d.

Repaid by the War Department for Military Prisoners.

1871, . £3 5s. 0d. | 1872, . £6 15s. 0d. | 1873, . £1 12s. 0d.

Repaid from the Consolidated Fund for the Maintenance of Prisoners.

1871, . £59 19s. 10d. | 1872, . £70 7s. 9d. | 1873, . £48 13s. 3d.

The average annual cost of a prisoner here in 1873 was with one exception higher than in any other gaol in Ireland, amounting for that year to £76 11s. 2d. The net cost of the gaol came to £1,432 1s. 3d., but of that sum the charge for officers was £810 2s. 10d. It is therefore not astonishing that the annual cost of a prisoner here comes to the large sum already mentioned. The construction of the building no doubt is very unsuitable, but at the same time I am bound to observe that the staff is unnecessarily large as compared to the number of prisoners in custody; and I would especially point to the number of female officers, who at some periods during the year outnumber the prisoners of that sex. Two efficient female officers would be quite sufficient to perform all the duties required of them at present, together with the care of the hospital. In the year 1873, 16 was the daily average number of prisoners, but 12 officers irrespective of the surgeon are maintained for the care of these few prisoners. This I submit a state of things that loudly calls for the interference of the Legislature, as there is no doubt that the ratepayers are too severely taxed on account of the prison expenditure.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.

Officers and Salaries.

	Non-resident.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
<i>Carlous County Gaol.</i>					John Earl, Head Warder and Clerk,	52	0	0
Thos. J. Rawson, esq., Surgeon,	—				Richard Walsh,	36	0	0
A. Fitzmaurice, esq., Local Inspector,	60	0	0		John Tyndell,	36	0	0
Rev. A. B. Perry, Chaplain,	30	0	0		George Strickland,	36	0	0
Rev. A. Wall, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	30	0	0		William Halpin,	36	0	0
					Mrs. C. Gavan, Matron,	58	0	0
					Mrs. C. Croghan, Deputy Matron,	15	0	0
Edward Croghan, esq., Governor,	180	0	0		Harriett Cope, Hospital Nurse & Female Turnkey,	15	0	0

Vacancies in the Staff since last Inspection, how caused, and how filled up.

Elizabeth Tamley, Hospital Nurse, superannuated; Harriett Cope appointed Hospital Nurse and Female Turnkey.

Officers on Gaol Allowance.

All the intern officers.

Visits paid by Officers.

Number of times the Board of Superintendence met and discharged business,	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1873.	From 1st Jan., 1874, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector to Gaol,	118	90
Chaplain, Prot. Episcopal Church,	161	122
Chaplain, Roman Catholic,	177	142
Surgeon,	107	70

Officers.

The quarters of the subordinate officers were extremely untidy and dirty at the time of my visit, especially the room belonging to one of the warders. I submit that this is a matter that should be more carefully supervised by the Local Inspector and Governor, who should inspect these apartments regularly, and insist on their being kept in a cleanly and orderly condition. In the event of an officer not complying with the rules of the prison, he should be brought before the Board and fined. I am informed that the Board have granted an increase of £6 per annum from the 1st January, 1874, to the head warder, and an increase of £2 per annum for five years to the other warders; the Governor has also received an increase of salary of £25 a year from the 1st of March last.

	1871.		1872.		1873.		1874 (to day of Inspection).	
No. of prisoners in hospital,	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Average daily number in hospital,	7	4	2	2	—	5	—	—
No. of prisoners prescribed for and treated out of hospital,	1	1	1	1	—	2	—	—
No. of deaths in the gaol,	58	11	33	13	47	8	—	—
Cost of medicine,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	£5 3s. 4d.		£16 3s. 6d.		£8 11s. 3d.			

Hospital.

The provisions for the sick in hospital are the same as at my last inspection. The defects in this building already pointed out remain unaltered; the hospital is in charge of a matron, but her duties must be very light indeed, for up to the time of my inspection this year only 1 female had been sent to hospital, who remained there six days, while no male prisoner was received into hospital. In 1873 there was no male prisoner and only 5 females in hospital, but nevertheless the cost of medicines for that year came to £8 11s. 3d.

Books.

The Registries and Books of Finance are chiefly kept by the head warder, but are all seen and initialed by the Governor

from time to time, and the Provision Book is checked by the Local Inspector every month. As so little labour is carried on here the Work Ledger is not kept. The fines are taken by the Governor, and are regularly handed over to the Petty Sessions clerk, who produces the receipt to the Governor. No General Visitors' Book is kept, an omission which I submit should be at once remedied. The journals of the superior officers here, with the exception of that of the Governor, are indeed of very little use, as they contain little or no information regarding their duties. The 72nd and 69th sections of the Prisons Act are perfectly clear as to the description of journals that should be kept by Surgeons and Chaplains of gaols. I would therefore again beg the attention of these officers and of the Local Inspector to this subject, and would press upon them the importance of writing up these journals daily, detailing their remarks upon the state of the prison, and the duties performed by them. I would also refer the Chaplains to the 69th section of the Prisons Act for their guidance in the performance of their duties, which, I am informed, are not performed in compliance with the requirements of that section. No proper Prescription Book is kept, and the orders of the Medical Officer are merely written on slips of paper, which are sent down to the town. As it is important that all the orders of the Medical Officer shall be recorded, I must request that a proper Prescription Book be procured, and that the Surgeon be required to write his orders therein; and also that he be requested to keep the authorized and prescribed forms of Hospital and Extra Diet Books. The journal of the Governor is more full than those of the other prison officers, but I should be glad if it contained a greater amount of information regarding his daily duties. This officer appears to endeavour as far as possible to maintain discipline in the prison, and deserves every credit for its condition of cleanliness and general order.

SOUTH DISTRICT.
Carlow County Gaol.

The rules for visitors to prisoners are the same as at my last inspection. Visitors. The visits are permitted by order from the committing Justice or a member of the Board of Superintendence; but no convicted prisoners receive any visit during the period of their imprisonment. The visits take place at the gateway in presence of an officer.

The entire prison was as usual extremely damp, and many of the cell windows had no glass. I must again call attention to the unfinished state of the boundary wall, which I trust the Grand Jury will undertake to complete. This part of the building was no doubt included in the plans submitted to the Lord Lieutenant for his approval under the 20th section of the Prisons Act. I therefore submit, that in compliance with the provisions of that section this work should be finished as soon as possible.

General remarks.

Board of Superintendence.

Henry Bruen, esq., M.P.	William Fishbourne, esq., J.P.	H. Eustace, esq., J.P.
Sir C. W. C. Burton, bart.	J. P.	J. Alexander, esq., J.P.
R. C. Browne, esq., D.L.	William Duckett, esq., J.P.	William Elliott, esq., J.P.
Horace Rochfort, esq., D.L.	D. H. Cooper, esq., J.P.	J. F. Leckey, esq., J.P.
P. J. Newton, esq., D.L.		

The meetings of the Board of Superintendence take place on the first Board. Monday of the month, on which occasions the Governor receives a draft for the payment of small accounts and for the salaries of the intern officers, vouchers being produced at the following meeting. The extern officers receive their salaries half-yearly at assizes. Up to the time of my visit this year the Board had met nine times, and eleven times during the year 1873.

CHARLES F. BOURKE, *Inspector-General.*

SOUTH
DISTRICT.CLARE COUNTY GAOL, AT ENNIS.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION,
16TH AND 17TH SEPTEMBER, 1874.Clare
County
Gaol.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. of whom were Sick in Hospital.		
UNTRIED.						
For Larceny,	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
Deserters,	1	1	2	—	1	1
For further Examination,	3	—	3	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny—						
To Penal Servitude,	3	—	3	—	—	—
To Imprisonment,	2	1	3	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	2	—	2	—	—	—
<i>By Court-Martial.</i>						
Military and Naval Offenders,	1	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
In Default of Bail,	2	—	2	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	5	3	9	—	—	—
Under Poor Law Act,	—	1	1	—	—	—
Drunkards,	7	4	11	—	—	—
Total in custody,	27	10	37	—	1	1

Thirty-seven formed the total number in custody on the above date, who are detailed in the above table under the following headings:—Untried, cases disposed of at assizes and quarter sessions, those disposed of summarily, and those disposed of by courts martial.

Juveniles.

CLASSES, &c., OF OFFENDERS.	In custody on the day of Inspection.		From 1st January to day of Inspection.	
	10 years old and under.	Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.	10 years old and under.	Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.
Convicted at Assizes,	M.	F.	M.	F.
„ summarily,	-	-	-	-
Committed for Trial,	-	-	-	-
Total,	-	-	5	-
Number sent to Reformatories,	-	-	1	-
Included in the preceding—				
Workhouse offenders,	-	-	-	2

Juveniles.

No juveniles were in custody on the day of my inspection, but there were 27 commitments of males and 1 of females of this class during this

year previous to my visit, of whom only 5 males were sent to reformatories. I was informed that care is taken to keep all juveniles separate from adult prisoners. I regret to observe that there was previous to my inspection this year an increase of 8 male juveniles in charge, as compared with the whole of the previous year.

SOUTH DISTRICT.
Clare County Gaol.

The debtors' quarters are now quite disused, as no persons of this class have been in charge here during this year.

Number of Prisoners of all classes in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1871,	31	7	1873,	29	10
1872,	24	13	1874 (day of Inspection),	27	10

Number of Returned Convicts in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1874.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1871,	2	—	1874, (up to and including day of Inspection),	1	1
1872,	1	1	Day of Inspection,	1	—
1873,	3	1			

CLASSES.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1873.		From 1st January, 1874, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Debtors,	7	—	—	—
Criminals,	174	76	131	40
Vagrants,	2	10	5	1
Drunkards,	45	26	56	21
Total,	228	112	192	62

From the last of the preceding table it will be observed that the criminal commitments have not increased this year, as compared with last year, having regard to the period of the year at which my inspection was made; but it should be observed that the commitments of drunkards has increased in 1874, being in excess of 6 during the nine months previous to my visit this as compared with the whole of last year. It would, therefore, appear from these figures that the new Licensing Act has not yet had the desired effect in diminishing the offence of drunkenness in this district.

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), and Number of Times each had been committed during the following periods, distinguishing Adults from Juveniles.

NUMBER OF TIMES COMMITTED.	1873.				1874, to day of Inspection.			
	Juveniles.		Adults.		Juveniles.		Adults.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Once within the year,	11	1	115	45	19	1	113	23
Twice " "	1	—	17	12	4	—	18	6
Thrice " "	1	—	10	5	—	—	4	6
4 times " "	—	—	2	4	—	—	1	—
5 " "	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
6 " "	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—
8 " "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total,	13	1	147	68	23	1	136	36
No. of above who had not been in Gaol previous to 1st Jan. in	13	1	113	46	22	1	104	19

SOUTH
DISTRICT.Clare
County
Gaol.

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), committed in the year 1873, and to the day of Inspection in 1874, who had been Once, Twice, Thrice, Four Times, Five Times, &c., &c., from their first Commitment in any year, so far as can be ascertained, distinguishing Adults from Juveniles.

NUMBER OF TIMES COMMITTED.	1873.				1874, to day of Inspection.			
	Juveniles.		Adults.		Juveniles.		Adults.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Once only,	11	1	96	36	19	1	103	19
Twice,	1	—	25	12	4	—	18	—
Thrice,	1	—	11	5	—	—	4	4
4 times,	—	—	2	3	—	—	3	1
5 "	—	—	3	—	—	—	5	1
6 "	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	—
7 to 11 "	—	—	2	7	—	—	1	5
12 to 16 "	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	3
17 to 20 "	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
21 to 30 "	—	—	1	2	—	—	2	2
31 to 40 "	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Total No. of Individuals committed,	13	1	147	68	23	1	136	36
No. of commitments represented in foregoing,	16	1	342	256	27	1	247	197

Of the total number of individuals committed here this year, comprising 169 males and 37 females, 132 of the former, and 24 of the latter had been only once in prison during that period; but it will be seen by the foregoing table that of the remaining some were committed as often as three and four times, and one woman eight times, during that time.

In 1873 the total number of individual adults committed here was 147 males, and 68 females, whose commitments were 342 and 256 respectively. During the five and a half months previous to my visit in 1874 the total number of individual adults committed were 136 males and 36 females, while their previous commitments numbered respectively 247 and 197. Between 31 and 40 was the greatest number of times any of these individuals were known to have been in gaol from first commitment.

Averages, and Highest and Lowest Numbers (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1873.			From 1st January, 1874, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	25	10	—	21	7	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	51		18th June.	44		23rd Feb.
Lowest ditto,	18		4th March.	17		10th July.
Highest number of males at any one time,	36		23rd July.	33		23rd Feb.
Ditto of females,	19		20th June.	11		23rd Jan.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	10		7th March.	11		9th July.
Ditto of females,	4		21st April.	3		25th March.

Averages,

From the foregoing table it appears that the average numbers in custody at different periods of this year were less than last. At no time

during the year did the number of females exceed 11, while at one period they were not in excess of the number of the female attendants, and at one period of this year the number of male prisoners were as low as 11, being absolutely fewer than the male officers of the gaol, who are 12 in number.

SOUTH
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Highest Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors) in Gaol during each of the previous seven years, and up to day of Inspection in 1874.

21st March, 1867,	77	3rd April, 1871,	45
1st January, 1868,	58	25th June, 1872,	40
4th May, 1869,	33	18th June, 1873,	51
2nd September, 1870,	39	23rd February, 1874,	41

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	8	2	Kitchen,	1	-
Yards,	8	2	Bakery,	1	-
Day Rooms,	7	2	Store Rooms,	4	1
Solitary Cells,	4	2	Laundry,	-	1
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high = 432 cubic feet,	65	12	Drying Room,	-	1
Do., heated and furnished with bells,	19	19	Baths, with hot and cold water laid on,	1	1
Sleeping Rooms,	9	-	Water-closets,	20	6
Hospital Rooms,	2	2	Fumigating Apparatus,	1	-
Chapel,	1	-	Reception Room or Cell,	1	-
School Rooms,	1	1	Pump,	1	-
Workshops,	3	-	Crank do.	1	-
Worksheds,	4	-	Well,	1	-
			Tread-wheel,	1	-
			Tell-tale Clock,	1	-

There have been very few alterations or improvements made in the accommodation of this prison since last inspection.

Nineteen cells in each prison are of the required size for separate confinement, and are heated, and furnished with bells. There are also a proper amount of cells, used as a reception class, in the old building, where a bath for males is situated, so that they can be washed at once on coming in. I am informed that all prisoners are also bathed once a week during imprisonment. The bath used for females on reception is in the Laundry, and both separate prisons are supplied with a sufficient number of baths and water-closets. No gas is yet provided to the cells, except to four in the female prison, so that during the winter months labour cannot be carried on after dusk, which is a lamentable waste of time, and very detrimental to prison discipline.

The sewerage has lately been thoroughly overhauled, and twelve new effluvia traps have been attached to the sewers. The privy that was said to have polluted the water has been cleaned out and closed up, and the water from that well has not been used for some time. The sewers are, I am told, frequently flushed, and the sewerage is carried away into the river. There are two wells on the premises, but only one is used for drinking purposes. The water is forced into the cistern by means of the tread-wheel, which, I regret to state, has not yet been stalled, neither are relief-boxes yet provided, as have been recommended by Inspectors-General. There are twenty-one separate stone-sheds, but they are not enclosed, so that perfect separation is not observed here.

At the time of my visit the Laundry was about to be stalled, which will be an improvement. Only the washing for the prisoners is done here. I would recommend that washing contracts be obtained, as this is an industry which suits the class of prisoners sent here, and is one from which profit to the prison funds could be obtained. I pointed out to the Local Inspector and Governor how the Kitchen and Laundry departments could be joined, under which arrangement one fire would be sufficient for

- SOUTH DISTRICT.** all the requirements of both departments, and would also heat the water for the female baths. The cooking should then be conducted by females. This is a matter I would urge on the attention of the Board, indeed, as the females have now to go to the kitchen for hot water, I consider that they should at once undertake all the culinary operations. If the foregoing suggestions are adopted, the drying-room might easily be heated by hot water pipes, the present room being very defective in every way.
- Kitchen.**
- Fumigator** Only the clothing of male prisoners is fumigated, as there is no fumigator yet in the female prison. As this is the only effectual means of destroying vermin, and of arresting infection, I am of opinion that all clothing should be fumigated at once before it be put into store, and for this reason a good fumigator should be supplied to the female, as well as to the male, prison. The photography is done by an artist from the town, who gets 5s. for each subject photographed. All suspected persons are photographed, and their portraits sent about from gaol to gaol, for the purpose of hunting up previous convictions, which is a system that is found most useful, and is a great means of detecting crime. As there are serious objections to persons not being prison officers having such close access to prisoners, as is necessary in order to carry on photography, I certainly consider that the likenesses should be taken by a prison officer. This art is easily learnt, and, as it is now required by statute to be carried on in all gaols, I am of opinion that it should be done by one of the numerous staff of this prison, and is a duty that would properly fall on the Clerk, where such an officer is kept.
- Photography.**
- Chapel.** No alteration has taken place in the Chapel since my last inspection. It is only used for Roman Catholic worship, for whenever there are Protestants in custody, which is, I am told, very seldom, they are taken to the Board-room for Divine service.
- Tell-tale.** Only one tell-tale clock is yet provided, notwithstanding the recommendations of Inspectors-General that another should be got, as it is impossible to test properly the vigilance of the night-watch by means of a single clock in these extensive buildings. The clock is marked half-hourly from 10.30 P.M. to 5.30 A.M., and there is an officer on duty in the prison from lock-up until the time the night-watch comes on. At 10 P.M. the Governor, or the Chief Warder, go their final rounds. The keys of the cells, the Hospital, the outer gate, and other important keys, are kept in the Governor's bedroom during the night, and are taken by him as a rule at 10.30.
- Old building.** As much time and labour is now taken up in keeping the old building clean and in repair, I would recommend that it be altogether closed, with the exception of that part required for a reception class for males. By this means more hands would be available for industrial labour, and supervision would be more effectual than at present. The separate cells in the factory should be utilized for the employment of prisoners there in separation, under the control of one officer. I pointed out to the Governor how this could be arranged with little or no expense, and begged of him to lay the matter before the Board, for at present there is a great deal too much association permitted, which should be prevented, as far as possible. With the present accommodation in this prison there is, in my opinion, nothing to hinder a very strict system of separate confinement being carried out, and I have no doubt that if it were, the numbers would very soon diminish. I therefore hope that the Board will require my suggestions in this regard to be adopted.
- Too much association.**
- Repairs.** The building appeared in good repair, and at the time of my visit the walls of the male prison were being scraped, which had not been properly done for some time, and was much needed. All the water taps throughout the prison were out of order, and should have been repaired.

There was a fair supply of clothing and bedding, both in store and in use, at the time of my visit, with the exception of jackets.

I have again to remark on the very disorderly manner in which the stores are kept by the Storekeeper, whose duties are very light, but he, nevertheless, appears to be very negligent and inattentive to orders. He issues the provisions, but does not, as he should, see each portion weighed or measured, but leaves this to be done by the Chief Warder or Governor, who should be otherwise employed. Although socks and stockings were not in use at the time of my visit, yet some were being made, so that I hope by this time they are served out.

All the female clothing is made up under the superintendence of the Matron, but the male clothing is obtained from Mountjoy Convict Prison, and is, I am told, of very inferior quality, and badly made. I would strongly recommend the Board to require all the prison clothing to be made up by their own prisoners under a Tailor Warder, for I have no doubt that much economy can be effected by this means. In many gaols the Store Warder understands cutting out clothing, and can also direct and oversee the shoemaking department, and where such is the case there is no difficulty in keeping up a full supply of prison clothing, The bedding was generally good and clean throughout the prison, sheets being changed fortnightly, and all new comers are said to get a clean pair. This is a rule that should be carefully attended to.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

Clare County Gaol.

Stores and clothing.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1873.		From 1st Jan., 1874, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
By Magisterial authority, . . .	1	1	—	—
By Governor—				
Dark or Refractory Cells, . . .	57	20	36	12
Stoppage of Diet, . . .	171	13	131	8
Other Punishments, . . .	1	1	1	—
Total, . . .	230	35	168	20

The punishments in the foregoing table have all been administered under the authority of the Governor, and considering the amount of association that is permitted, it is not astonishing that there are so many cases of breach of prison rule to record. The punishment cells, two in each prison, have been lately fitted with spiral bells. Those in the male prison are not heated or darkened, but prisoners are not left in them at night in cold weather, and when they are, they are supplied with their bedding and beds, an indulgence not allowed in many prisons nor to soldiers when sentenced to solitary. Proper male solitary cells should be provided, such as those in the female prison, and if this were the case I have no doubt the conduct of male prisoners would be considerably improved.

Amount received for produce of Prisoners' labour disposed of outside the Gaol for the last three years.

1871, . £15 16s. 11d. | 1872, . £8 5s. 6d. | 1873, . £15 7s. 3d.

The hard labour is carried out here by means of the tread-wheel, at which men so sentenced work from two to four hours daily. They are absolutely on the mill about twelve minutes at a time with intervals of about six minutes for rest. But the mill, as I have already pointed out, is not stalled, and in the absence of relief boxes an undue amount of association must exist. I have in previous reports pointed out that the hard labour as enforced here is very insufficient, and would again urge on the Board the necessity of insisting on a greater amount being performed. Prisoners so sentenced should be required to do a greater amount of stone-breaking and to pick a greater quantity of oakum than those not sentenced to

SOUTH
DISTRICT.Clare
County
Gaol.

hard labour, but I regret to find that little difference in punishment is observed here in carrying out the sentence of the law.

The amount received from the profits of prisoners' labour clearly shows how little industrial labour is carried on here. That sum amounting in 1873 only to £15 7s. 2d., which cannot be considered satisfactory or creditable results from the labour of 229 individuals or a daily average number of 35 prisoners.

I trust, therefore, that my suggestions as regards the employment of prisoners more in separation will be adopted, and if the old prison be closed there will be more time to devote to industrial and profitable labour.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1873.		From 1st Jan., 1874, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	29	11	20	11
Average daily number of pupils,	10	3	6	2.3
Number of days on which school was held,	78	155	34	140
<i>School-hours.</i> —Males, 12 o'clock to 1 o'clock; Females, 12 o'clock to 1 o'clock.				

Schools.

The school is very irregularly attended, and only those whose sentence exceeds three months attend, so that those who are constantly sent here for short terms receive no instruction. This system should be altered as all poor prisoners are entitled by statute to secular instruction, and should be sent to school for an hour daily; the school-rooms have not yet been stalled. The teacher who is also chief warder has been trained under the National Board, and does what he can to advance the pupils, and is reported by the Inspector of National Schools to be efficient and attentive.

Contracts.

Bread, white, per 4-lb. loaf, 7½d.; ditto, brown, per 4-lb. loaf, 6½d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 17s. 6d.; Indian meal, per cwt., 8s. 10½d.; potatoes, per cwt. 4s. 8d.; meat, per lb., 9d.; new milk, per gallon, 9d.; salt, per cwt., 4s. 6d.; coal, per ton, £1 4s. 9d.; straw, per cwt. 2s.; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 9s. 2d.; candles, per lb., 5½d.; soap, per cwt., £1.

All provisions, &c., are procured by contracts sanctioned by the Board, but the materials for clothing are generally procured by the Local Inspector. The samples of the diet that I saw were unexceptionable, and the chaplains usually report favourably of its quality.

I am glad to find that it is now inspected by these gentlemen by alternate weeks as is required by statute.

None of the prisoners preferred any complaints to me on this score.

The legally prescribed dietary formula is strictly carried out.

Net average daily cost of Ordinary Diet for each Prisoner in the three preceding years.

1871, . 5d. | 1872, . 4.8d. | 1873, . 5d.

Net cost of Gaol, including Diet and Salaries, for the three preceding years.

1871, . £1,546 6s. 3d. | 1872, . £1,597 9s. 2d. | 1873, . £1,770 0s. 1d.

Total cost of Officers, including Clothing, Value of Rations, &c.

1871, . £925 17s. 3d. | 1872, . £950 16s. 2d. | 1873, . £1,019 18s. 3d.

Average cost of each Prisoner per annum in each of the last three years.

1871, . £51 10s. 5.5d. | 1872, . £53 1s. 1d. | 1873, . £48 7s. 3d.

Amounts repaid by the War Department for Military Prisoners in each of the last three years.

1871, . . . 14s. | 1872, . . . £2 14s. | 1870, . . . £1 19s.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

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Amounts repaid from the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of Prisoners during the years.

1871, . £108 12s. 0d. | 1872, £106 14s. 3d. | 1873, . £95 18s. 7d.

I am glad to observe that the average annual cost of prisoners here in 1873 was somewhat less than it was during the two previous years, being for that year £48 7s. 3d., but this is still a large cost as compared with some other prisons where remunerative labour is carried out, and where the number of prisoners is in a fairer proportion to the number of officers than here. Although I do not believe that such prisons as this is, with a large building to keep in order, containing a few prisoners, can ever be managed as economically as where the number in custody throughout the year is large, yet I am convinced that much saving could be effected here with a smaller and more efficient staff, and with better management. The net cost of the gaol in 1873 was £1,770 0s. 1d., but out of that sum the cost of officers came to £1,019 18s. 3d., so that the charge for officers exceeded all other gaol expenses by nearly £300, yet the salary of the officers are by no means excessive as compared with other gaols.

Officers.—Non-Resident.

	£	s.	d.
Captain C. M. Parkinson, J.P.,			
Local Inspector,	100	0	0
Rev. P. Dwyer, Protestant			
Chaplain,	46	3	0
Rev. R. Fitzgerald, Roman			
Catholic Chaplain,	46	3	0
P. M. Cullinan, esq., Surgeon,	54	0	0
Mr. Greene, esq., Apothecary,	20	0	0
Michl. Considine, Clerk, &c.	60	0	0
Denis M'Mahon, Night Watch-			
man,	28	8	0

Resident.

	£	s.	d.
Capt. J. H. Healey, Governor,	300	0	0
Patk. Slattery, 1st Turnkey, &c.,	70	0	0
Thos. Leydon, 2nd Turnkey,			
and Gate Porter,	48	0	0
John Frawley, 3rd Turnkey,	36	0	0
John Sweeny, 4th Turnkey,	36	0	0
Mary Palmer, Matron,	65	0	0
Mary Kenny, Assist. Matron,	20	17	0
Eliza M'Donnell, Nursetender,	24	0	0

Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st December, 1873.	From 1st Jan., 1874, to day of Inspection.
Number of times the Board of Super- intendence met and discharged business,	13	10
Local Inspector to Gaol,	153	97
to each Bridewell, .	4	3
Chaplain, Protestant Episcopal		
Church,	136	59
Chaplain, Roman Catholic, . . .	172	109
Surgeon,	296	102
Apothecary,	146	82

The quarters of the subordinate officers were with two exceptions tidily kept, and clean. I regret to have had to call the attention of the Board to some complaints against the assistant-matron for being too familiar with her prisoners. With the exception of this officer and the clerk already referred to, I heard a good account of all the subordinate staff. Such conduct as that alleged against these officers should, in my opinion, not be passed over by the Board. The matron has introduced quilting amongst the females which is a source of considerable profit in Limerick city prison, and I am in hopes it will prove equally so here. She also is careful to turn old blankets and other materials to good advantage, and is a most painstaking officer in every way. The office of head warder and clerk should in my opinion be combined in one as there is not sufficient work in this gaol to occupy the time of separate persons for those duties.

SOUTH DISTRICT.		1871.		1872.		1873.		1874 (to day of Inspection).	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
<i>Clare County Gaol.</i>	No. of prisoners in hospital,	50	16	16	14	24	11	21	7
	Averagedaily No. in hospital,	5	6	8	3	14	3	1.11	52
	No. of prisoners prescribed for and treated out of hospital,	142	62	145	80	94	82	68	53
	Cost of medicine,	£7 9s. 2d.	£5 4s. 5d.	£8 12s. 0d.					
	Cost of diet for prisoners in hospital,	£11 0s. 0d.	£2 0s. 3d.	£11 2s. 1d.					
	Cost of all extra diet ordered by Medical Officer for pri- soners not in hospital,	£3 10s. 10d.	—	£3 0s. 0d.					

The sanitary condition of the prison since the sewerage has been set to rights has been quite satisfactory, so much so that the hospital is seldom used. No alteration has been made in this building so that the defects already complained of still exist. The hospital matron now assists in the female prison when required, but as her services are so seldom needed they might be dispensed with and a nurse hired from the town, as is now done in many gaols, when any serious cases occur requiring the constant attendance of a nurse. There has been no fatal case of sickness in this gaol during the last few years. The medicines are procured from an apothecary in the town who appears to be paid a salary in addition to his half-yearly bill for medicines. His bill is examined and certified for half-yearly by the Medical Officer.

The cost of medicines during 1873 came to £8 12s., and of extras £11 2s. 1d., notwithstanding that the daily average number in hospital was only one.

It is but right to observe that since the improved dietary scale has been established extra diet has been discontinued in many gaols, being found to be no longer necessary.

Books.

The books of finance and the registries are well and carefully kept by the clerk. The account of weekly earnings is not given in the work ledger, but I am told that so few ever earn the amount of their subsistence, that such an account is hardly worth keeping, but deserving prisoners are allowed a trifle by the Board to pay their way home. The Local Inspector's, the Governor's, and Surgeon's journals are carefully and well kept, and the surgeon also takes care that the hospital books are regularly and fully written up. The chaplains also write daily journals, but they contain little information relating to the performance of their duties. The General Visitors' Book is not kept, one should be procured and as carefully kept as the other books.

The Local Inspector and Governor appear most anxious to maintain discipline and order in the prison, and I am bound to remark that its improved condition reflects much credit upon them.

Visitors.

No improvement has been made in the place for visitors to prisoners which is still at the gate, under the same rules as at my last inspection, but the Governor now very properly deprives all badly conducted prisoners of a visit, and notes the particulars in his journal.

The Right Hon. Lord Inchiquin, D.L.
Col. W. E. A. MacDonnell, D.L.
Colonel Augustine Butler, D.L.
Colonel Marcus Paterson, J.P.
Major W. M. Molony, D.L.
George Sampson, esq., J.P.

Richard Stacpoole, esq., J.P.
Nicholas Butler, esq., J.P.
J. F. V. Fitzgerald, esq., D.L.
Joseph Hall, esq., J.P.
Major C. W. Studdert, J.P.
Andrew Enright, esq.

The Board. The Board meet monthly for the discharge of business, and had assembled ten times this year up to the time of my visit. Bills and the

salaries of intern officers are paid at each meeting by cheques, and vouchers are produced by the Local Inspector at the next following meeting of the Board.

SOUTH DISTRICT.
Clare County Gaol.

My colleague and I have frequently recommended the closing of the bridewells of Tulla and Six-mile-bridge as they are quite unnecessary, and in many respects unsuitable for the detention of prisoners. I trust that the Board will lay our views before the grand jury, and recommend these bridewells to be closed after the next assizes. Annexed are my tabular reports on the condition of the bridewells of the county.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

Bridewells.

	Kilrush.		Ennistimon.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	28	4	29	15
Of whom were Drunkards,	15	5	5	8
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection,	9	6	6	2
Of whom were Drunkards,	1	2	3	
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often.	Weekly; transmittals very irregular.		Fortnightly; transmittals generally on following day.	
Committals, . . .	Some irregular, being signed by only one justice for periods beyond three days.		Regular.	
Registry, . . .	Correctly kept.		Correctly kept.	
Repairs and Order, . .	Good.		Good.	
Security, . . .	Good.		Fair; but yard for females insecure.	
Accommodation, . . .	Eight cells for males, 2 for females; 2 day-rooms.		Two cells and a day-room for each sex.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Sufficient and good.		Good, clean, and sufficient.	
Water, how supplied, .	By pump on premises.		By pump on premises.	
Sewerage, . . .	Effective.		Said to be efficient.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean and well ventilated.		Clean, and well ventilated.	
Cost of Dietary, . . .	6d. for both sexes.		6d. per day for both sexes.	
Salary of Keeper, and whether he follows any other employment.	£35; £8 10s. for allowances. Is court-keeper, at £8.		£25; £6 for fuel, &c. Is court-keeper; no other employment.	
Date of Inspection, . .	August 26th, 1874.		September 16th, 1874.	
Remarks, . . .	Two prisoners in custody. Prisoners are kept here some time without any committal, and are also kept here when committed to the county gaol, without any order to the keeper of the bridewell.		No person in custody.	

SOUTH
DISTRICT.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—continued.

Clare County.	—	Sixmilebridge.		Tulla.		Killaloe.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Bridewells.	No. of Committals in past year, . . .	4	—	35	10	27	13
	Of whom were Drunkards, . .	1	—	18	5	14	7
	No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection, . .	3	—	20	1	15	1
	Of whom were Drunkards, . .	2	—	4	1	5	1
	Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often.	Once a fortnight, on Tuesdays; transmittals on the following day.		Petty Sessions at Tulla and Tomgraney once a fortnight; transmittals irregular.		Fortnightly; transmittals on the following day.	
	Committals, . .	Regular.		Some irregular, as two lunatics have been committed here this year, though not as lunatics.		Mostly regular, with one or two exceptions.	
	Registry, . . .	Well kept.		Regular.		Correctly kept.	
	Repairs and Order, . .	Good.		Improved since last visit.		Fair.	
	Security, . . .	Fair, except the yards.		The down pipes still make the yards very insecure, otherwise the security is fair.		Fair, except in the yards, which are very insecure.	
	Accommodation, . .	Two cells and a day-room for each sex.		Six cells up stairs, and two day-rooms; the cells for females are close to the keeper's room.		Three cells for males and two for females; two day-rooms.	
	Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Clean and sufficient.		Sufficient and clean.		Sufficient, but the bed-ticks are very old and dirty.	
	Water, how supplied,	By pump on premises.		By pump, but the surface water gets into the well and makes the water at times unfit for use.		None on premises or nearer than the river.	
	Sewerage, . . .	Said to be effective.		Said to be effective.		Very defective and quite choked. It should be all opened up and regularly cleaned.	
	Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Very clean and well kept.		Fairly clean and well ventilated.		The sheets are clean, with one exception, but there is a want of cleanliness and tidiness through the whole house.	
	Cost of Dietary, . .	6d. per head per day.		6d. per head per day.		6d. per day for both sexes.	
	Salary of Keeper, and whether he follows any other employment, . .	£20 a year, and £8 10s. for contingencies.		£20 a year; £6 for contingencies; is also court-keeper at £8 a year.		£20; £8 for fuel, straw, and light; court-keeper at £8.	
	Date of Inspection, . .	Sept. 18th, 1874.		Sept. 18th, 1874.		Aug. 28th, 1874.	
	Remarks, . . .	No prisoner in custody, and so few during the year, that, considering the proximity of the town to the County Gaol, I again submit that this bridewell should be closed.		No prisoner in custody. My colleague and I are both of opinion that as this bridewell is so little used, and is so unsuited to prison requirements, that it should be closed.		One old man in custody. There are some townlands of Tipperary included in this Petty Sessions district, whose prisoners are sent here.	

CHARLES F. BOURKE, *Inspector-General.*

CORK COUNTY GAOL, AT CORK.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION,
23RD, 24TH, AND 25TH SEPTEMBER, 1874.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.

Cork
County
Gaol.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. of whom were Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	3	—	3	—	—	—
„ Larceny,	4	1	5	—	1	1
„ Misdemeanors,	3	—	3	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny—						
To Imprisonment,	10	5	15	1	—	1
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	21	3	24	—	—	—
<i>By Courts-Martial.</i>						
Military and Naval Offenders,	40	—	40	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
For Larceny,	9	3	12	—	—	—
Offences under Larceny Act,	6	1	7	—	—	—
In default of Bail,	12	5	17	—	—	—
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	28	12	40	1	1	2
Other Misdemeanors,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Under Poor Law Act,	4	1	5	—	—	—
Vagrants,	5	6	11	—	—	—
Drunkards,						
Total in custody,	146	37	183	2	2	4

It will be seen by the preceding table that the greater number of the prisoners in custody at the above date were cases disposed of by summary jurisdiction, and therefore of minor importance. It should also be borne in mind that out of the total number in custody—namely, 183—40 were military or naval offenders, who cannot fairly be included amongst the population of this county. At the time of my visit 1 male was in custody on a charge of murder, and 2 had been committed here during this year charged with that offence. Owing to the insecure state of the city prison, and pending the improvements that are being carried out there, it was deemed expedient by the authorities of that gaol to apply for the removal of some serious offenders from that to the county prison. Consequently, 2 men awaiting trial under very serious charges were removed from the city prison soon after my visit.

Only 1 juvenile, a male, was in custody at the time of my visit, but during the year, and up to that date 30 prisoners of that class had been committed here, 11 of whom were sent to reformatories. During 1874 2 males had been in custody who were known to have been previously in reformatories. I was informed that care is taken to prevent juveniles from associating with adult offenders, but I submit that they should be kept in quite a different part of the gaol, and exercised at a

T

SOUTH
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different time of the day or in a different yard from the adults, as too much vigilance cannot be observed in order to prevent any communication whatever between juveniles and hardened offenders. I would also repeat the suggestions I made in my last report as to flogging male juveniles for minor offences, for I have no doubt that if this punishment were inflicted and that they were merely committed to gaol for the purpose of being flogged, youthful offenders would have a much more wholesome dread of offending against the law than they now have, and there would then be no danger of contamination by a period of imprisonment. The ratepayers also would be relieved of a considerable burden.

CLASSES, &c., OF OFFENDERS.	In custody on the day of Inspection.		From 1st January to day of Inspection.			
	12 years old and under.	Above 12 and not exceeding 16 years.	12 years old and under.	Above 12 and not exceeding 16 years.		
Convicted at Assizes,	M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F.					
„ Quarter Sessions,	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
„ Summarily,	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
Committed for Trial,	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
Total,	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
Number sent to Reformatories,	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -

Number of Prisoners of all classes in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1871,	130	39	1873,	150	30
1872,	136	36	1874 (day of Inspection),	146	37

Number of Prisoners in Custody during the year known to have been in Reformatories.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1871,	3	1	1874 (up to and including day of Inspection),	2	-
1872,	1	-	Day of Inspection,	2	-
1873,	2	-			

Commitments.

CLASSES.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1873.		From 1st January, 1874, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Debtors,	33	4	7	1
Criminals,	703	214	547	162
Vagrants,	17	9	20	2
Drunkards,	160	110	133	95
Total,	913	337	707	260

Commitments.

It will be seen by the preceding tables that in proportion to the total number of prisoners committed to this gaol the numbers of the criminal class are large. The number also of returned convicts committed here would appear to be on the increase. However, it must be borne in mind that this county is the highway to and from America, and that Queenstown is included in the county jurisdiction. Comparing the number of drunkards committed in this and last year, it will be observed,

having regard to the period of the year of my inspection, that the number committed this year is proportionably larger than those committed in the whole of 1873. It is therefore to be regretted that, notwithstanding the operations of the Licensing Act, this offence still appears to be on the increase in this district.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
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Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors) committed in the year 1873, and to the day of Inspection in 1874, who had been Once, Twice, Thrice, Four Times, Five Times, &c., &c., from their first Commitment in any year, so far as can be ascertained, distinguishing Adults from Juveniles.

NUMBER OF TIMES COMMITTED.	1873.				1874, to day of Inspection.			
	Juveniles.		Adults.		Juveniles.		Adults.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Once only,	40	3	561	131	28	2	442	110
Twice,	-	1	98	42	-	-	89	22
Thrice,	-	-	31	17	-	-	41	11
4 times,	-	-	23	18	-	-	16	4
5 „	-	-	12	15	-	-	11	6
6 „	-	-	7	6	-	-	4	12
7 to 11 times,	-	-	29	20	-	-	16	19
12 to 16 „	-	-	1	13	-	-	3	11
17 to 20 „	-	-	1	3	-	-	1	2
21 to 30 „	-	-	1	3	-	-	1	5
31 to 40 „	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	2
41 to 50 „	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Total No. of Individuals committed,	40	4	764	273	28	2	624	205
No. of commitments represented in foregoing,	40	5	1,357	1,101	28	2	1,109	911

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), and Number of Times each had been committed during the following periods, distinguishing Adults from Juveniles.

NUMBER OF TIMES COMMITTED.	1873.				1874, to day of Inspection.			
	Juveniles.		Adults.		Juveniles.		Adults.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Once within the year,	40	3	707	230	28	2	582	177
Twice „	-	1	49	30	-	-	37	15
Thrice „	-	-	17	11	-	-	4	7
4 times „	-	-	1	3	-	-	1	2
5 „	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
6 „	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total,	40	4	774	274	28	2	624	205
No. of above who had not been in Gaol previous to 1st January in	40	3	604	136	28	2	462	112

The number of individual prisoners committed here in 1873 was 814 males and 277 females. Six hundred and forty-four of the former and 139 of the latter had not previously been in prison, but it will be seen

SOUTH
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that the remainder were old offenders. In the expired portion of 1874 the number of individual males was 652 and females 207. Four hundred and ninety of the former and 114 of the latter had not previously been in gaol, but even up to that time 1 female had been in custody this year as often as 6 times, and a male 4 times. One female, who was in custody both years, had been in charge from 40 to 50 times since her first commitment, but no male was in charge in either years who had been in custody more than from 21 to 30 times from his first imprisonment. It is but fair however to state that, although the number of recommitments among a small quantity of people here are large, yet the numbers of old offenders coming into this gaol are not as numerous, nor are their offences as frequent as in a great number of other districts in Ireland. I need not go further than the city of Cork gaol as an example, where both this year and last individuals were imprisoned who had as many as 110 commitments recorded against them from their first offence.

Averages, and Highest and Lowest Numbers (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1873.			From 1st January, 1874, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	147	38	—	126	31	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,						
Lowest ditto,	229	153	7th June.	229	117	2nd Sept.
Highest number of males at any one time,			30th March.			11th May.
Ditto of females,	181	50	7th June.	185	46	2nd Sept.
Lowest number of males at any one time,			9th July.			5th Aug.
Ditto of females,	115	23	8th April.	94	15	17th May.
			18th Dec.			1st May.

Highest Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors) in Gaol during each of the previous seven years, and up to day of Inspection in 1874.

24th April, 1867, . . .	176	20th September, 1871, . . .	171
13th June, 1868, . . .	152	15th November, 1872, . . .	202
11th September, 1869, . . .	170	7th June, 1873, . . .	229
27th September, 1870, . . .	173	2nd September, 1874, . . .	229

Averages.

It will be seen by a preceding table the average numbers in custody this year are not as large as last, but at one period in both years there were a greater number of prisoners in custody than at any time during the six preceding years. This I attribute principally to the increase in the number of drunkards and military offenders, as well as to some of the city prisoners having been sent here from time to time during the last two years. I am however in hopes, now that the gaol has been arranged and adapted to the separate system, that the number of habitual offenders here will gradually diminish.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	9	5	Single Cells heated and furnished with bells, . . .	120	40
Yards,	8	7	Single Cells of smaller size, . . .	36	51
Day Rooms,	8	6	Cells to contain three persons, . . .	2	2
Solitary Cells,	2	2	Sleeping Rooms,	4	4
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high=432 cubic feet, . . .	34	—	No. of beds in such rooms, . . .	8	1
			Hospital Rooms,	4	2

Accommodation—continued.

			SOUTH DISTRICT.		
			Cork County Gaol.		
	M.	F.		M.	F.
Chapel,	One.		Lavatories,	24	13
School-room,	1	—	Privies,	1	—
Kitchen,	—	1	Water-closets,	17	9
Laundry,	—	1	Fumigating Apparatus,	1	1
Drying Room,	—	1	Treadwheels,	2	—
Baths, with Hot and Cold			Tell-tale Clocks,	2	—
Water laid on,	1	1			

The late improvements in the buildings will greatly facilitate the carrying out of order and discipline. Suitable reception classes are now provided in both prisons, and two good baths have been put up in each reception class, in which all prisoners are bathed when they come in, and weekly during imprisonment. There is a store of prisoners' clothing close by, and the prisoners' own clothing is also kept in this building, but separate from that belonging to the gaol. At the time of my visit the store for female clothing was not quite finished, but I saw that the arrangements were likely to be very complete, and I have no doubt by this time everything is fully arranged in this department. As soon as a prisoner is visited by the Doctor he or she should be at once passed into their "proper ward" from the reception class. One hundred and twenty cells for males and 40 for females are now provided, and are heated and furnished with bells, and an excellent system is adopted in the new male prison for lighting the cells. This matter has already been referred to both by my colleague and myself in former reports. I must again call attention to the defective ventilation of the new cells in the male prison, and would suggest that some means should be adopted for improving this very important matter. The whole of the prison is well supplied with lavatories and water-closets, and the sewage is reported to be in good order, no alteration having been made in it since my last inspection. Water from the river is raised by means of the tread-wheel, but this supply is only used for flushing the sewers. That for other purposes is procured from the town main, for which a sum of £40 a year is paid to the city authorities. It is reported to be excellent water and is supplied in abundance. At the time of my visit a new patent heating apparatus was being put up by Cohen's Compensating Heating Company, but the old apparatus was not to be removed, in case of there being any doubt as to the efficiency of the new system. It is to be hoped that Mr. Cohen's apparatus will be successful, as considerable profit is expected to be derived from it, owing to the facilities here for burning lime. The chapel is suitably arranged for prison purposes, and both Protestant and Roman Catholic worship is performed in it. No alteration has taken place in the laundry; it is provided with 12 separate stalls and is suitably arranged, in order to prevent association. A good drying room is required here, and I have no doubt will be erected in due course. At the time of my visit the kitchen arrangements were complete, and all the culinary work is now performed in the female prison, under the superintendence of the Matron, who also has charge of the store of meal. The new arrangements in this department are a great improvement. The photography performed by the clerk and schoolmaster, and on the day of my visit a very strong proof of its utility was brought to my notice. A man having been committed here a few days previously who asserted that he had never been in gaol before, but by means of photography it had just been ascertained that this individual had been already sentenced twice to penal servitude, besides being doubtless imprisoned frequently for several small offences. The cost of photography is 2s. for every four copies. Twelve cells are reserved as separate working cells on the top tier of the

SOUTH
DISTRICT.Cork
County
Gaol.Stone
sheds.
Night-
watch.

Gas.

east building, where matmaking, tailoring, and other industries are carried on. I trust that separate sheds for stonebreaking will soon be put up, as this industry should be carried on in all prisons, for a number of prisoners are committed to our county gaols who are not capable of performing any other profitable labour. The night watch is performed by three officers—two inside, who divide the patrol between them, and one outside, who patrols the insulating area. Dent's Recording Watches are used for testing the vigilance of the night watch, and are reported to be very satisfactory. The outside watchman patrols the insulating area once every hour during the night. Altogether the safety of the prisoners during the night is very carefully attended to in this prison, and the Governor or chief warder goes round every night at 10 o'clock, and examines each cell. The apartments of the latter officer are so arranged that he can see from his window into the interior of the male prison at a glance. The keys are all taken charge of either by the Governor or chief warder over night, and are locked in an iron safe in either of their bed-rooms. The cells are provided with excellent patent locks, which are reported to be in good order. Lock-up takes place all the year round at 6, P.M. In winter unlock takes place at 7, A.M., and in summer at 6, A.M. Gas is provided to the cells until 7.30, P.M., but is not lighted in them during the winter mornings.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	<i>Male Clothing.</i>		<i>Female Clothing.</i>	
	In Use.	In Store.	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	256	19	Shirts, . . .	507 50
Sheets, pairs of,	289½	1½	Jackets, . . .	227 4
Rugs, . . .	270	27	Vests, . . .	173 3
Hammocks or			Trowsers, . .	210 3
Cots, . . .	43	44	Caps, . . .	228 4
Bed-ticks, . .	219	2	Stockings or	
Bedsteads, . .	285	—	Socks, pairs of,	223 23
			Shoes, Slippers, &	
			Clogs, pairs of,	192 7
			Shifts, . . .	106 15
			Jackets, . . .	74 1
			Petticoats, . .	148 24
			Aprons, . . .	151 58
			Neckerchiefs, .	78 93
			Caps, . . .	130 116
			Stockings, pairs of,	192 98
			Shoes, Slippers, &	
			Clogs, pairs of,	66 —

Stores.

The general store is kept by the Chief Warder, but nothing is issued from it without the order of the Governor. The Reception Warder and Matron have also separate wards. At the time of my visit there was a fair supply of clothing in the prison, but I then suggested that an addition should be made to the stock of male clothing. The bedding throughout the prison was in good repair, and in a cleanly condition, with the exception of some sheets in the female prison which were in a torn state, and should not have been served out. The sheets are changed fortnightly; and all the clothing of the prisoners is made up within the prison, by which a considerable saving is effected.

Number of Punishments for Prison Offences.

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1873.		From 1st January, 1874, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
By Magisterial authority, . . .	—	—	2	1
By Governor—				
Dark or Refractory Cells, . . .	142	12	143	20
Stoppage of Diet, . . .	369	13	165	12
Total, . . .	511	25	310	33

Punish-
ments.

It will be seen by the foregoing table that the punishments for breach of prison rule inflicted here, especially of males, are numerous, but owing

to the obstreperous class of prisoners that is committed this is not very surprising. At the same time I am in hopes now that punishment cells have been provided in both gaols, and that the separate system can be carried out effectively, there will be less necessity for punishment of prisoners in future. Beds and bedding are given to prisoners in punishment at night—an indulgence which I submit is unnecessary, and which very much lessens the good effects of solitary confinement.

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Number of Prisoners sentenced to Solitary Confinement and Whipping by order of Court.

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1873.		From 1st January, 1874, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Solitary Confinement,	10	—	5	5
Whipping,	1	—	—	—
Total,	11	—	5	5

Summary of Employment on day of Inspection.

	M.	F.
Hard labour,	51	3
Industrial labour,	91	31
Sick,	2	2
Unemployed,	—	1
Discharged (before labour hours),	2	—
Total in custody,	146	37

Amount received for produce of Prisoners' Labour disposed of outside the Gaol for the last three years.

1871, . £85 9s. 1d. | 1872, . £104 19s. 6d. | 1873, . £143 16s. 2d.

Hard labour is enforced by means of the tread-wheel and shot-drill, at which the prisoners so sentenced are employed for two hours a day. They are absolutely on the mill six minutes at a time and three off, and 12 separate stalls are provided for the reliefs, but no occupation is given to the prisoners during the periods of relief. I must therefore submit that they be required to pick oakum during that time. As I have already stated, the tread-wheel is utilised for the purpose of raising water from the river. The profits from the produce of the prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol in 1873 amounted to £143 16s. 2d., being a considerable increase on the two previous years; and now that the labour of male prisoners is no longer required for the alterations of the gaol, I trust that these profits will in future be still further augmented. I submit that all prisoners be required to do a certain amount of remunerative labour every day, and that they be so employed, except during the hours for meals and devotion, from six in the morning till eight at night. If a certain task were set to prisoners at lock-up, and that they were compelled to perform it before unlock in the morning, a vast amount of reproductive labour would be performed during the year; and I cannot but think that with the large daily average number of prisoners committed here there should be a proportionate result from their labour debited to the credit of the ratepayers.

No school was carried on at the time of my visit, and it was only held up to that period for 86 days during this year; I regret also to find that it is not the custom here to hold any female school. I would draw atten-

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tion to the 106th section of the Prisons Act, and would suggest that two properly established schools should be fitted up in each prison—further, that all prisoners capable of learning should receive secular instruction daily.

Contracts.

Bread, white, per 4-lb. loaf, 7d.; bread, brown, per 12-lb. loaf, 1s. 8d.; oat-meal, per cwt., 17s. 3d.; Indian meal, per cwt., 9s. 3d.; potatoes, per cwt., 5s. 4d.; meat, per lb. 9d.; skim-milk, per gallon, 2½d.; salt, per cwt., 2s. 11½d.; coal, per ton, £1 12s.; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 4s. 6d.; candles, per lb., 6d.; soap, per cwt., £1 0s. 6d.

Provisions. All the provisions are kept by the Matron and are carefully weighed and measured by her before they are issued. The samples that I saw were excellent, and are generally reported on favourably by the Chaplains, who now inspect the provisions regularly; but I observed in the Inspection of Provision Book some complaints on the part of these gentlemen regarding the bread on some occasions. All the contracts are carefully overhauled and sanctioned by the Board.

Net average Daily Cost of Ordinary Diet for each Prisoner in the three preceding years.

1871, . . . 4d. | 1872, . . . 4d. | 1873, . . . 4d.

Net cost of Gaol, including Diet and Salaries, for the three preceding years.

1871, . £3,987 6s. 8d. | 1872, . £3,885 2s. 3d. | 1873, . £4,267 3s. 7d.

Total cost of Officers, including Clothing, Value of Rations, &c.

1871, . £1,731 6s. 1d. | 1872, . £1,786 6s. 10d. | 1873, . £1,961 8s. 1d.

Average cost of each Prisoner per annum in each of the last three years.

1871, . £27 6s. 2d. | 1872, . £23 15s. 8d. | 1873, . £22 6s. 0d.

Amounts repaid by the War Department for Military Prisoners in each of the last three years.

1871, . £354 15s. 5d. | 1872, . £287 14s. 0d. | 1873, . £279 18s. 0d.

Amounts repaid by the Admiralty Department for Naval Prisoners in each of the last three years.

1871, . £71 6s. 0d. | 1872, . £31 10s. 0d. | 1873, . £27 16s. 0d.

Amounts repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for Excise Prisoners for the last three years.

1871, . £2 5s. 9d. | 1872, . — | 1873, . —

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of Prisoners during the years—

1871, . £371 2s. 5d. | 1872, . £492 8s. 6d. | 1873, . £495 17s. 2d.

**Expendi-
ture.**

The average annual cost of a prisoner here in 1873 came to £22 6s., which is, I am glad to observe, a reduction in that charge as compared with the last two years, but this cost will be reduced still further when there is a larger result from the produce of works. The net cost of the gaol in that year came to £4,267 3s. 7d., but the cost of officers amounted to £1,961 8s. 1d. So long as the very large staff that is now maintained here is kept up, I greatly fear that the cost of this prison cannot be very

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much reduced, and now that the gaol has been adapted to the separate system, and that supervision is comparatively so much more easy than it was formerly, I submit that some reductions should be made in the staff, for it cannot be deemed satisfactory that 25 officers are required for the safe keeping of a daily average number of about 155 prisoners; but as the remodelling of the gaol can hardly yet be considered to be complete, I am not surprised at the reluctance on the part of the superior officers to reduce the staff up to this time.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
<i>Non-Resident.</i>							
William Penrose, Local Inspector,	250	0	0	Warders.	George Glascott,	44	4 0
Rev. J. Q. Connolly, Protestant Chaplain,	46	3	0		George Hayes, Shoemaker,	39	0 0
Rev. P. A. Lyons, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	46	3	0		Peter Carey,	36	0 0
William Beamish, Surgeon,	74	0	0		Michael Deasy,	36	8 0
Do. Compound- ing Medicine,	20	0	0		Daniel Sheehan,	36	8 0
<i>Resident.</i>					Jeffrey Smith,	36	8 0
John Joyce, Governor,	350	0	0		John Murphy,	36	8 0
Timothy Byrne, Chief Warder,	85	0	0		Edward Cooper,	36	8 0
Felix M'Sweeney, Clerk and Schoolmaster,	65	0	0		Stephen Packham,	36	8 0
William Bibby, Gatekeeper,	57	8	0		Denis Sheehan,	36	8 0
					James Browne,	36	8 0
					William Sweeny, Messenger,	26	8 0
					Elizabeth Delmage, Matron,	56	0 0
					Maria Perrody, Sub-Matron,	31	4 0
					Margaret Sweeny, do.,	26	0 0
					Jane Robertson, do.,	26	0 0

Visits Paid by Officers.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1873.	From 1st Jan., 1874, to day of Inspection.
Number of times the Board of Superintendence met and discharged business,	12	10
Local Inspector to Gaol,	95	77
Do. to each Bridewell,	4	3
Chaplain, Protestant Episcopal Church,	216	198
„ Roman Catholic,	234	168
Physician, Surgeon, Apothecary,	392	276

The quarters for the officers in this prison are very neatly kept and well arranged. Two male officers sleep at the gate, and six have a large apartment appropriated to them in the upper prison. The apartment of the Deputy-Matrons is nicely partitioned, each officer having a separate partition to herself. The subordinate officers are fined for minor offences, and this fact is entered in the Conduct Book. An excellent system is adopted here as to the charges brought against subordinate officers, each individual being required to give a written statement in reply to the charges made against him by his or her superior.

Improved regulations are now in force in the male prison for visitors to the prisoners, but a suitable place has not yet been erected in the female prison for this purpose, which I trust will be done before long. Visits to convicted prisoners are permitted by the order of a member of the Board or the Local Inspector once a month. Untried prisoners are allowed to see their friends about once a fortnight, or oftener if necessary for the purpose of their trial.

The hospital arrangements here are the same as at my last visit, and are very good; but I submit that a bell should be put up in each of the wards, in order that the prisoner may communicate with the officer on duty at night. A long tin bath is provided in each hospital, also a suffi-

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cient supply of water-closets. The daily average number of prisoners in hospital in 1873 was one of each sex, and the cost of medicines for that year came to £10 1s. 5d., and the cost of extra diet to £21 5s. 8d. The Medical Officer of this gaol, who is also Medical Officer of the city prison, deserves every credit for the care and attention he bestows upon the sick, and the regular manner in which he performs his prison duties. His books are very carefully and well kept, and his journal is full and explicit.

	1871.		1872.		1873.		1874 (to day of Inspection).	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of prisoners in hospital,	19	8	38	18	46	1	30	9
Averaged daily number in hospital,	·7	·3	1·7	·5	1·	·1	1·4	·6
Number of prisoners prescribed for and treated out of hospital,	631	307	1,429	311	855	162	748	153
Number of deaths in the gaol,	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Cost of all extra diet ordered by Medical Officer for prisoners not in hospital,	-	-	£2 18s. 0d.		£6 10s. 2d.		£1 4s. 3d.	
Cost of medicine,	£8 12s. 11d.		£12 2s. 9d.		£10 1s. 5d.		£8 19s. 2d.	
Cost of diet for prisoners in hospital,	£5 13s. 4d.		£20 1s. 4d.		£14 15s. 6d.		£8 8s. 9d.	

Books.

The books of registry and finance here are kept by the clerk, who is assisted by the Chief Warder, the principal ones being inspected and checked daily by the Governor. The Local Inspector has also a full knowledge of these books, and frequently supervises them. His journal and that of the Governor are full, and contain much useful information regarding prison matters. Indeed I should do these officers an injustice if I were not to record my full approval of the careful manner in which they perform their several duties, and of the zeal and attention which they bestow upon them. The duties of the Chaplains are now performed much more regularly than they used to be; but I should be glad if their journals contained some more information than they do. None of the subordinate officers leave the prison without the sanction of the Governor.

Board of Superintendence.

John Newman, esq.
Sampson T. W. French, esq.
Daniel Conner, esq.
William R. Meade, esq.
Robert Nettles, esq.
Nicholas Dunscombe, esq.

Thomas J. Leahy, esq.
Richard Longfield, esq.
Daniel F. Leahy, esq.
Abraham J. Forster, esq.
Thomas Garde, esq.
Sir George Colthurst, bart.

On the last Friday of the month the Board meets for the discharge of business, when the accounts are carefully examined, and most of the books are checked. Indeed the Board of this gaol spare no pains to carry out the law as far as possible as regards prisons, and to adapt their gaol to the requirements of the age. The salaries of subordinate officers are paid weekly, and a cheque is given at the monthly meeting to the Local Inspector for the payment of all small accounts.

Annexed are my tabular reports upon the condition of the bridewells of the county, all of which have been inspected during the year either by my colleague or by myself. I beg to remark most favourably upon the cleanly condition of these minor prisons, for which every credit is due to the careful inspection and supervision of them by the Local Inspector.

[BRIDEWELLS.]

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

	Macroon.		Bantry.		Clonakilty.		SOUTH DISTRICT. Cork County. Bridewells.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
No. of committals in past year, . . .	17	6	55	15	37	9	
Of whom were Drunkards, . . .	5	1	4	1	12	6	
No. of Committals in the Quarterpreceding Inspection, . . .	19	1	13	2	25	2	
Of whom were Drunkards, . . .	1	-	6	-	10	1	
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often.	Fortnightly.		Fortnightly.		Petty Sessions weekly.		
Committals, . . .	Regular:		Regular.		Regular. I find that a lunatic in charge of the police, lodged in this bridewell in July, 1874, soiled the bed-clothes; he was very violent, and had to be kept under restraint.		
Registry, . . .	Regularly kept.		Regularly kept.		Correctly kept.		
Repairs and Order, . . .	Good.		Good.		In good repair and order.		
Security, . . .	Fair.		Sufficient, with care.		No change.		
Accommodation, . . .	Three cells for males; two for females.		Three cells for males; two cells for females.		Day-room, four cells for males; day-room, two cells for females.		
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils, . . .	Clean, and in good order.		Sufficient, and in good order.		Bedding of a fair description, and sufficient.		
Water, how supplied, . . .	None on premises except that caught from the roof.		Rain water from roof, and a pump at the gate.		No water on premises.		
Sewerage, . . .	Earth closets used, which work well.		A privy in each yard.		Earth-closets.		
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation, . . .	Very clean, and well ventilated.		Clean, dry, and well ventilated.		Very clean, dry, and well kept.		
Cost of Dietary, . . .	3½d.		3d.		3½d. per meal.		
Salary of Keeper, and whether he follows any other employment.	£31 12s., and £11 6s. contingent allowance; is a shoemaker, and works at his trade.		£32 12s. a year, and a suit of clothes every third year; courthouse keeper £5.		£32 12s.; matron nothing.		
Date of Inspection, . . .	25th Sept., 1874.		26th Sept., 1874.		20th August, 1874.		
Remarks, . . .	One person in custody; the garden and house were in the same creditable state as usual.		No person in custody.		No prisoner in charge; a kitchen with range could be fitted up at a small cost; inspected by my colleague.		

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STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—continued.

Cork
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Bridewells.

—	Kanturk.		Fermoy.		Kinsale.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, . . .	26	6	117	49	16	4
Of whom were Drunkards, . . .	3	2	81	30	2	4
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection, . . .	16	2	50	23	4	6
Of whom were Drunkards, . . .	1	—	26	6	2	3
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often.	Fortnightly throughout the district, except at Knocknagree, where they are held monthly.		Fortnightly.		Weekly, on Saturdays, and transmittals on same day.	
Committals, . . .	Regular.		Regular.		Regular; prisoners are always brought before a magistrate when re-committed.	
Registry, . . .	Carefully kept.		Correctly kept.		Correctly kept.	
Repairs and Order, . . .	Good.		In very good repair, some painting being done to the wood and iron-work lately.		In excellent repair and order.	
Security, . . .	Fair, but down-pipes behind the bridewell still impair the security of the building not yet removed.		Sufficient, with care.		Sufficient, with care.	
Accommodation, . . .	Four male and two female cells; two day-rooms.		Two large day-rooms, six cells on ground floor, and six cells above; one used as a store.		Sufficient.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Good and sufficient.		Sufficient and good.		Good and sufficient.	
Water, how supplied,	None on premises except that caught from the roof.		Pump in order, but difficult to pump.		From roof; a well close to the building in the street.	
Sewerage, . . .	Earth-closets used.		Earth-closets used.		Good earth closets used.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean, and well ventilated.		Very clean and well kept; ventilation good.		Very clean, and walls dry, but flags damp in moist weather; windows of cells small.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day.	5½d. for untried prisoners; 3½d. for drunkards.		2½d.; untried, 4½d.		5½d. for three meals.	
Salary of Keeper, and whether he follows any other employment.	£32 12s.; contingent allowance, £10 12s.; is an army pensioner at 1s. per day.		£37 12s.; contingencies £14 12s.; a suit of clothes every three years; is a pensioner from the R.I.C.		£27 12s.; pensioner (army).	
Date of Inspection, . . .	29th Sept., 1874.		28th Sept., 1874.		19th April, 1874.	
Remarks, . . .	Three males and 1 female prisoner in custody.		Eight prisoners in custody.		No prisoner in charge; inspected by my colleague.	

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—continued.

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Bridewells.

	Charleville.	Mitchelstown.	Skibbereen.
No. of Committals in past year, . . .	M. 29 F. 9	M. 61 F. 20	M. 78 F. 24
Of whom were Drunkards, . . .	4 4	31 11	9 1
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection	16 1	32 5	7 1
Of whom were Drunkards, . . .	9 1	13 -	2 -
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often.	Fortnightly; transmittals following day.	Fortnightly; on Fridays.	Weekly here; every second week in three other districts.
Committals, . . .	Regular; but prisoners are not brought before a justice to be remanded, as they should be, the warrant being only brought to the keeper by the police.	Regular, but very badly kept.	Mostly regular, but some still illegal, being signed by only one justice for periods beyond three days.
Registry, . . .	Carefully kept.	Correctly kept.	Regularly kept.
Repairs and Order, . . .	Good.	Good.	Good.
Security, . . .	Fair, with care.	Fair.	Fair, but branches of trees overhang the bridewell, and the outside wall being only about ten feet high on the eastern side makes the place very insecure.
Accommodation, . . .	Two male and two female cells; two day-rooms.	Three cells, two above and one below, with three beds; one day-room, two yards.	Three cells for males, two for females; two day-rooms.
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Clean and good.	Sufficient and good.	Good, clean, and well kept.
Water, how supplied,	None on premises, except what is caught from roof and pump; outside door still out of repair.	None on premises, except what is caught from roof.	A good well on the premises.
Sewerage, . . .	Earth-boxes used.	Earth-closets are used.	Earth-closets; but there is a cesspool behind the bridewell which has not been cleaned out for some years.
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean and dry.	Clean and orderly.	Clean and well ventilated.
Cost of Dietary, . . .	5½d.	3½d. for both sexes.	Untried males 4½d.; do. females 4½d.; convicted males 3d.; do. females 2½d.
Salary of Keeper, and whether he follows any other employment.	£25 12s.; £10 16s. for contingencies; a suit of clothes every 3 years; constabulary pensioner at £36 per annum.	£27 12s.	£32 12s. 10d.; contingent allowance £11 4s. 4d.; a suit of clothes once in three years; is courthousekeeper at £7 4s.
Date of Inspection, . . .	30th August, 1874.	29th Sept., 1874.	26th Sept., 1874.
Remarks, . . .	One male in custody.	Keeper out when I came, and two males in charge.	No prisoner in custody; the corners of the inside wall should be cemented.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—continued.

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Bridewells.

	Dunmanway,		Midleton.		Queenstown.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, . . .	42	4	33	10	101	29
Of whom were Drunkards, . . .	13	—	—	—	3	9
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection, . . .	12	—	5	4	27	7
Of whom were Drunkards, . . .	6	—	—	—	4	1
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often.	Fortnightly; transmittals on the following day.		Petty Sessions fortnightly; transmittals as soon as possible.		On three days in the week at Queenstown; at Passage weekly; at Carrigaline fortnightly; transmittals direct.	
Committals, . . .	Regular.		Regular.		Regular.	
Registry, . . .	Regularly kept.		Carefully kept.		Regular.	
Repairs and Order, . . .	Good.		Good.		Good.	
Security, . . .	Fair.		Good.		Cells secure; but the building by no means so, being overlooked by contiguous houses.	
Accommodation, . . .	Only one sleeping cell for each sex very inconveniently situated upstairs.		Four cells for males, two for females; two day-rooms.		At times insufficient for the numbers committed.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Good and sufficient.		Good and clean.		Good and sufficient.	
Water, how supplied,	None on premises.		A good well in the yard; rain-water also caught.		A good supply from the town main.	
Sewerage, . . .	Fair.		Earth-closets are used.		None; privies emptied through the building.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Good and clean.		Clean and well-ventilated.		Clean and well ventilated.	
Cost of Dietary, . . .	2½d.		3½d.		5d.	
Salary of Keeper, and whether he follows any other employment.	£27 12s., and £10 12s. for contingencies; a suit of clothes every three years.		£30 12s., and £11 4s. 4d. contingent allowance; court-house-keeper at £5, and is a tailor by trade.		£32 12s.; contingent allowance, £12 10s.; a suit of clothes in three years.	
Date of Inspection, . . .	26th Sept., 1874.		24th Sept., 1874.		27th Sept., 1874.	
Remarks, . . .	No prisoners in custody.		No one in custody.		A soldier in custody for twelve days, also another male and a female.	

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—*continued.*

	Mallow.		Youghal.		Bandon.		SOUTH DISTRICT. Cork County. Bridewells.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
No. of Committals in past year, . . .	80	33	88	29	42	18	
Of whom were Drunkards, . . .	9	3	45	11	2	—	
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection, . . .	17	6	18	3	17	7	
Of whom were Drunkards, . . .	4	2	5	—	—	—	
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often.	Weekly here; fortnightly in other districts.		Petty Sessions weekly; transmittals on the following day.		Weekly; transmittals following day.		
Committals, . . .	Regular, with one exception.		Regular.		Regular.		
Registry, . . .	Regular and carefully kept.		Carefully kept.		Regular.		
Repairs and Order, . . .	Good; the new check gates are a great improvement.		Good, and well kept.		Good; a new door lately put to the front.		
Security, . . .	Fair with care.		Fair, with care.		Good.		
Accommodation, . . .	Four cells for males; two for females; two day-rooms.		Four cells for males; two for females; two day-rooms.		Eight cells and two day-rooms.		
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Sufficient and good.		Good, clean, and sufficient.		Sufficient and good.		
Water, how supplied,	Carried from the town and stored in tanks; some caught from the roof.		None except what is caught from roof.		None on premises; pump still out of order.		
Sewerage, . . .	Earth - closets are used; very clean.		Earth - boxes are used, which were clean and well kept.		Good; earth closets.		
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean, and well ventilated.		Clean, and well ventilated.		Clean and well ventilated.		
Cost of Dietary, . . .	5½d. for untried, and 3½d. for drunkards.		2½d. for short sentenced prisoners, and 5½d. for unconvicted.		3d.		
Salary of Keeper, and whether he follows any other employment.	£37 12s.; £15 10s. contingent allowance, and a suit of clothes every third year; court-house keeper at £5.		£27 12s.; £10 15s. for fuel and light; a suit of clothes every three years; no other employment.		£42 12s.; £14 12s. for contingencies; one suit of clothes in three years.		
Date of Inspection, . . .	29th Sept., 1874.		24th Sept., 1874.		26th Sept., 1874.		
Remarks, . . .	A female committed here not long since in a state of inebriety, strangled herself; the justices should not commit persons while in a state of drunkenness.		No prisoner in custody.		No one in custody.		

CHARLES F. BOURKE, *Inspector-General.*

SOUTH
DISTRICT.CORK CITY GAOL, AL CORK.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION,
21ST SEPTEMBER, 1874.Cork City
Gaol.*State.*

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. of whom were Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	2	1	3	—	1	1
„ Larceny,	2	—	2	—	—	—
Deserters,	1	—	1	—	—	—
For further Examination,	3	—	3	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny :—						
To Imprisonment,	12	6	18	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	4	1	5	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
For Larceny,	8	9	17	—	—	—
In default of Bail,	4	6	10	—	—	—
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	10	15	25	—	2	2
Other Misdemeanors,	9	6	15	—	1	1
Vagrants,	2	—	2	—	—	—
Drunkards,	19	33	52	—	—	—
Total in custody,	76	77	153	—	3	3

At the above date 76 males and 77 females formed the total number of prisoners in custody, only 23 of whom were cases disposed of by superior courts ; the remainder being either persons for trial or prisoners disposed of by summary jurisdiction, chiefly consisting of riotous, drunken, and disorderly characters of the town.

Juveniles.

CLASSES, &c., OF OFFENDERS.	In custody on the day of Inspection.		From 1st January to day of Inspection.	
	12 years old and under.	Above 12 and not exceeding 16 years.	12 years old and under.	Above 12 and not exceeding 16 years.
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Convicted at Quarter Sessions,	—	—	1	—
„ Summarily,	—	1	—	2
Total,	—	1	1	2
Number sent to Reformatories,	5	1	5	3
	M.	F.	M.	F.
	—	—	17	4
	—	—	35	14
	—	—	38	14
	—	—	—	—

Juveniles.

It will be observed by the preceding table that the number of juvenile commitments to this prison during the year is very large ; even up to the time of my visit they numbered 55 of males and 18 of females ; while

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
Cork City
Gaol.

during the whole of 1873 there were 66 commitments of juvenile males and 17 of females. It will be therefore seen that, comparatively speaking, the number of offenders of this class may be said to be on the increase here. During this year 6 juveniles under 12 years of age and 9 under 16 were sent to reformatories. One youth, D. S., was in charge at the time of my visit, who informed me that he was under 16, but I nevertheless found him in association with 3 adult prisoners. More care should be taken to ascertain the age of young offenders, as it is most detrimental to them to throw them into association with hardened criminals. Owing to the crowded state of the gaol at the time of my visit it would have been difficult to classify prisoners properly, but as soon as the improvements are completed I trust that care will be taken to separate the adult from juvenile prisoners, so as to avoid any possibility of their communicating one with the other. At present no secular instruction is given here as no school is carried on. This is a matter that has been referred to frequently by Inspectors-General, but hitherto to no effect.

Number of Prisoners of all classes in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1871,	98	55	1873,	78	88
1872,	99	81	1874 (day of Inspection),	76	77

Number of Returned Convicts in Gaol on day of Inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1874.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1871,	—	1	1874 (up to and including		
1872,	1	2	day of Inspection),	2	4
1873,	3	2	Day of Inspection,	1	4

Number of Prisoners in Custody during the year known to have been in Reformatories.

	M.	F.		F.
1871,	5	—	1874 (up to and including	
1872,	4	1	day of Inspection),	4
1873,	6	1	Day of Inspection,	2

Commitments.

	From 1st January to 31st Dec., 1873.		From 1st Jan., 1874, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Debtors,	16	1	1	1
Criminals,	760	712	493	496
Vagrants,	9	15	22	16
Drunkards,	548	748	465	578
Total,	1,333	1,476	981	1,091

The total number of commitments in 1873 was 1,333 of males and 1,476 of females; while in the expired portion of 1874 they numbered respectively 981 and 1,091. It will thus be perceived that in this jurisdiction the commitments of females are more numerous than those of males. This disgraceful state of things is chiefly to be attributed to the circumstances of the locality, for there appears to be an unusually disorderly class of women in and about this town, who no doubt live a life of crime, drunkenness, and dissipation, which is rendered profitable to them owing to the large shipping and military population of this town. The criminal commitments of males in 1873 was considerably in excess of those of females, but I regret to observe that the criminal commitments of females in the expired portion of 1874 exceeded those of males. In both years the commitments of females for the offence of drunkenness was in excess of those of males.

**SOUTH
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Cork City
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Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors) and Number of Times each had been committed during the following periods, distinguishing Adults from Juveniles.

NUMBER OF TIMES COMMITTED.	1873.				1874, to day of Inspection.			
	Juveniles.		Adults.		Juveniles.		Adults.	
Once within the year, . . .	M. 62	F. 16	M. 883	F. 611	M. 53	F. 16	M. 728	F. 535
Twice " . . .	4	1	90	150	2	2	56	103
Thrice " . . .	-	-	32	71	-	-	15	33
4 times " . . .	-	-	8	31	-	-	3	16
5 " " . . .	-	-	4	12	-	-	1	10
6 " " . . .	-	-	2	8	-	-	1	4
7 " " . . .	-	-	1	5	-	-	1	3
8 " " . . .	-	-	1	3	-	-	1	2
9 " " . . .	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1
10 " " . . .	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
11 " " . . .	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
12 " " . . .	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
13 " " . . .	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Total, . . .	66	17	1022	895	55	18	806	711
No. of above who had not been in Gaol previous to 1st January in	59	13	605	498	53	16	674	509

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors) committed in the year 1873, and to the day of Inspection in 1874, who had been Once, Twice, Thrice, Four Times, Five Times, &c., &c., from their first Commitment in any year, so far as can be ascertained, distinguishing Adults from Juveniles.

NUMBER OF TIMES COMMITTED.	1873.				1874, to day of Inspection.			
	Juveniles.		Adults.		Juveniles.		Adults.	
Once only, . . .	M. 59	F. 13	M. 370	F. 358	M. 53	F. 16	M. 602	F. 357
Twice, . . .	4	2	279	146	2	2	62	82
Thrice, . . .	2	1	132	105	-	-	35	36
4 times, . . .	1	1	87	75	-	-	19	22
5 " . . .	-	-	60	61	-	-	10	18
6 " . . .	-	-	31	31	-	-	10	12
7 to 11 " . . .	-	-	55	73	-	-	29	49
12 to 16 " . . .	-	-	4	22	-	-	14	26
17 to 20 " . . .	-	-	2	5	-	-	7	15
21 to 30 " . . .	-	-	2	12	-	-	11	22
31 to 40 " . . .	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	30
41 to 50 " . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
51 to 60 " . . .	-	-	-	2	-	-	3	10
61 to 70 " . . .	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	10
71 to 80 " . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
81 to 90 " . . .	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
91 to 100 " . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
101 to 120 " . . .	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1
Total No. of Individuals committed,	66	17	1022	895	55	18	806	711
No. of Commitments represented in foregoing, . . .	77	24	2766	3558	57	20	2142	6032

**SOUTH
DISTRICT.**
Cork City
Gaol.

During the year 1873 the total number of individual males committed here was 1,088 and females 912; 659 of the former and 511 of the latter had not previously been in gaol up to the 1st of January of that year. Previous to my inspection this year 861 individual males, and 729 females were committed here; 727 of the former and 525 of the latter had not been previously in gaol. It may be observed that the recommitments even during the year here are very numerous, and that in the past two years individual females were committed here as often as 14 times, and males as many as 10 times; but in both years there were females in custody who had been from 101 to 120 times in gaol, and males who had been in charge over 51 times. The total number of adult individuals committed in 1873 was 1,022 of males and 895 of females; but recommitments of the former numbered 2,766, and those of the latter were as numerous as 3,558. Previous to my visit in 1874 the number of adult individuals committed were 806 males and 711 females; but their previous known commitments were 2,142 and 6,032 respectively. It will thus be seen that, although the number of individual males committed is absolutely more numerous than females, the recommitments of the latter are very much in excess of the former. This is a matter to which I would direct the serious attention of the local authorities here, for I have no doubt that by applying more lengthy sentences, and a more judicious management in the gaol to this disorderly class of females, that their conduct could be very much improved. A greater amount of discipline is very much needed in the female prison, and until there is a matron placed at the head of this establishment who thoroughly understands the management of this unruly class I fear that very little good will result from the repeated imprisonment of these unfortunate women here. At the time of my visit a new matron had lately been appointed, who I am sure has many difficulties to overcome, owing to the very lax discipline hitherto maintained here; but I am in hopes that after some time she will be enabled by improved management, tact, and temper, to reduce the number of recommitments to this gaol. Prisoners both male and female are employed too much in association, and as the cells are heated I submit that more work should be carried on in separation; for I am of opinion that so long as these prisoners are allowed to communicate with one another and associate together, little reform can be expected in their characters.

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1873.			From 1st January, 1874, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Averagedaily number of prisoners in custody,	77	61	—	77	59	—
Highest number of pri- soners at any one time,	182		1st Aug.	170		2nd Sept.
Lowest ditto,	91		17th Nov.	112		10th Jan.
Highest number of males at any one time,	111		20th June.	97		24th May.
Ditto, of females,	92		14th Sept.	90		2nd Sept.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	60		7th Jan.	63		4th April.
Ditto, of females,	32		5th May.	39		19th Jan.

Highest Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors) in Gaol during each of the previous seven years, and up to day of Inspection in 1874.

13th August, 1867,	153	29th March, 1871,	160
22nd September, 1868,	145	30th April, 1872,	164
5th November, 1869,	138	1st August, 1873,	182
23rd September, 1870,	202	2nd September, 1874,	170

SOUTH DISTRICT. The average daily number of male prisoners in custody in 1873 and 1874 was the same, whereas that of females was 2 less this year than last, and at no time in either years were the number of females in custody fewer than 39.

Cork City Gaol. At the time of my visit, owing to the crowded state of the gaol, and the alterations that were in progress, the debtors' quarters were inhabited by ordinary criminal prisoners, there being no debtors in gaol at the time, and only 2 of that class in custody during the year. Now that the law as to insolvency in Ireland has been altered, it is to be hoped that no more prisoners of this class will in future be committed here; these quarters therefore may be used for other purposes.

Averages.
Debtors.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	6	3	Kitchen,	1	-
Yards,	4	4	Store Room,	1	-
Day Rooms,	4	8	Laundry,	-	1
Solitary Cells,	-	8	Drying Room,	-	1
Single Cells, 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high, or which contain 432 cubic feet,	36	54	Lavatories,	6	9
Ditto, heated and furnished with bells,	all above.		Baths, with hot and cold water laid on,	2	2
Single cells of smaller size,	2	0	Privies,	10	7
Cells to contain three persons,	above.		Waterclosets,	7	10
Sleeping Rooms,	9	1	Fumigating apparatus,	1	-
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	27	3	Reception Rooms or Cells,	1	-
Hospital Rooms,	3	3	Crank Pump,	1	-
Chapels,	1	1	Well,	1	-
Workshops,	2	1	Tread-wheel, portional,	1	-
Worksheds,	2	2	Dent's portable Tell-tale Clocks,	3	-
			Tell-tale Clocks,	1	-

Additions. When I made my inspection the male prison was undergoing alterations and additions. An additional wing was being added to it, but the work was being carried on so slowly that I am afraid it will be some time before it is completed. During its progress the gaol must be very crowded, and 3 prisoners were obliged to be placed in several of the cells. No improvement has yet been made in the male reception class. This apartment was in a very untidy condition at the time of my visit, and part of the floor was covered with water. Male prisoners are kept here before they are seen by the Doctor, and are washed as they come in in a bath situated in this building, but no period is fixed for repeating this operation during imprisonment. The same rule is followed in the female prison as to cleansing prisoners of that sex, and 6 cells in No. 1 block are reserved there for a reception class. This is not nearly a sufficient number of cells for this purpose, as it frequently occurs that a much larger number of prisoners come in at a time than there is separate accommodation for in the reception class. There is a sufficient quantity of lavatories and water-closets provided throughout the prison, but as I remarked on my last inspection, I perceived a very disagreeable smell from these places—so much so, that I submit that the sewage should be looked to, and effluvia traps should be provided. Hitherto the water has been provided from the town main, but it has lately been very scarce, so that steps have been taken to procure an additional supply from a spring behind the gaol, the water from which will in future run into the main pipe of the prison, so that an abundant supply may in future be expected. The female cells are all artificially heated, and at the time of my visit a temporary heating apparatus was being put up in the male prison pending the completion of the new building. The arrangements as regards the chapels are very bad, and have been frequently re-

Reception.

Baths.

Sewerage.

Water.

Heating.

Chapel.

ferred to by the Inspectors-General. The apartments used for religious worship are merely passage rooms, and are not, as required by statute, "strictly set apart for religious worship." At the time of my visit the Protestant chapel was occupied by the prostitute class, who were assembled there in association, picking oakum. These women should have been confined to their cells, and a certain quantity of work should have been allotted to each individual.

SOUTH DISTRICT.
Cork City Gaol.

No alteration had taken place in the laundry since my last visit. All female prisoners are brought here to be bathed on commitment, this being the only bath in the female prison. The kitchen is still situated in the male prison, and at the time of my visit a man sentenced to hard labour was employed there, a proceeding which, for obvious reasons, is very much to be deprecated. I would again repeat the remarks made in my last report as to the kitchen being moved into the female prison, and conducted under the superintendence of the matron, as culinary duties are usually far better performed in prison by the females than males; and where this arrangement is carried out the labour of at least one male throughout the year is turned to more profitable purposes.

Laundry.
Kitchen.

Gas has not yet been introduced into the cells although it is supplied to other parts of the prison. I understand however that it is to be introduced into the cells in the new wing, so that I trust that when this is effected prisoners will be employed at industrial pursuits up to a late period in the evening in their cells. A fumigating apparatus is provided to each prison, but only the clothing of prisoners that is considered dirty is purified therein. As it is impossible to insure cleanliness in a prison, and to prevent the introduction of infectious diseases, unless all clothing be at once purified, I submit that there should be no exception to this rule, and that all the clothing of prisoners should be fumigated before being put away.

Gas.
Fumigator.

The cells were as a rule clean and in good order, and are all provided with bells, some of which however were out of order at the time of my visit. I was glad to find that cards descriptive of the prisoners are now hung over each door. The photography is done by the hospital warder and storekeeper, and careful registry of each prisoner photographed is kept. This officer is allowed £10 a year in addition to his salary for performing this duty, and all chemicals are found for him.

Cells.
Photo-graphy.

One tell-tale clock is provided, and in addition there are now supplied 3 of Dent's tell-tale watches. These are inspected by the Governor every morning, and their condition is entered in the Morning State Book. The night watch is kept by two turnkeys, one of whom patrols round the prison every hour, and marks the tell-tale clocks from 10, P.M., to 6, A.M. This duty I submit should be performed from lock-up to unlock in the morning, and the clocks should certainly be marked half-hourly. Lock-up in summer takes place at 6, P.M., and unlock at 6, A.M. In winter lock-up takes place at the same hour as in summer, and unlock is at 7, A.M.; and as gas is not provided in the cells prisoners remain in idleness and partial darkness in winter for at least 12 hours, and in summer they are locked up and unemployed for 11 hours out of the 24, not including the hours allowed for meals. I submit that a small shelf and stool be supplied to each cell. Some of the skylights in the female prison were letting in the water at the time of my visit, and should have been repaired.

Night-watch.
Repairs required.

The general store is kept by the hospital warder, who only issues things from it by order of the Governor to the class warder and matron; these latter officers each have a store of bedding and clothing. These stores are checked by the Governor monthly, and by the Local Inspector about 3 times a year. At the time of my visit there was some deficiency in the store of female clothing, which I drew attention

Stores.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
Cork City
Gaol.

to at the time. Otherwise the clothing and bedding was abundant and in good order. Some thicker material than that now in use for the trowsering of male prisoners was being manufactured, as that in use was of linen and much too thin for winter wear. I am glad to find that stockings and socks are now provided to prisoners, but would suggest that the rough clogs worn here should be discontinued, and that shoes and slippers be provided instead. These latter articles would (if made by prison labour) be not more expensive than the clogs, which are very unsuitable for prisoners. The sheets in the male prison are changed about once in 3 weeks, but I was unable to ascertain that any fixed rule existed in this regard in the female prison. All matters of this sort in gaols should be laid down by specified rules, and the subordinate officers should certify to the Governor that the orders have been carried out at certain times. I am of opinion that all sheets should be changed at least once a fortnight, and that all prisoners on coming into gaol should receive a clean pair. The class warder and matrons should certify to the Governor that this rule is carried out on the prescribed days.

Number of Prisoners sentenced to Solitary Confinement and Whipping, by order of Court.

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1873.		From 1st January, 1874, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Solitary Confinement, . . .	4	7	2	4
Whipping of Juveniles, . . .	2	—	—	—
Total, . . .	6	7	2	4

Number of Punishments for Prison Offences.

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1873.		From 1st January, 1874, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
By Magisterial authority, . . .	—	—	—	1
By Governor—				
Stoppage of Diet, . . .	188	47	346	159
Total, . . .	188	47	346	160

Punish-
ments.

A punishment cell is provided in each prison; that for females is only one of the ordinary cells darkened, and bedding is given to prisoners at night while in solitary. Under these circumstances it is not astonishing that the numbers of punishments here are as numerous as they appeared to be in the foregoing table, for unless proper punishment cells are provided, and that prisoners are dealt with while in solitary more severely than in their own cells, punishment for the breach of prison rule will have very little effect for good upon them. I am also of opinion that, so long as the large amount of association is permitted as at present there will always be a very large number of prisoners to be punished for breach of prison rule.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Summary.

	M.	F.
Hard labour,	30	9
Industrial labour,	43	59
Sick,	—	2
Unemployed,	3	3
Discharged (before labour hours),	—	3
Total in custody,	76	77

Amount received for produce of Prisoners' Labour disposed of outside the Gaol for the last three years.

1871, . £66 8s. 7d. | 1872, . £49 5s. 9d. | 1873, . £56 19s. 3d.

The hard labour for males is carried on by means of the tread-wheel and oakum-picking. In summer prisoners so sentenced go to the mill from half-past 6, A.M., until a quarter to 9, and from 4 to 6 in the evening; in winter they commence work at the mill from half-past 7, A.M., to a quarter to 9, and from 2 to 4, after which hour they do no more work. In the middle of the day they are occupied in picking oakum. Prisoners are assembled for this labour in large sheds in association. So long as this course is pursued I fear little improvement will be effected in the condition of habitual offenders here.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
Cork City
Gaol.
Labour.

Some of the females complained to me at the time of my visit (and in my opinion not without cause) of the cold of the separate sheds in the yards in which they were employed. These sheds are only fit for the employment of prisoners during the warm weather in the summer. Prisoners sentenced to hard labour should also be compelled to pick a greater quantity of oakum than those not so sentenced.

All the material for clothing, &c., is manufactured and made up within the gaol by prison labour, also the tins and the carpenters' work required for small improvements. The sum received resulting of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol for the year 1873 was £56 19s. 3d., but I trust under the improved management of the prison, and when the new wing is added to the male section, the Governor will be able to increase this sum very considerably by the adoption of the separate system, by which means a greater amount of work will be performed.

The provisions and materials are all obtained by contracts sanctioned by the Board, except the wool and flax for manufacturing purposes, which are bought by the Governor at a cheaper rate than they could be got by contract. The samples of the diet that I saw were excellent, and are always reported on favourably by the Chaplains. But I regret to state that the Protestant Chaplain has not himself performed his prison duties during the whole of this year, but sends his curates. The Roman Catholic Chaplain also has 3 substitutes, and none of these gentlemen are appointed in accordance with the provisions of the 11th section of the 19 & 20 Vic., cap. 68. This is a matter that I would call the attention of the Board to, as I am of opinion that the statute should be fully complied with; and in the event of the regularly appointed Chaplains not being able to perform their own duties other gentleman, whose time is not so fully occupied, should be appointed. The provisions are kept by the storekeeper, and are issued by him—each portion being carefully weighed or measured. The dietary formula as prescribed by law is, I am informed, strictly adhered to.

Provisions.
Chaplains' duty.

Net average daily cost of Ordinary Diet for each Prisoner in the three preceding years.

1871, . . . 4d. | 1872, . . . 4½d. | 1873, . . . 4½d.

Net cost of Gaol, including Diet and Salaries, for the three preceding years.

1871, . £2,646 3s. 10d. | 1872, . £3,302 16s. 10d. | 1873, . £3,382 17s. 10d.

Total cost of Officers, including Clothing, Value of Rations, &c.

1871, . £1,326 14s. 2d. | 1872, . £1,519 12s. 0d. | 1873, . £1,564 3s. 6d.

Average cost of each Prisoner per annum in each of the last three years.

1871, . £19 2s. 1d. | 1872, . £21 3s. 6d. | 1873, . £23 19s. 10d.

Amounts repaid by the War Department for Military Prisoners in each of the last three years.

1871, . £13 5s. 0d. | 1872, . £59 2s. 3d. | 1873, . £22 12s. 0d.

Amounts Repaid from the Consolidated Fund for the Maintenance, &c., of Prisoners during the years

1871, . £371 11s. 5d. | 1872, . £400 14s. 8d. | 1873, . £318 4s. 8d.

SOUTH DISTRICT.		Officers and Salaries.					
		£ s. d.			£ s. d.		
Cork City Gaol.	<i>Non-resident.</i>						
	Patrick Kennedy, Local Inspector,	100	0	0	John Radford, Warder and Storekeeper,	46	16 0
	Rev. Wm. C. Nelligan, Protestant Chaplain,	46	3	0	John Barry, Warder of Works,	46	16 0
	Rev. John Fahy, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	46	3	0	Timothy Horgan, Warder,	41	12 0
	Wm. Beamish, M.D., Surgeon,	55	0	0	David Lyons, Warder & Gate,	41	12 0
	Henry M. Jones, Apothecary,	10	0	0	Daniel M'Cormick, do.,	41	12 0
					Thomas Dwyer, do.,	41	12 0
					Thomas Connolly, do.,	41	12 0
					John Enright, do.,	41	12 0
					John Drennan, do.,	41	12 0
					Edward Mulcahy, do.,	41	12 0
					A. M. Corgrave, Matron,	52	0 0
					Sarah E. Kemp, do., &c.,	28	12 0
					Mary A. Sullivan, do.,	28	12 0
					Mary Stanley, do.,	28	12 0
<i>Resident.</i>					Elizabeth Radford, Nurse-tender,	27	6 0
	Wm. Minhear, Governor,	250	0	0			
	Wm. Plant, Chief Warder and Clerk,	80	0	0			
	James N. O'Brien, Assistant Clerk,	52	0	0			

No officer on gaol allowance.

Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1873.	From 1st January, 1874, to day of inspection.
Number of times the Board of Superintendence met and discharged business,	17	26
Local Inspector to Gaol,	140	99
Chaplain, Protestant Episcopal Church,	162	116
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	171	124
Physician and Surgeon,	365	265
Apothecary,	145	80

Expenditure.

Officers.

The average annual cost of a prisoner here in 1873 was somewhat in excess of the two previous years, amounting to £23 19s. 10d. Owing to the straggling construction of this building, the cost of officers comes to much more than it otherwise would if supervision were more easy, and that the prisoners were more concentrated. At the same time I am bound to remark that the expenditure here is not so large in proportion to the number of prisoners as in many other gaols throughout the country. The total cost of the gaol in 1873 was £3,382 17s. 10d.; but from that sum the cost of officers came to £1,564 3s. 6d. I am in hopes however that this latter charge will in future be capable of being reduced very considerably, as debtors will no longer be committed here, so that an officer will not be required for attendance upon them, and when the new wing is completed the supervision of males will be easier. At present 23 officers are maintained for the safe keeping and care of a daily average number of about 135 prisoners. Having regard to these numbers, it is evident that the staff of this prison is excessive and I regret to observe that the conduct of some of the officers has lately been anything but satisfactory, 3 of them having been dismissed this year for drunkenness, and at the time of my visit two officers were suspended. It would therefore appear that much more care is required in the selection of officers than has lately been the custom here; and I submit that every officer should be examined by the Medical Officer before he is appointed. In my opinion the books of this gaol are not so numerous that they could not be kept without an assistant clerk, and if the Chief Warder required at any time assistance in the office, the hospital warder could very well be spared for that purpose during a portion of the day. When I made my inspection one of the female prisoners made a serious complaint to me against the matron. I laid my views on this subject before the Board at that time, and trust that some good will have resulted. The prisoner in question was a very violent woman, and had been a great number of times in prison. All such females require to be treated with the greatest strictness and impartiality, and the proper manner of dealing

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with them is only to be learnt by experience and careful study of prison discipline. I have no doubt that the matron and her assistants here are anxious and willing to perform their duties creditably, but they are inexperienced and have much to learn in the management of the obstreperous class of prisoners committed to this gaol. I therefore trust that the Governor will endeavour, as far as time will permit, to supervise the management of this portion of the prison, and that he will assist the matron in every way in carrying out discipline and maintaining strict order.

Since the appointment of the present Governor he has had many difficulties to contend with, but I found him most anxious to correct the abuses that have existed here for so many years, and to carry out an improved system of discipline and order, and in these endeavours I trust he will have the cordial assistance of the Board of Superintendence and the Local Inspector.

Visits to prisoners here take place between two gates in the open air, and with a warder between the prisoners and their friends. The rules provide that visitors should be admitted by the order of a member of the Board, the Local Inspector, or the Inspectors-General of Prisons; but I regret to state that this rule is not observed, and that visitors are admitted by order of those who have no authority to do so. This therefore is a breach of prison rule, and should not be permitted. The visits to prisoners are much too frequent in this prison, and I submit that in future the by-laws in this regard should be strictly adhered to, and if this is carried out I have every hope that it will have a salutary effect upon the conduct of prisoners committed here. A proper visiting place should be constructed, such as is now used in either Naas, Londonderry, and some other prisons; and I submit that no convicted prisoner should be permitted to see their friends until three months of their sentence has expired, and only once during every subsequent three months of imprisonment.

Hospitals.

	1871.		1872.		1873.		1874 (to day of inspection).	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	16	44	51	57	24	44	—	—
Average daily number in hospital,	·2	·68	·2	·6	·6	·6	—	—
Number of prisoners prescribed for and treated out of hospital,	·610	735	716	557	617	549	—	—
No. of deaths in the gaol,	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—
Cost of medicine,	£16	8s. 2d.	£23	17s. 2d.	£17	4s. 5d.	—	—
Cost of diet for prisoners in hospital,	£8	18s. 9d.	£30	2s. 10d.	£20	0s. 4d.	—	—
Cost of all extra diet ordered by Medical Officer for prisoners not in hospital,	£2	15s. 6d.	£2	6s. 7d.	—	—	—	—

No material alteration has taken place in the hospital building since my last inspection. It is suitably provided with all the requirements for the sick, and in compliance with my suggestion good spring porters have been put to each of the water-closet doors. The number of sick in hospital are not numerous, being 24 of males and 44 of females for the year 1873. The cost of the medicine for that year came to £17 4s. 7d., and that for extra diet to £20 16s. 4d. The medicines are provided by the apothecary from the town, a system that is always more expensive than when they are procured from Dublin at fixed prices, or better still, from the county infirmary. The Medical Officer is most attentive to the sick, and keeps an excellent journal, and his books are most regularly written up.

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Books.

The Books of Registry and Finance are very carefully kept by the Deputy-Governor. Most of the prescribed forms are in use, but the General Visitors and the proper Daily Employment Books are not kept. These I submit should be procured, and as regularly written up as the other books. The journal of the Local Inspector is full and well kept. Those of the Chaplains contain little or no information regarding their duties, and are generally written by their deputies. The Governor's journal contains a good deal of useful information regarding the management and discipline of the prison. By it I observe that he has had to contend with a good deal of insubordination amongst the prisoners, which is chiefly attributable to want of separation, and to the time of the prisoners not being fully occupied, as I have already pointed out. An hour and a quarter is I find allowed here for breakfast, which I submit is a great waste of time, inasmuch as free labourers are only allowed half an hour for this purpose.

Board of Superintendence.

John Daly, esq., J.P.	Robert Scott, esq., J.P.	W. Hegarty, esq., Alderman.
John W. Clery, esq., J.P.	Henry Unkles, esq., J.P.	Jos. E. Tracey, esq., T.C.
William H. Lyons, esq., J.P.	T. Burrowes, esq., Alderman.	Daniel Finn, esq., T.C.
John Waters, esq., J.P.	C. Keller, esq., Alderman.	Isaac Julian, esq.

The Board usually meet on the last Monday of each month at the Mayor's office in the town; but I am informed it seldom assembles within the gaol. Under these circumstances its members cannot form a proper estimate of how matters are going on in the prison, and must depend entirely upon others for the information regarding the duties they are delegated to superintend. The salaries of the intern officers are paid monthly, and small accounts are then also settled, and vouchers are produced by the Local Inspector at the following meeting of the Board.

CHARLES F. BOURKE, *Inspector-General.*

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DUBLIN COUNTY GAOL, AT KILMAINHAM.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION, 28TH AND 30TH DECEMBER, 1874.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. of whom were Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	1	1	2	—	—	—
Pauper Debtors,	3	3	6	—	1	1
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	2	2	4	—	—	—
„ Misdemeanors,	1	—	1	—	—	—
For further Examination,	4	3	7	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	15	5	20	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	14	1	5	3	—	3
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
For Larceny,	5	—	5	—	—	—
Offences under Larceny Act,	6	—	6	1	—	1
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	4	1	5	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	9	4	13	1	—	1
Drunkards,	8	6	14	—	—	—
Total in Custody,	74	26	100	5	1	6

One hundred formed the total number of prisoners in custody at the above date, 35 of whom were cases disposed of by superior courts, the remainder were dealt with by summary jurisdiction, or prisoners for trial. Owing to the abolition this year of the Four Courts Marshalsea, the prisoners from that gaol were removed to Kilmainham Prison, 7 of whom only remained in custody at the above date, and some of these expected to be released shortly. Since the transfer of these prisoners 6 have been committed here who would otherwise have been sent to the Four Courts Marshalsea. Suitable arrangements have been made in this gaol for these prisoners, and having seen and examined them all personally, they express themselves quite satisfied with their treatment here. Some of those who had given a great deal of trouble in the Four Courts Marshalsea have been very well behaved since their transfer to Kilmainham, and are amenable to discipline and prison rule, whereas in the former prison they were most troublesome and insubordinate. This I attribute entirely to the better management and discipline maintained here, as well as to the tact and judgment of the late Governor of this prison.

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Juveniles.

Classes, &c., of Offenders.	On the day of inspection.				From 1st January to day of inspection.			
	12 years old and under.		Above 12 and not exceeding 16 years.		12 years old and under.		Above 12 and not exceeding 16 years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Convicted at Assizes, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
„ Quarter Sessions, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
„ summarily, . . .	-	-	1	-	3	-	34	5
Committed for Trial, . . .	-	-	-	-	6	-	16	1
Total, . . .	-	-	1	-	9	-	55	6
Number sent to reformatories, . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	16	5
Included in the preceding— Workhouse Offenders, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1

Sixty-four males and 6 female juveniles were committed here during this year, 1 only of whom was in custody at the time of my visit; 17 of the former sex and 5 of the latter were sent to reformatories; 7 male juveniles were committed this year who had been in gaol twice, 1 who had been in gaol three times, and 1 four times. Two youths were in custody at the time of my inspection, one of whom, 18 years of age, "T. K.," had not long been discharged from Glencree Reformatory; the other was a boy of 15 years of age who was putting in his second period of imprisonment and was sentenced for seven days for drunkenness. It would in my opinion be far more efficacious a remedy for youthful delinquents such as the latter to be sentenced to a good flogging rather than to short terms of imprisonment, which are more calculated to harden the disposition and corrupt the mind of youths of that age than to effect any good in their disposition. All juveniles are now kept apart from adult prisoners, and are exercised separately, a rule that should be carefully carried out in every gaol.

Number of Prisoners of all Classes in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1871,	67	20	1873,	89	29
1872,	53	14	1874 (day of Inspection),	74	26

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Number of Vagrants in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Dublin	1871,	-	1873,	-	1
County	1872,	-	1874 (day of Inspection),	-	-
Gaol.					

Number of Workhouse Offenders in Gaol on the Day of Inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1871,	-	-	1873,	-	1
1872,	-	-	1874 (day of Inspection),	2	1

Number of Returned Convicts in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1874.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1871,	4	5	1874 (up to and including		
1872,	7	1	day of Inspection),	2	4
1873,	5	6	Day of Inspection,	3	2

Commitments.

CLASSES.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1873.		From 1st January, 1874, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Debtors,	16	3	4	-
Criminals,	618	300	719	230
Vagrants,	4	8	3	6
Drunkards,	157	148	370	273
Total,	795	459	1,096	509

Commit-
ments.

The total number of commitments to this gaol in 1873 was 795 males and 459 females, but in this year these numbers were considerably augmented, being respectively 1,096 and 509. This increment may be chiefly attributed to the augmentation of the number of drunkards and of the male criminal classes, but it is satisfactory to observe that there is a considerable reduction this year in the number of female criminal commitments.

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors) and Number of Times each had been committed during the following periods, distinguishing Adults from Juveniles.

NUMBER OF TIMES COMMITTED.	1873.				1874, to day of Inspection.			
	Juveniles.		Adults.		Juveniles.		Adults.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Once within the year,	59	3	505	189	52	6	683	211
Twice "	1	-	61	26	6	-	81	32
Thrice "	-	-	11	11	-	-	30	14
4 times "	-	-	9	7	-	-	10	5
5 " "	-	-	1	8	-	-	4	3
6 " "	-	-	1	3	-	-	3	4
7 " "	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
8 " "	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
10 " "	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
11 " "	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-
12 " "	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3
13 " "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
14 " "	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
17 " "	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
18 " "	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Total,	60	3	589	251	58	6	813	281
No. of above who had not been in Gaol previous to 1st January in	58	3	483	158	56	6	613	182

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors) committed in the year 1873, and to the day of Inspection in 1874, who had been Once, Twice, Thrice, Four Times, Five Times, &c., &c., from their first Commitment in any year, so far as can be ascertained, distinguishing Adults from Juveniles.

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NUMBER OF TIME COMMITTED.	1873.				1874, to day of Inspection.			
	Juveniles.		Adults.		Juveniles.		Adults.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Once only,	58	3	413	145	49	6	560	171
Twice,	2	—	70	27	7	—	100	31
Thrice,	—	—	33	21	1	—	55	10
4 times,	—	—	21	10	1	—	25	9
5 „	—	—	13	5	—	—	15	4
6 „	—	—	5	2	—	—	13	6
7 to 11 „	—	—	23	9	—	—	24	12
12 to 16 „	—	—	4	3	—	—	10	10
17 to 20 „	—	—	5	4	—	—	4	1
21 to 30 „	—	—	2	7	—	—	3	7
31 to 40 „	—	—	—	6	—	—	4	5
41 to 50 „	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
51 to 60 „	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	2
61 to 70 „	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
91 to 100 „	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1
101 to 120 „	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
121 to 140 „	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3
141 to 160 „	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
161 to 180 „	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
Total No. of Individuals committed,	60	3	589	251	58	6	813	281
No. of Commitments represented in foregoing,	62	3	1,294	2,160	70	6	1,811	2,370

The total number of individuals committed in 1873 was 649 males and 254 females; 541 of the former and 161 of the latter had not previously been in gaol. In 1874 the number of individual males committed was 871 and females 287. Of these 669 males and 188 females were committed for the first time. It will be seen by the previous table that the number of commitments of females in proportion to the number of individuals of that sex committed is extremely large here. In 1874 the adult individuals committed were 589 males and 251 females, but their previous commitments numbered respectively 1,233 and 2,157. In 1874 the adult individuals committed were 813 of males and 281 females, but their previous known commitments were as numerous respectively as 1,811 and 2,370. It is therefore evident that there are in this locality a small number of individuals who spend their time either in evil practices or in prison. In both years females were committed here who had been from 101 to 180 times, and males who had been committed from 20 to 30 times.

Highest Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors) in Gaol during each of the previous seven years, and up to the day of Inspection in 1874.

3rd April, 1867,	229	29th July, 1871,	95
20th June, 1868,	93	19th September, 1872,	101
20th July, 1868,	114	1st August, 1873,	146
6th August, 1870,	140	4th August, 1874,	143

The daily average number of males in custody in 1873 and 1874 was

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identical; but the daily average number of females was 1 in excess this year of last, and the numbers in custody in 1873 and 1874 were larger than they had been at any time during the five preceding years.

Averages, and Highest and Lowest Numbers (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1873.			From 1st January, 1874, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	83	21	—	83	22	—
Highest number at any one time,	146		1st August.	143		4th Aug.
Lowest ditto,	53		22nd Mar.	64		20th Feb.
Highest number of males at any one time,	112		1st August.	115		4th Aug.
Ditto of females,	34		1st August.	36		28th Aug.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	43		13th Jan.	53		2nd March.
Ditto of females,	9		22nd Mar.	11		23rd March.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	5	5	Kitchen,	1	—
Yards,	5	5	Store Rooms,	7	3
Day Rooms,	1	1	Laundry,	—	1
Solitary Cells,	5	3	Drying Rooms,	—	2
Single Cells, not less in size than 9 ft. long, 6 ft. wide, 8 ft. high—432 cubic ft.,	20	—	Lavatories,	4	3
Ditto heated and furnished with bells,	91	31	Baths, with Hot and Cold Water laid on,	4	2
Sleeping Rooms,	7	3	Water-closets,	16	9
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	4	3	Fumigating Apparatus,	1	1
Hospital Rooms,	1	1	Reception Rooms or Cells,	—	1
Chapel,	1	—	Pump,	1	—
School Rooms,	1	1	Crank do.,	1	—
Workshop,	1	—	Well,	1	—
Workshed,	1	—	Mat Tables,	10	—
			Mangle,	—	1
			Tell-tale Clocks,	2	1

With the exception of the alterations made in the gaol for the accommodation of the Four Courts Marshalsea prisoners no material alterations have taken place in this prison this year. The cellular accommodation is ample for the requirements of the district, and the building appears to be in excellent order. I am glad to find that prisoners are washed and cleansed immediately on being committed; but a certain amount of cells should be provided in the prison in which prisoners should be kept until they are passed by the Medical Officer into their proper wards, in compliance with the provision for regulating this matter. I would also again submit that prisoners should be bathed at least weekly during imprisonment, and that additional baths should be erected in each corridor of the male prison, for at present those supplied in the basement are not sufficient for all requirements. There is an ample supply of lavatories and water-closets throughout the gaol, which were all clean and in good order; and the sewage is reported to be effective, and is carried away into the Liffey. The water is now supplied from the river at Island Bridge, and is laid on by pipes, so that the crank well is not now required for pumping, but it is still used in order to carry on hard labour. There is in addition a good well upon the premises, the

Water.

water from which is used for drinking purposes. All the cells, with the exception of six in the male prison, are heated and are provided with gas, which is left burning in the cells until 7 o'clock, and all those who have not finished oakum picking by 5.30 are required to work at it up to 7 o'clock, but as soon as they have finished their work they are permitted to read or employ themselves otherwise in their cells up to that hour. The arrangements of the chapel are the same as at my last inspection; three religious services are performed there, and it is suitably arranged for the separation of the sexes and for the supervision of the prisoners. There is an excellent laundry here. The arrangements in it have not been altered since my last inspection. Washing can be carried on in thirteen separate stalls, and there is a full supply of drying and ironing rooms, so that large washing contracts could be carried on here. The kitchen is on the basement story, and is suitably arranged, and was in a clean and orderly condition at the time of my inspection. Two male prisoners are employed as cooks, and I am informed that all the provisions are carefully weighed and measured before they are issued to the prisoners. Photography is performed by the Deputy Governor, who obtains excellent likenesses, and carries on this art most successfully; he receives 2s. for each person photographed, from which as many copies as are required are produced. All suspected persons are photographed, as well as those who are required to be done under the Crimes Prevention Act, by which means former convictions and old offenders are frequently discovered. One fumigating apparatus is now provided in each prison in which all the prisoners' clothing is purified before being put away. The cells were all clean and neatly arranged, but those that are not heated should not be used in the winter unless the gaol is crowded. I was surprised to find prisoners in the unheated cells, who complained very much of the cold. Some of the hair of the male prisoners was very untidy and wanted cutting; and as there is no fixed rule here on this subject, I submit that one should be framed by the Board, requiring all male prisoners' hair to be trimmed and cut as soon as they come into the gaol, and periodically during imprisonment. In the event of any prisoner objecting to this procedure, the Medical Officer should be consulted and his opinion considered decisive. Three tell-tale clocks are provided, one at the gateway, which is marked half-hourly; that at the female school is marked every two hours during the night, from 10, P.M., to 6.30, A.M., and that in the male prison is marked every half hour during the same period. The night watch goes on at 10, up to which hour there is an evening guard, but this latter officer does not mark the tell-tale clock. The markings are taken by the Deputy Governor and entered in the Morning State Book, and the omissions of duty on the part of the watchmen are entered in the Officers' Conduct Book; but I am glad to find that there are very few of such omissions noted against these officers. The Governor and Deputy Governor perform the final rounds of the prison at 10.30, try all the cell doors and locks, after which the keys of the prison are taken by the former officer and are locked in a safe in the office; the keys of the entrance gate are taken by him to his bedroom. The locks of the prison are reported to be all in good order, and are frequently examined by the contractor, who is required to oil them monthly and keep them in repair. Lock-up takes place all the year round at 5.30, P.M., and unlock at 6.30, A.M. This in my opinion leaves too short a time for the performance of a due amount of labour or punishment. I therefore submit that unlock should take place not later than 5.30 in summer and 6 in winter, and that lock-up should not be until 6 the whole year round, for as gas is provided throughout the prison there is no excuse for locking the prisoners up sooner than is absolutely necessary.

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Chapel.

Photo-
graphy.

Tell-tale
clocks.

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Stock at the time of Inspection.

Dublin County Gaol.			Male Clothing.				Female Clothing.			
	In Use.	In Store.		In Use.	In Store.		In Use.	In Store.		
Blankets, pairs of,	191	5	Shirts, . . .	177	53	Shifts, . . .	60	32		
Sheets, pairs of,	222	71½	Jackets, . . .	127	16	Jackets, . . .	67	8		
Rugs, . . .	179	30	Vests, . . .	141	25	Petticoats, . . .	91	—		
Hammocks or			Trowsers, . . .	150	17	Aprons, . . .	57	46		
Cots, . . .	123	18	Caps, . . .	130	26	Neckerchiefs, . . .	31	—		
Bed-ticks, . . .	173	19	Shoes, Slippers, &			Caps, . . .	55	38		
Bedsteads, . . .	16	—	Clogs, pairs of,	180	63	Stockings, pairs of,	48	—		
						Shoes, Slippers, &				
						Clogs, pairs of,	24	38		

Stores.

The male stores are kept by the store-warder, and are divided into three store rooms, one for clothing in use, the other for prisoners' own clothing, and the third for new prison property, from which nothing is issued without the sanction of the Governor. As a rule all prisoners who are sentenced to six months' imprisonment receive a new suit of clothes on being committed. The matron has charge of all clothing and stores in the female prison, and is responsible to the storekeeper for them. All the clothing is made up within the prison, and also other necessities and utensils required for prison purposes, such as tins, mats, &c. Trades are carried on in the sleeping cells, but at the time of my visit I found numbers of pairs of shoes in the shoemaker's cell. These should be removed every night, as it cannot be wholesome for any person to sleep in such an atmosphere as must be produced from so great a quantity of leather being accumulated. This is a matter that should be attended to by the class warder and store-keeper. The bedding and clothing throughout the prison was all in good order and repair. The sheets in the female prison, I was informed, are changed fortnightly; this rule should also be carried out in the male prison, and I submit that it is not proper that any prisoner should be compelled to sleep in sheets that have already been used by another person. Four punishment cells are provided in the male and two in the female prison. All are heated, but the former only are supplied with bells. I submit that these requirements should be erected in the female solitary cells, as it is not lawful to commit any person to separate cells unless they are provided with means of communicating with the prison officers. Prisoners are allowed both their beds and bedding while in solitary, an indulgence which I submit is not necessary, and which is not allowed to sailors or soldiers while undergoing punishment for breach of discipline. I therefore see no reason why prisoners should be thus indulged. All punishments inflicted here during the year have been under the authority of the Governor, and in no case was it found necessary to call in the assistance of the magistrates for the infliction of punishment upon prisoners for breach of prison rule.

Employment on day of Inspection.

	M.	F.
Hard labour,	27	8
Industrial labour,	33	12
Sick,	5	1
Debtors (unemployed),	3	3
Wards men and women,	6	2
Total in custody,	74	26

Amount received for produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the Gaol for the last three years.

1871, . £4 4s. 6d. | 1872, . £23 0s. 3d. | 1870, . £40 16s. 5d.

Hard labour is carried on here by means of the crank pump, which is divided into twelve stalls, and all prisoners so sentenced are required to work at the crank for three hours a day, and to pick 2 lbs. of oakum. Men of good conduct are exempted from this labour and are put to stone-breaking after about a month's imprisonment according to their conduct. But no given quantity of stone-breaking is required from any prisoner, nor is there any distinction made as to the quantity to be broken by those sentenced to hard labour and those not so sentenced. Eleven stone sheds are now stalled, but doors have not been affixed to them, which is an improvement that I would suggest. Stone-breakers do not commence their work until 10 o'clock A.M., and are only required to pick 1 lb. of oakum daily, which they do either before they go out or after they come in. This I submit is by no means a sufficient quantity of labour to exact from prisoners. I trust that more industry will be carried out here in future, and that greater advantage will be taken of the good accommodation of this prison in order that remunerative labour may be carried out. The amount received from that source in 1873 only came to £43 16s. 5d., which, however, in justice to the late Governor I am bound to remark, is a considerable increment on the previous years; and I have no doubt had he been spared he would have endeavoured to carry on in this prison a large increase in the quantity of industrial and remunerative labour.

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Labour.

The women are chiefly employed in washing and needlework, but I would be glad to see a great addition to the labour exacted from these prisoners also, and I have no doubt if this were the case the repeated convictions to this prison would soon diminish.

A good school-room is provided in each prison, that in the male is divided into 9 and the female into 10 separate partitions. Only males up to 25 years of age are permitted to come to school; and women whose sentences exceed two months, and who are young and likely to be able to learn quickly. During this year the average daily number of pupils was 8 males and 3 females, which is quite out of proportion to the daily average number in custody, being 83 of the former and 22 of the latter. I am therefore of opinion that the 10th section of the Prisons Act is not complied with here, which in my opinion is compulsory; I therefore submit that all prisoners capable of learning should receive secular instruction for at least an hour daily; and if the numbers are larger than the school can contain they should be divided into two or three classes. The schools are in connexion with the National Board, and are inspected by their officers. The Chaplains of the gaol are also required to inspect the school and to note their remarks thereon in the School Register. I find this duty has been performed ten times this year by the Protestant Chaplain; six by the Presbyterian, and twice by the Roman Catholic. I submit that this duty should be more frequently done by the two latter gentlemen, and that their remarks should in future be made in the prison books instead of in those belonging to the National Board.

School.

Contracts.

Bread, white, per lb., 2½d.; brown do., per lb., 2d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 18s. 6d.; potatoes, per cwt., 3s. 6d.; meat, per lb., 9½d.; new milk, per gallon, 1s.; salt, per cwt., 2s. 6d.; coal, per ton, £1 5s.; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 5s. 6d.; soap, per cwt., £1 2s.

Contracts.

The samples of diet that I saw were excellent, and are usually reported on favourably by the Chaplains, who inspect them frequently but not by alternate weeks as required by the statute. The contracts are all sanctioned and arranged at Road Sessions except those for potatoes and leather, the latter being bought as required and the former taken by contracts sanctioned by the Board.

SOUTH DISTRICT. *Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years.*

Dublin County Gaol. 1871, . . . 5s. d. | 1872, . . . 6s. d. | 1873, . . . 7s. d.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years.

1871, . £3,007 11s. 6d. | 1872, . £3,707 19s. 3d. | 1873, . £3,859 12s. 9d.

Total cost of officers, including clothing, value of rations, &c.

1871, . £1,515 10s. 8½d. | 1872, . £1,674 14s. 4d. | 1873, . £1,824 9s. 1d.

Average cost of each prisoner per annum in each of the last three years.

1871, . £38 1s. 5d. | 1872, . £46 18s. 9d. | 1873, . £36 1s. 4d.

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners in each of the last three years.

1871, . £158 14s. 0d. | 1872, . £44 16s. 0d. | 1873, . £1 9s. 0d.

Amounts repaid from the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of prisoners during the years

1871, . £202 15s. 2d. | 1872, . £194 1s. 2d. | 1873, . £301 3s. 7d.

The net cost of this gaol in 1873 came to £3,859 12s. 9d. ; but from that sum the cost of officers amounted to £1,824 9s. 1d., so that the annual average cost of a prisoner here this year amounted to £36 1s. 4d. By the previous tables it will be seen that the cost of officers this year is larger than in any of the last three years, but nevertheless, owing to the increase in the quantity of reproductive labour disposed of outside the gaol the annual average cost of a prisoner here is lower than it has hitherto been, and I am still in hopes that this charge will be still further reduced here both by means of an increase in the produce of labour and also by a diminution of the staff, which is now certainly in excess of the requirements of the prison ; but owing to the presence of the Four Court Marshalsea prisoners here this year it has been considered necessary to augment the number of the male warders.

Officers and Salaries.

<i>Non-Resident.</i>	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Capt. Langrishe, Local Insp.,	150	0	0	James Reynolds, Gate Warder,			
Rev. Robert Flemyng, Protestant Chaplain,	65	0	0	Schoolmaster, and Tailor,	50	0	0
Rev. S. G. Morrison, Presbyterian Chaplain,	65	0	0	Samuel Wallace,	40	0	0
Rev. Edwd. Kennedy, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	65	0	0	James Kenny,	40	0	0
Dr. Wm. Thornhill, Surgeon,	150	0	0	Andrew Armstrong,	40	0	0
				George W. Hill,	40	0	0
				John Peacock,	40	0	0
				George Bartley,	40	0	0
				John Wallace,	35	0	0
				James Kerr,	35	0	0
				Samuel Graham,	35	0	0
<i>Resident.</i>				Mary Jane Dyer, Matron,	50	0	0
Hugh M'Neill Dyer, Captain R.N., Governor,	300	0	0	Ellen Nevin, Assistant Matron,	30	0	0
Thomas Flewett, Deputy Governor and Clerk,	110	0	0	Mary Byrne, Laundry Matron,	25	0	0
Jas. Gordon, Chief Warder, and Storekeeper,	65	0	0				

Vacancies in the staff since last inspection, how caused, and how filled up.

Henry Price, esq., Governor, died; Captain Hugh M'Neill Dyer, R.N., appointed Governor. William Bigger, Warder, superannuated; John Tomkins appointed. John Tomkins resigned; James Kerr and Joseph Burke appointed Warders. Joseph Burke resigned; Samuel Graham appointed.

Officers on Gaol Allowance.

The Governor, Deputy Governor, Chief Warder, 10 Warders, 3 Matrons.

Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1873.	From 1st Jan., 1874, to day of Inspection.
Number of times the Board of Superintendence met and discharged business,	12	19
Local Inspector to Gaol,	107	104
Chaplain, Prot. Episcopal Church,	169	175
Presbyterian Chaplain,	166	174
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	163	168
Surgeon,	164	162

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It will be seen from the previous table that 21 officers are maintained here, which I submit is far in excess of the requirements for the safe keeping, order, and discipline of the daily average number of 105 prisoners, that being the daily average number in custody in 1874. My colleague in his report of last year had the painful duty to record the death of an old and trusted servant of the public in the person of Mr. Price, up to that time the Governor of this prison. He was replaced by Captain Dyer, R.N., whose death I have now much regret in recording here. This gentleman had scarcely been a year in office, but during that time he made himself so thoroughly master of the position, and enlisted so much of the respect of all who knew him, that his loss was deeply felt by all who had any connexion with this gaol. During his year of office both my colleague and I had an unusual amount of business to transact with him, and we always found him a most straightforward, business-like, firm, and excellent officer, and one whose loss we deplore, as much on account of his services as from personal regard for him, and sympathy with his family. His place has now been filled by the appointment of Captain Gray to the office.

The condition of regularity and order of the female prison reflects great credit upon the matron. Five of the male officers have apartments in the male prison, which were all tidy and in good order.

Hospital.

	1871.		1872.		1873.		1874 (to day of inspection,).	
No. of prisoners in hospital,	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Average daily number in hospital,	2.5	1.3	2.1	2.1	1.3	1.4	—	—
Number of prisoners prescribed for and treated out of hospital,	257	119	221	72	344	76	—	—
Number of deaths in the gaol,	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Cost of medicine,	£30 11s. 11d.		£29 17s. 2d.		£30 2s. 0d.		—	
Cost of diet for prisoners in hospital,	£51 9s. 6d.		£51 9s. 8d.		£36 10s. 7d.		—	
Cost of all "extra diet" ordered by Medical Officer for prisoners not in hospital,	£28 17s. 2d.		£54 6s. 10d.		£67 14s. 6d.		—	

The hospital arrangements have been altered this year, owing to the male hospital having been turned into quarters for the male pauper debtors. A portion of the female hospital has now been shut off and arranged for the reception of the sick males, and the arrangements here are quite suitable, and consist of one ward with eight beds, a water-closet, and an officer's room; but I would recommend that a good strong spring porter be put to the door of the water-closet in order to prevent the effluvia escaping from it. A warder sleeps in this department and looks

SOUTH
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after the sick. The daily average number of sick in hospital during 1873 was one of each sex, and the cost of medicine came to £30 2s. I must call attention to the large cost of extra diet here, for since the introduction of the new dietary scale into our prisons it has been found in many gaols quite unnecessary to give extra diet. But considering that the class of prisoners committed here are of broken down constitution, I do not suppose that extra diet can be entirely dispensed with here, though I think that it might be considerably reduced.

Books and Journals.

Books.

The books are all kept by the Deputy Governor and were carefully supervised by the late Governor. At my last inspection I recommended that some of the Registers should be done away with, as they are useless and only entail unnecessary labour and expense. The Work Ledger is not of the prescribed form, and the Daily Employment and General Visitors Books are not kept. I also found that the Intern Officers' Gate Book is irregularly kept. These are matters which I drew the attention of the Deputy Governor to, and which I trust will be corrected in future. The journal of the Local Inspector as a rule merely records the fact that he has visited the prison and received no complaints. The journals of the Chaplains are also rather meagre, but they generally appear to do their own duty. However, when they do appoint substitutes they should comply with the requirements of the 11th section of the 19 & 20 Vic., c. 68, and state the name and address of their substitutes in their journals. The journal of the late Captain Dyer was an excellent and useful record of all his daily duties, from which it is evident how zealous and careful he was in the performance of those duties. The Deputy Governor deserves great credit for the careful manner in which the books of registry and finance are kept; and also for his general attention to duty. He has during this year had on several occasions the full responsibility of Acting Governor of the prison, and during those times he has not been found wanting in any way, but on the contrary has performed his duties in the most creditable manner.

The Surgeon keeps a journal for the male as well as for the female prison, which I conceive would be better written in one book. I also would submit that the diseases of the patients and the orders of the Surgeon should be entered in the Hospital Book under his own handwriting, as he alone is responsible for such decisions and orders.

Visitors.

Visitors.

No alteration has been made in the rule as to visitors to the prisoners since my last inspection as they are laid down by the by-laws, and the arrangements are such that no prohibited articles can be introduced by a visitor into the gaol.

Board of Superintendence.

Edward H. Kinahan, esq.	Richard Manders, esq.	Thomas H. Guinness, esq.
Phineas Riall, esq.	Henry J. M'Farlane, esq.	Major Hartley.
Ion Trant Hamilton, esq., M.P.	Colonel Vesey.	Malachi S. Hussey, esq.
Thomas Drury, esq.	Charles Cobbe, esq.	Edmund P. Brennan, esq.

Board.

On the first Wednesday of the month the Board meets for the discharge of business, at which time the salaries of subordinate officers and small accounts are paid by cheques drawn in favour of the Local Inspector, who produces receipts at the next following meeting. The superior officers' salaries are paid quarterly, at which time the larger accounts of the prison are also settled.

CHARLES F. BOURKE, *Inspector-General,*

GALWAY COUNTY AND TOWN GAOL, AT GALWAY.—STATUTABLE
INSPECTION, 13TH OCTOBER, 1874.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.

Galway
County and
Town
Gaol.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	1	1	2	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	5	2	7	1	—	1
„ Misdemeanors,	1	—	1	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	11	3	14	1	—	1
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	5	1	6	—	—	—
<i>By Courts-Martial.</i>						
Military and Naval Offenders,	2	—	2	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
For Larceny,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Offences under Larceny Act,	1	1	2	—	—	—
In default of Bail,	—	1	1	—	—	—
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	2	1	3	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	7	2	9	2	—	2
Under Revenue Laws,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Drunkards,	5	7	12	1	1	2
Total in Custody,	42	19	61	5	1	6

At the above date 61 prisoners were the total in custody, and it will be observed by the previous table that those disposed of at quarter sessions and assizes were more numerous than those disposed of summarily, which indicates an unusual amount of serious offenders as compared with those in custody in previous years.

Juveniles.

CLASSES, &c., OF OFFENDERS.	In custody on the day of inspection.		From 1st January to day of inspection.	
	19 years old and under.	Above 19 and not exceeding 16 years.	19 years old and under.	Above 19 and not exceeding 16 years.
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Convicted at Quarter Sessions,	—	—	1	—
„ Summarily,	—	—	—	—
Committed for Trial,	—	—	2	1
Total,	—	—	3	1
Number sent to Reformatories,	—	—	—	—

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Galway
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Town
Gaol.
Juveniles.

Up to the time of my inspection this year 35 male and 6 female juveniles were in charge, 8 of whom were sent to reformatories. In an associated gaol as this is very little good can result from committing youths to this prison, for at the time of my inspection I found a girl in custody running about without either shoes or stockings on, and in association with women whose previous commitments were very numerous. This girl was untried, and may have been perfectly innocent of any offence against the law; but, owing to the neglect of the authorities here in respect to maintaining proper separation of the classes, she will have had every opportunity of becoming as depraved as those with whom she was compelled to associate. I found also a boy, nineteen (T. C.), in custody, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment for stealing apples, this being his first offence. The youth seemed to be of weak intellect, and, to my mind, appeared more a subject for the asylum than for the prison. I was informed that he cried for several days after commitment, and naturally suffered considerable anxiety of mind. I cannot but think that youths who commit such a trivial offence as that stated above would derive much more benefit by the administration to them of a sound flogging rather than by the endurance of a lengthened period of imprisonment. I was glad, however, to learn that this youth's sentence had been shortened by the Lord Lieutenant by four months.

Number of Prisoners of all Classes in Gaol on the Day of Inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1871,	50	19	1873,	34	20
1872,	41	14	1874 (day of Inspection), 42	19	

Number of Returned Convicts in Gaol on the Day of Inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1874.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1871,	2	2	1874 (up to and including		
1872,	2	3	day of Inspection), . . .	-	-
1873,	3	0	Day of Inspection, . . .	1	1

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), and Number of Times each had been committed during the following periods, distinguishing Adults from Juveniles.

NUMBER OF TIMES COMMITTED.	1873.				1874, to day of Inspection.			
	Juveniles.		Adults.		Juveniles.		Adults.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Once within the year, . . .	27	8	273	105	35	6	368	198
Twice "	4	-	35	16	-	-	56	19
Thrice "	3	-	18	11	-	-	9	8
Four times, "	-	-	5	4	-	-	5	8
5 " "	-	-	3	-	-	-	2	6
6 " "	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	3
7 " "	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	1
8 " "	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1
10 " "	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
11 " "	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Above 11 times within the year, .	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Total,	34	8	335	145	35	6	445	245
No. of above who had not been in Gaol previous to 1st January in	26	8	260	79	34	6	347	181

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), committed in the year 1873, and to the day of Inspection in 1874, who had been Once, Twice, Thrice, Four Times, Five Times, &c., &c., from their first Commitment in any year, so far as can be ascertained, distinguishing Adults from Juveniles.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

Gabray County and Town Gaol.

NUMBER OF TIMES COMMITTED.	1873.				1874, to day of Inspection.			
	Juveniles.		Adults.		Juveniles.		Adults.	
Once only,	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Twice,	24	8	236	69	34	6	333	177
Thrice,	5	—	41	22	1	—	51	15
4 times,	2	—	21	8	—	—	18	11
5 " "	—	—	9	9	—	—	9	4
6 " "	3	—	1	—	—	—	11	1
7 to 11 " "	—	—	4	7	—	—	2	3
12 to 16 " "	—	—	13	11	—	—	14	11
17 to 20 " "	—	—	5	3	—	—	3	7
21 to 30 " "	—	—	2	3	—	—	1	—
31 to 40 " "	—	—	2	6	—	—	1	6
41 to 50 " "	—	—	1	4	—	—	2	5
51 to 60 " "	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
61 to 70 " "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
71 to 80 " "	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
81 to 90 " "	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
91 to 100 " "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
101 to 120 " "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
121 to 140 " "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total No. of Individuals committed,	34	8	335	145	35	6	445	245
No. of commitments represented in foregoing,	55	8	736	946	36	6	866	1130

The two previous tables denote a very lamentable amount of repetition in crime amongst the habitués of this prison, for, it will be observed, that during 1873 1 male was committed as many as eight times, and 2 females were committed as often as eleven times. Up to my inspection this year 1 male was committed eight times, and a female ten times during this year. It may also be seen that in both years 1 female was in custody who had been committed over 120 times from her first commitment, and 2 male prisoners were in custody whose commitments numbered from fifty to sixty. The total number of adult individuals committed in 1873 were 335 males and 145 females; but their commitments since their first offences number respectively 736 and 946. Previous to my inspection in 1874 the number of adult individuals committed was 445 males and 245 females, but their known previous commitments number 866 and 1,130; showing clearly a lamentable increase in habitual offenders. But so long as the gaol continues to be managed with so little observance for modern improvements, or the recommendations of experienced authorities, I fear that repeated imprisonments will have very little effect for good upon the constant offenders who are committed here.

Commitments.

CLASSES.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1873.		From 1st January, 1874, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Debtors,	8	1	2	—
Criminals,	387	142	358	143
Vagrants,	7	16	3	13
Drunkards,	90	121	118	93
Total,	492	280	481	249

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Galway
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Gaol.
Commit-
ments.

By the foregoing table it will be seen that the commitments of male criminals this year, in the ten months previous to my inspection, were almost as numerous as during the whole of the preceding year, and the number of commitments of female criminals was also in excess of last year. The commitments of male drunkards were also at this period larger than in the whole of 1873, but the commitments of females for that offence were this year less than last.

Averages, and Highest and Lowest Numbers (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1873.			From 1st January, 1874, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	38	17	—	49	16	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	79		29th April.	84		17th March.
Lowest ditto, .	36		4th Jan.	51		15th Sept.
Highest number of males at any one time, .	60		29th April.	66		17th May.
Ditto, of females,	25		21st Sept.	29		12th July.
Lowest number of males at any one time, .	26		4th Sept.	32		6th July.
Ditto, of females,	6		4th Jan.	7		4th May.

Highest Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors) in gaol during each of the previous seven years, and up to day of Inspection in 1874.

1867,	56	1871,	78
1868,	54	1872,	69
1869,	64	1873,	79
1870,	77	1874,	84

Averages. The daily average number of males during the year was 11 higher than last year, but the daily average number of females was 1 less this year than in 1873. It will be observed by the foregoing table that with the exception of 1872 there was at one time in custody during this year a larger number than at any time during the last eight years.

Debtors. Only 2 debtors were in custody here during this year, 1 of whom, a mistress debtor, has been in charge since before the county and borough prisons were amalgamated. I was informed that her detaining creditor was willing to permit her to be released for the sum of £20, but she refused to accept these terms, as she says that she cannot procure a sum of money which is due to her by the Protestant chaplain of the gaol, and therefore would have no means of subsistence if released. It appears that this gentleman pays her interest for some money which was left to him in trust for her, and she asserts that he deducted from her half-yearly interest, moneys for coals which she did not receive. This is a matter that my colleague and I considered so serious that we brought it before the Board of Superintendence in a special letter, and as we are still in correspondence with that body on the subject I refrain from further comment here. Now, however, that the law regarding imprisonment for

debt has been altered it seems a hard case that this woman should be detained so long a prisoner here, especially as a considerable sum of money belonging to her is acknowledged to be in the possession of an officer of this prison.

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Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	4	3	Worksheds,	-	13
Yards,	4	3	Kitchen,	-	1
Day Rooms,	4	3	Bakery,	-	1
Solitary Cells,	1	1	Store Rooms,	7	-
Single Cells, not less in size than 9 ft. long, 6 ft. wide, 8 ft. high=432 cubic ft.,	81	15	Laundry,	-	1
Ditto, heated and furnished with bells,	53	-	Drying Room,	-	1
Cells to contain three persons,	7	5	Lavatories,	4	-
Sleeping Rooms,	2	1	Baths, with hot and cold water laid on,	2	1
Number of beds in such rooms,	6	6	Privies,	2	2
Hospital Rooms,	2	2	Water-closets,	13	2
Chapel,	One	-	Fumigating apparatus,	1	-
Workshop,	1	-	Pump,	1	-
			Treadwheels,	2	-
			Tell-tale Clock,	One	-

The condition of this prison remains almost the same in point of accommodation as at my last inspection in 1872. Notwithstanding that I in my report of that year made several suggestions, many of which were again remarked on in the following year by my colleague, the disgraceful condition of the female prison remains the same. No cells have yet been set apart for juveniles, and the same amount of association is permitted. No female officer yet sleeps in the female prison. The prisoners are still not inspected by the medical officer before being passed into their proper wards as required by the statute. The female prison is not yet artificially heated, nor has gas been introduced into any of the cells of either prison, although it is provided in other parts of the gaol. Only one fumigating apparatus is yet supplied. The arrangements of the laundry and kitchen are in the same defective state as they were in 1872. Photography is still performed by a person unconnected with the gaol, and my recommendations as regards the night-watch are still unobserved. No improvement has yet been made in the place for visitors to prisoners. As yet no eave-gutters have been put round the buildings in order to catch the rain-water, and to prevent dampness. The solitary cells have not yet been provided with bells, nor are they artificially heated. The provisions of the 106th section of the Prisons Act, as regards the secular instruction of prisoners, has not yet been carried out. The arrangements as regards the separation of the sexes in the hospital still exist, and a prisoner employed in the hospital to assist the matron as wardswoman is still allowed extra diet, which is contrary to prison rule. These are all matters which have been observed on by Inspectors-General from time to time, and can be seen in our reports, but which up to this have been disregarded by the authorities of this gaol. On a late visit of my colleague to Galway he fortunately discovered that the alterations which were then being commenced in the female prison were quite inadequate, and if completed on those plans would not have met the requirements of the statute as regards the separate confinement of prisoners. The works were, therefore, at once stopped, and, I fear, a great delay must ensue before the plans and specifications can be approved of by the proper authorities. Had the usual and legal course been adopted in regard to the re-modelling of this prison much time and expense would have been saved, but unfortunately the requirements of the law relating to alterations in gaols were, in the first instance, quite disregarded, and the female prison must now remain for some time in its present very

Defective
condition
of prison.

Hospital.

SOUTH DISTRICT. unsatisfactory condition.* Fifty-three male cells are heated, and furnished with bells, so that more discipline and order can be maintained there than amongst the females. The male prison is sufficiently supplied with lavatories and water-closets, but there are none of the former requirements in the female prison, while only one water-closet is provided there. Two baths are supplied to the male and one to the female prison, and I was informed that all prisoners are washed as they come in, and weekly during imprisonment. The sewerage is said to be effective, and can be flushed from the cisterns. There is an abundant supply of water now on the premises the same as at last inspection. The arrangements in the chapel are the same as formerly, and are suitable for prison requirements. Only one tell-tale clock is provided, and is situated in the insulating area, and is marked hourly from 9 P.M. in summer to unlock, and in winter from 7 P.M. to the same hour. I would certainly recommend that another clock should be procured, and that both be marked half-hourly, as at present much mischief could be done between the hours of marking the clock. The keys of the prison are taken by the Governor at 10 o'clock, P.M., and are kept in his bedroom during the night. Lock-up takes place at 8 o'clock, P.M., in summer, and at dusk in winter. Unlock in summer is at 6 A.M., and at daylight in the winter; so that in the latter season prisoners are locked up and unemployed for twelve or fourteen hours out of the twenty-four, during a great part of which time, if gas was introduced into the cells, they might be occupied for the benefit of the prison.

Galway County and Town Gaol.

Male cells.
Baths.
Sewerage and Water.
Chapel.
Night-watch.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

			Male Clothing.		Female Clothing.			
	In Use.	In Store.		In Use.	In Store.		In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	198½	14½	Shirts, .	132	-	Shifts, .	56	-
Sheets, pairs of,	201½	24	Jackets, .	103	-	Jackets, .	30	-
Rugs, .	124	4	Vests, .	131	-	Petticoats, .	42	-
Hammocks or Cots,	153	5	Trowsers, .	91	-	Aprons, .	42	-
Bedticks, .	149	65	Caps, .	83	-	Neckerchiefs, .	45	-
			Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	92	-	Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	26	-

Stores.

All the clothing of the male prisoners is kept by the reception warder, and that of the females by the matron. That in store and in use at the time of my inspection was clean, orderly, and of good quality; the bedding also was clean and in good repair throughout the prison. The store of spare bedding is kept by the head warder, who issues it as required by the order of the Governor. All the clothing is now made up within the prison except shoes, which are occasionally bought, but I

* Since this report has been first published, and after a considerable amount of correspondence with the Local Inspector and County Surveyor of Galway, plans and specifications of the proposed alteration of the female prison were forwarded to the Inspectors-General, but they were so defective that we were obliged to return them for correction; but after some further delay they were again returned to us, and we then forwarded them to Board of Works department for approval. However, on the 7th June, the plans and specifications were sent back to the Inspectors-General, with the following letter from the Secretary of the Board of Works, so that these long deferred alterations must now be further delayed and will probably have to be again submitted to the Grand Jury before they can be commenced:—

(Copy of letter of the Secretary of the Board of Works.)

"Office of Public Works, Dublin, 7th June, 1875.

"SIR,—I am directed by the Board of Works to return herewith the plans and specifications of the proposed alterations at Galway Gaol, which accompanied your letter of the 28th ult., and to state, for the information of the Inspectors-General of Prisons, that they do not contain sufficient information to enable the Board to express an opinion relative to the works contemplated.

"(Signed),

"E. HORNSBY, Secretary."

regret to say that stockings are not yet provided although they have been recommended by the committee of the grand jury, as well as by the Inspectors-General. The female prisoners should also be made to wear caps, as such is the custom in all well organised public institutions.

SOUTH
DUBLIN
DISTRICT.
GALWAY
County and
Town
Gaol.

Number of Punishments for Prison Offences.

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1873.		From 1st January, 1874, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
By Governor—				
Dark or Refractory Cells,	42	4	30	—
Stoppage of Diet,	46	—	37	4
Total,	88	4	67	4

The punishments inflicted here, as compared with the number of prisoners in custody, are numerous, as will be seen by the foregoing table, but this is always the case where so little regard is paid to the separation of prisoners, as is the case here, and where proper solitary cells are not provided.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Hard Labour.

	M.	F.
Cooking,	—	4
Flag washing,	1	—
Washing,	—	12
Total,	1	16

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.
Tailoring,	1	—
Mat making,	6	—
Oakum picking,	24	—
Store,	1	—
Total,	32	—

Summary.

	M.	F.
Hard Labour,	1	16
Industrial Labour,	32	—
Sick,	4	1
Discharged (before labour hours),	4	1
Debtors (unemployed),	1	1
Total in custody,	42	19

Amount received for produce of Prisoners' Labour disposed of outside the Gaol for the last three years.

1871, . £43 9s. 4d. | 1872, . £44 10s. 9d. | 1873, . £50 9s. 4d.

The hard labour carried on here is enforced by means of the tread-wheel, which is used for crushing bones. I am informed that prisoners are actually employed at hard labour for four and three-quarter hours in summer, and three hours in the winter, having intervals of rest of ten minutes during that time; male prisoners are also required to pick a certain quantity of oakum, but, as I before remarked, the irksomeness of this labour is very much reduced by the oakum being allowed to be soaked. This should not be permitted, and each prisoner should be required to pick a given task of oakum daily. Those sentenced to hard labour should be compelled to pick a greater quantity than those not so sentenced. This observation should apply as much to the female as the male prisoners. The amount received for the produce of the prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol in 1873 was £50 9s. 4d., which, although larger than in previous years, is still very inconsiderable as compared with the daily average number of prisoners in custody—namely, 38 males and 17

SOUTH DISTRICT. females—for that year. I am, therefore, of opinion that more attention should be paid to the subject of labour here, and a greater amount of it should be performed, so as to reduce the expenses of this establishment. **Galway County and Town Gaol.** This, however, cannot be effected unless a greater amount of labour is carried on in the cells than at present, and little good can result from the labour of females so long as the present state of disorder of the female gaol exists. Out of the 19 females in custody the day of my inspection 16 were sentenced to hard labour, but the only work at which they were employed was washing, cooking, and sewing.

Contracts.

Bread, white, per 4-lb. loaf, 6½d.; ditto, brown, per 4-lb. loaf, 6d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 15s.; potatoes, per cwt., 3s. 10d.; meat, per lb., 5d.; new milk, per gal., 8d.; salt, per cwt., 2s. 3d.; turf, per box, 1s. 8d.; straw, per cwt., 2s. 3d.; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 8s. 6d.; candles, per lb., 6d.; soap, per cwt., £1 3s. 4d.

Provisions. The diet, samples of which I saw, appeared to be of good quality, and none of the prisoners preferred any complaints to me on that head. The provisions are generally reported on favourably by the chaplains, who appear to inspect them regularly. The contracts are taken annually, and are sanctioned by the Board of Superintendence. As has been remarked in former reports no school is carried on here, which is a direct contravention of the 106th section of the Prisons Act.

School.

Hospitals.

	1871.		1872.		1873.		1874, (to day of Inspection).	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital, . . .	41	29	27	26	37	31	40	22
Average daily No. in hospital, . .	3.1	1.6	1.1	1.1	—	—	2.60	2.18
No. of prisoners prescribed for and treated out of hospital, . . .	89	57	47	55	48	86	58	56
No. of deaths in the gaol, . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cost of medicine, .	£7 5s. 2d.	—	£10 8s. 2d.	—	£11 6s. 8d.	—	—	—
Cost of diet for prisoners in hospital, .	£74 1s. 8d.	—	£73 2s. 8d.	—	£92 10s. 0d.	—	—	—
Cost of all extra diet ordered by Medical Officer for prisoners not in hospital, . .	£3 10s. 9d.	—	£5 17s. 3d.	—	£0 12s. 7½d.	—	—	—

Hospital. I have already referred to the still defective state of the hospital, no alterations having been made in it since my last visit, and notwithstanding that I pointed out at that time the impropriety of employing a female prisoner here as assistant to the hospital matron, one is still so engaged daily who is sentenced to hard labour, but instead of the sentence of the law being carried out, this woman is indulged by being given extra diet for the duties performed by her here, which should be done entirely by the matron. The daily average number of prisoners in hospital this year was about 4 (2 males and 2 females), the care of whom would, I submit, not have been too much labour for one matron, especially as a male officer assists and sleeps in the hospital whenever a male is in charge there. In many gaols the hospitals are now disused, and only serious cases of infection are treated there, on which occasions a hired nurse is called in, so that the services of a regular hospital matron are entirely dispensed with. The medicines are procured from Dublin, and are compounded by the medical officer within the prison. Their cost

SOUTH DISTRICT.
Galway County and Town Gaol.

in 1873 came to £11 6s. 8d., and the cost of extra diet to £93 2s. 7d. These charges, as compared with the number of prisoners here and those in other gaols are, in my opinion, excessive, for since the introduction of the improved dietary scale extra diet has been altogether discontinued in many gaols. Since my last inspection a water-closet has been put up in this building, which is a useful improvement.

Net average daily cost of Ordinary Diet for each Prisoner in the three preceding years.

1871, . 3'88d. | 1872, . 3'77d. | 1873, . 4'33d.

Net cost of Gaol, including Diet and Salaries, for the three preceding years.

1871, . £2,398 2s. 8d. | 1872, . £2,446 5s. 3d. | 1873, . £2,438 9s. 7d.

Total cost of Officers, including Clothing, Value of Rations, &c.

1871, . £1,172 18s. 9d. | 1872, . £1,236 12s. 6d. | 1873, . £1,248 14s. 7d.

Average cost of each Prisoner per annum in each of the last three years.

1871, . £39 2s. 7d. | 1872, . £40 3s. 9d. | 1873, . £41 5s. 2d.

Amounts repaid by the War Department for Military Prisoners in each of the last three years.

1871, . £6 14s. 0d. | 1872, . — | 1873, . —

Amounts repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for Excise Prisoners for the last three years.

1871, . £11 16s. 7d. | 1872, . £18 14s. 11d. | 1873, . —

Amounts repaid from the Consolidated Fund for the Maintenance, &c., of Prisoners during the years

1871, . £158 1s. 8d. | 1872, . £151 1s. 11d. | 1873, . £143 6s. 11d.

Officers and Salaries.

<i>Non-Resident.</i>						£ s. d.		
	£	s. d.						
Captain T. C. Lambert, Local Inspector,	130	0 0	Turnkeys.	Thos. Hogan, Weaver, . .	49	10 0		
Rev. John D'Arcy, Protestant Chaplain,	46	3 0		Patk. Smith, Hosp. Asst., .	55	0 0		
Rev. John Greaven, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	46	3 3		Martin M'Cormack, . . .	44	0 0		
Jas. V. Browne, esq., Surgeon,	74	0 0		Wm. Humphreys, Shoemaker,	44	0 0		
J. M. O'Connor, Clerk,	60	0 0		Thomas Hession,	48	0 0		
				Patrick Coen,	44	0 0		
				John Madden,	44	0 0		
				Thomas Kelly,	44	0 0		
				Margaret Foy, Matron, . .	33	0 0		
				Mary Hogan, Assistant Matron,	27	10 0		
<i>Resident.</i>				Catherine Hogan, Hospital Nurse,	15	0 0		
W. J. Joyce, esq., Governor,	300	0 0						
Charles Ford, Head Warder,	70	10 0						

Officers on Gaol Allowance.

Margaret Foy, Matron; Catherine Hogan, Hospital Nurse.

Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1873.	From 1st Jan., 1874, to day of Inspection.
Number of times the Board of Superintendence met for the discharge of business,	12	11
Local Inspector, to Gaol,	186	121
Ditto, to each Bridewell,	4	3
Chaplain, Prot. Episcopalian Church,	183	134
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	256	196
Surgeon,	108	111

**SOUTH
DISTRICT.**

**Gateway
County and
Town
Gaol.**

**Expendi-
ture.**

The net cost of the gaol in 1873 came to £2,438 9s. 7d., but the charge for officers amounted to something more than half of that sum, namely, £1,248 14s. 7d., so that the average cost of each prisoner came to £41 5s. 2d. It is not astonishing that this charge is so high when one perceives the number of officers employed as compared with the daily average number of prisoners, namely, eighteen, being very nearly one officer to every four prisoners. Under these circumstances I submit that the services of some of the subordinate officers should be dispensed with. The present head matron has been a long time here, but is by no means a competent officer, or capable of managing the female prisoners. The duties of chief warder and clerk should be performed by one person as there is not sufficient employment for two separate individuals holding these offices. If my recommendations as regards the hospital are adopted the services of hospital warder could also be dispensed with.

Books.

The registries and books of finance are kept by the clerk, who is occasionally assisted by the hospital warder, this latter officer having very little to do. The important ones are supervised by the Governor weekly, and those of less importance monthly. The Governor now keeps the Punishment Book himself. The superior officers keep journals, but those of the chaplains and the medical officer are very meagre. I took the opportunity of speaking to the latter gentleman with regard to the more correct keeping of the hospital books, so that I trust, in future, the prescribed forms will be properly written up. It is impossible to ascertain from the journals of the chaplains how their duties are performed, or whether they are done in compliance with the requirements of the 69th section of the Prisons Act.

Visitors.

I again submit that a proper visiting place should be put up here, such as is now in use at either Naas or Londonderry gaol, so as to prevent communication between the prisoners and their friends.

Miscellaneous.

I called the attention of the Governor and Local Inspector to several instances of irregularity on the part of subordinate officers during my inspection. Some of the females in custody were standing about on the cold flags without shoes. I saw long pieces of rope in the male prison amongst the oakum, which denoted gross neglect on the part of the officer in charge. Six men were employed in one room, in association, mat-making, which is quite unnecessary as there are several spare cells in which they might have been employed in separation.

The Board.

Sir Thos. J. Burke, bart.	Capt. J. O'Hara, esq., D.L.	Christr. T. Redington, esq.
Robert Bodkin, esq., D.L.	Major John A. Daly.	J. W. H. Lambert, esq.
Pierce Joyce, esq., D.L.	Walter P. Lambert, esq.	Walter Shaw Taylor, esq.
Major J. W. Lynch, D.L.	George Morris, esq., M.P.	Randal A. L. Athy, esq.

The Board meets for the discharge of business on the last Saturday in each month, and, at the time of my inspection, had held eleven meetings this year. The accounts of several contractors, and the salaries of the superior officers are paid quarterly, and those of the subordinate officers monthly.

I attach hereto my tabular reports upon the condition of the several bridewells of the county, all of which have been visited either by my colleague or myself during this year. I would also beg the attention of the Board of Superintendence to our more detailed reports left, at the time of our inspection, in the several bridewells.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
Galway
County and
Town.
Bridewells.

	Tuam.		Loughrea.		Ballinasloe.	
No. of Committals in past year, . . .	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Of whom were Drunkards, . .	52	37	40	4	28	4
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection, . .	24	12	27	4	4	1
Of whom were Drunkards, . .	28	10	26	5	27	6
	7	3	8	1	6	10
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often.	Fortnightly; transmittals on following day.		Weekly.		Weekly at Ballinasloe.	
Committals, . . .	Some still illegal, notwithstanding that my colleague and I have so frequently remarked on this matter. Two prisoners have this year been committed here who were of unsound mind, though not committed as such; one of them, a male, in custody to-day.		Regular, but two prisoners for assaults were detained here on remand, one from 3rd to 29th January, 1874, and one from 26th January to February 12th.		Regular.	
Registry, . . .	Carefully kept, but the committals are not kept in proper order, and some could not be found by the keeper.		Correctly kept.		Carefully kept.	
Repairs and Order, .	Fair, but the building wants to be pointed outside as the wet comes in through the walls.		In fair repair and order, except leakage from roof over female day-room, and the chimneys in day-rooms smoke very badly; the woodwork should be painted.		Good.	
Security, . . .	Fair, with care.		No change; sufficient with care.		Fair, the down-pipe in yard being now removed.	
Accommodation, .	Four cells for males and three for females; two day-rooms.		Same as previously; two day-rooms and six cells occupied by prisoners.		Nine cells and two day-rooms.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Good, clean, and sufficient.		Bed-ticks, blankets, sheets, and rugs, required; one sheet is a complete rag; some of the blankets and rugs very thin.		Sufficient and good.	
Water, how supplied,	None on premises as the pump is out of order.		Pump lately put in order; water good.		Supplied to both yards.	
Sewerage, . . .	Cesspool.		None; earth-closets badly required.		Effective.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean but damp, owing to defects stated above.		Clean, dry, except leakage in female day-room; ventilation imperfect from small windows in cells.		Clean and well ventilated.	
Cost of Dietary, .	5½d. per head per day.		4½d. per day.		5d. per head per day.	
Salary of Keeper, and whether he follows any other employment.	£24 12s.; is court-keeper at £8; contingencies, £5.		£33 12s.		£24 12s., and £6 a year for contingencies.	
Date of Inspection,	14th October, 1874.		27th April, 1874.		14th October, 1874.	
Remarks, . . .	A man here of unsound mind, but committed for an assault.		No prisoner in charge.		No one in custody.	

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—continued.

SOUTH DISTRICT. Galway County and Town.	—	Oughterard.		Portumna.		Eyrecourt.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Bridewells.	No. of Committals in past year, . .	9	1	10	1	14	1
	Of whom were Drunkards, .	1	—	3	2	6	1
	No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection, .	20	4	9	3	2	—
	Of whom were Drunkards, .	—	—	4	1	—	—
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often.	Regularly held.	On every second Monday.		On every second Tuesday.			
Committals, . .	Correct, but very few from this district; none during the present quarter, and only two during the preceding. There are however a large number of prisoners from Clifden and other districts lodged here en route to Galway Gaol.	Regular, but prisoners are kept here sometimes on transmittals to the county gaol, without a warrant to this bridewell, which is irregular.		Some illegal, and should have been forwarded to the Office of the Inspectors - General of Prisons.			
Registry, . . .	Correctly kept.	Correctly kept.		Correct.			
Repairs and Order, .	Roof in good repair, but the sashes of the windows on the south side very unsound, and the front door should be re-hung. I called attention to this matter in my last inspection.	Good.		Roof wanting in repair, and the yards should be gravelled.			
Security, . . .	No change since last inspection.	Fair, but for down-pipes in yards, already remarked on by Inspectors-General.		Very bad.			
Accommodation, .	No change; 2 day-rooms below; 2 cells above used for males, and a cell with 2 beds for females.	Four cells up stairs for males, 3 for females; 2 day-rooms. The lower cells are not used or required.		One cell and 2 day-rooms down, and 2 cells up stairs.			
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Good and sufficient.	Good and sufficient.		Sufficient; but some sheets were torn and dirty, for which there was no excuse.			
Water, how supplied,	No water on premises.	By pipe to each yard.		None on premises.			
Sewerage, . . .	Sufficient.	Cesspools.		A cesspool.			
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean, well kept, and ventilation sufficient; grass lately cut, and walks sanded.	Clean.		Cleanliness very middling, and order bad.			
Cost of Dietary, .	5d. per day.	6½d. last quarter.		5d. for males, and 4½d. for females.			
Salary of Keeper, and whether he follows any other employment.	£24 12s.	£24 12s., and is court-keeper at £8.		£24 12s. 3d. He is no longer the clerk of the church.			
Date of Inspection, .	July 21st, 1874.	October 15th, 1874.		October 15th, 1874.			
Remarks, . . .	I found no prisoner in charge. Transmittals to the county gaol cost (car-hire), from Clifden to Oughterard, 40s., thence to Galway, 8s., and many of the prisoners sentenced for 7 and 14 days.	No prisoner in custody.		No prisoner in custody, and very seldom any now. The bridewell should be closed, as it is not required. A lunatic was illegally committed here in July last.			

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—continued.

	Clifden.		Gort.		SOUTH DISTRICT. Galway County and Town. Bridewells.
No. of Committals in past year,	M. 55	F. 9	M. 19	F. 5	
Of whom were Drunkards,	37	1	6	1	
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection,	16	7	5	7	
Of whom were Drunkards,	8	2	-	-	
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often.	Regularly held on Tuesdays.		Petty Sessions fortnightly on Saturdays. Transmittals on the following day.		
Committals,	Generally regular. I found one committal to the bridewell "to pay a fine or seven days' imprisonment," which I believe to be illegal.		Mostly legal, but I find a lunatic committed here, also a prisoner detained in custody of keeper without any written warrant.		
Registry,	Correctly kept.		Correctly kept.		
Repairs and Order,	In good repair and order, with the exception of a leakage in one spot from roof.		Fair, but wood and iron work should be painted.		
Security,	One of the yards very insecure in consequence of a privy built against outer wall.		Fair with care.		
Accommodation,	Sufficient.		Three sleeping-cells for each sex, and two day-rooms.		
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Very good and sufficient.		Good, clean, and sufficient.		
Water, how supplied,	No water except from roof.		By a pump on the premises, the woodwork of which should be repaired.		
Sewerage,	Effective.		Said to be effective.		
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Very clean and well kept; dry, except the leakage; cell windows too small, but without glass.		Clean and well ventilated.		
Cost of Dietary, per head, per day.	Each meal, 3 ⁷ / ₁₀ d.		5 ⁷ / ₁₀ d for males, and 4 ⁷ / ₁₀ d for females.		
Salary of Keeper, and whether he follows any other employment.	£33 12s.		£32 12s., also fuel; is court-keeper at £8; £6 a year for contingencies.		
Date of Inspection,	21st July, 1874.		17th September, 1874.		
Remarks,	Two females in charge for assault; for trial for Carnagh Petty Sessions.		No prisoner in custody.		

CHARLES F. BOURKE, *Inspector-General.*

SOUTH
DISTRICT.

Kerry
County
Gaol.

KERRY COUNTY GAOL, AT TRALEE.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION,
21ST AUGUST, 1874.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. of whom were Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	1	—	1	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	—	1	1	—	—	—
„ Larceny,	—	1	1	—	—	—
„ Misdemeanors,	1	—	1	—	—	—
„ further Examination,	2	3	5	—	—	—
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	1	—	1	—	—	—
In default of Bail,	1	1	2	—	—	—
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	5	1	6	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	11	1	12	—	—	—
Under Poor Law Act,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Drunkards,	10	4	14	—	—	—
Total in Custody,	33	12	45	—	—	—

At the above date 33 males and 12 females formed the total number of prisoners in custody, all of whom were either waiting trial or cases disposed of summarily, for pending the improvements at present in progress here a number of the most serious offenders have been dispatched to the County Limerick Gaol.

CLASSES, &c., OF OFFENDERS.	In Custody on the day of Inspection.		From 1st January to day of Inspection.	
	12 years old and under.	Above 12 and not exceeding 16 years.	12 years old and under.	Above 12 and not exceeding 16 years.
Convicted at Assizes,	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.
„ Summarily,	— —	— —	4 —	13 —
Total,	— —	— —	4 —	14 —
Number sent to Reformatories,	— —	— —	3 —	1 —

Juveniles.

No juvenile offenders were in charge on the day of my inspection, but 21 in all were committed here this year previous to that time, 4 of whom (all boys), were sent to reformatories. I trust when the new building is complete that prisoners of this class will be kept entirely separated from adults in a different portion of the prison, so as to prevent any communication between these classes. Two males who were in charge this year had been committed twice. I cannot but think that in many cases a smart flogging would be a much more effectual and humane punishment to inflict upon youthful offenders than a term of imprisonment, for youths of this

class too often learn much more evil than good by being committed to prison. This is a matter which I submit is worthy of the consideration of the justices of the county.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

Kerry County Gaol.

Number of Prisoners of all classes in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1871,	33	13	1873,	43	13
1872,	59	7	1874 (day of Inspection),	33	12

Number of Returned Convicts in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1874.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1871,	5	2	1874 (up to and including		
1872,	5	2	day of Inspection),	1	2
1873,	7	2	Day of Inspection,	-	-

Commitments.

CLASSES.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1873.		From 1st January, 1874, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Debtors,	6	1	5	-
Criminals,	342	63	235	64
Vagrants,	-	-	2	1
Drunkards,	160	89	109	46
Total,	508	153	351	111

During the 8 months previous to my inspection of this year 351 commitments of males and 111 commitments of females took place, against 508 of the former and 153 of the latter in the whole of the previous year. It will therefore be seen that there is not much difference comparatively in the number of prisoners committed here in either years. Five male debtors were in charge this year, 1 of whom was in custody at the above date. This man was supported by a son, and was imprisoned for a debt of £15 17s. 6d., owing to the Provincial Bank. He had already been in gaol 8 months, and appeared to be making little or no effort to obtain his release.

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), and Number of Times each had been committed during the following periods, distinguishing Adults from Juveniles.

NUMBER OF TIMES COMMITTED.	1873.				1874, to day of Inspection.			
	Juveniles.		Adults.		Juveniles.		Adults.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Once within the year,	27	4	308	48	14	3	195	47
Twice "	3	-	36	5	2	-	30	7
Thrice "	-	-	11	6	-	-	12	3
4 times "	-	-	6	2	-	-	3	2
5 " "	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	1
6 " "	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	3
7 " "	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1
8 " "	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
9 " "	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
12 " "	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
14 " "	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Total,	30	4	366	68	16	3	244	64
No. of above who had not been in Gaol previous to 1st January in .	29	3	208	28	14	3	148	34

**SOUTH
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Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors) committed in the year 1873, and to the day of Inspection in 1874, who had been Once, Twice, Thrice, Four Times, Five Times, &c., &c., from their first Commitment in any year, so far as can be ascertained, distinguishing Adults from Juveniles.

NUMBER OF TIMES COMMITTED.	1873.				1874, to day of Inspection.			
	Juveniles.		Adults.		Juveniles.		Adults.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Once only,	26	3	201	26	12	3	127	31
Twice,	4	1	78	9	4	-	55	6
Thrice,	-	-	28	6	-	-	14	5
4 times,	-	-	14	7	-	-	13	3
5 „	-	-	7	2	-	-	6	2
6 „	-	-	11	3	-	-	5	3
7 to 11 times,	-	-	14	4	-	-	12	5
12 to 16 „	-	-	7	2	-	-	2	1
17 to 20 „	-	-	2	2	-	-	3	2
21 to 30 „	-	-	1	2	-	-	3	2
31 to 40 „	-	-	2	1	-	-	2	1
41 to 50 „	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1
51 to 60 „	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1
71 to 80 „	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
91 to 100 „	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
101 to 120 „	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total No. of individuals committed,	30	4	366	68	16	3	243	65
No. of Commitments represented in the foregoing,	34	5	989	572	20	3	785	560

Three hundred and seventy-six male and 72 individual female prisoners were committed here in 1873; 237 of the former and 31 of the latter had not previously been in gaol, but 2 females had been committed here during that year as often as 14 times, and 1 male as often as 9 times. The number of individuals committed in 1874 previous to my inspection were 260 of males and 67 of females; 162 of the former and 37 of the latter had not been previously in gaol, but 1 of the above males had been in prison, even during this year, 8 times, and 1 female 7 times. In both years a female had been in charge who had been about 100 times in prison from her first commitment. The adult individual females, even up to the time of my inspection this year, committed, were within 3 of being as numerous as those committed during the whole of 1873; and the previous table will demonstrate how little effect for good repeated imprisonment has upon these hardened offenders, for of the total number of 366 male and 68 female adult individuals committed in 1873, their known imprisonments amounted respectively to 989 and 572. In 1874 the number of adult individuals committed was 243 of males and 65 of females; but their previous commitments numbered as many as 785 of the former sex and 560 of the latter. I trust however that these repeated offenders will be brought more to reason as soon as the contemplated improvements in the gaol are completed, and that the separate system can be carried out in its integrity. At present a great deal too much association is permitted in this gaol, and making every allowance for the disorganized state of the prison, owing to the presence of so many strangers, I cannot but think that more separation amongst the prisoners should be enforced.

Averages, and Highest and Lowest Numbers (exclusive of Debtors).

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	From 1st January to 31st December, 1873.			From 1st January, 1874, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody, .	41	10	—	3	10	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	75		17th Sept.	63		14th June.
Lowest ditto,	37		30th Dec.	25		11th Aug.
Highest number of males at any one time, .	59		28th Oct.	48		23rd May.
Ditto, of females,	18		10th Oct.	18		25th March.
Lowest number of males at any one time, .	27		30th Dec.	13		11th Aug.
Ditto, of females,	4		4th June.	4		10th July.

Highest Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors) in Gaol during each of the previous seven years, and up to the day of Inspection in 1874.

2nd February, 1867, . . .	66	9th November, 1871, . . .	73
15th January, 1868, . . .	73	10th November, 1872, . . .	77
10th September, 1869, . . .	62	8th April, 1873, . . .	61
9th September, 1870, . . .	71	14th June, 1874, . . .	63

The foregoing tables cannot be taken as the correct estimate of the average number of offenders undergoing punishments for crimes committed in the county, owing to a great number having been removed to another prison.

Accommodation.

M.	F.	M.	F.
Wards,	—	Kitchen,	1
Yards,	—	Store Rooms,	2
Day Rooms,	—	Laundry,	1
Solitary Cells,	—	Drying Room,	1
Single Cells, not less in size than 9ft. long, 6ft. wide, 8ft. high = 432 cubic feet,	—	Lavatories,	—
Ditto, heated and furnished with bells,	—	Bath, with hot and cold water laid on,	—
Cells to contain three persons,	—	Privies,	—
Hospital Rooms,	—	Waterclosets,	—
Chapels,	—	Fumigating Apparatus,	1
School Room,	1	Pumps,	1
		Capstan Mills,	1
		Tell-tale Clocks,	2

Taking into consideration the alterations that were going on at the time of my visit, the condition of order and cleanliness of the gaol was extremely satisfactory. But as the works are not far advanced enough to form any estimate of what they will be in future, I am unable to give any detailed account here regarding the accommodation of the prison. However I should state that the plans have been all submitted to the Inspectors-General, and approved of by them, and I am in hopes that when the gaol is completed that it will be in every way adapted to the improved system of prison discipline and management. I endeavoured at the time of my visit to impress upon the contractor the importance of removing a large heap of debris that I considered interfered very much with the security of the prison; and I also requested him to hasten the completion of the Governor's house as far as possible, for it is quite evident that as this officer is responsible for the safe keeping and discipline of the prison, he should not reside outside the gaol for a longer period than is absolutely necessary. I am sure the Board of Superintendence is most anxious that this work should be performed as effectually as possible, and as quickly as

Alterations of building.

female prison. This duty should also be carefully performed by the Local Inspector at least once a quarter. The prison clothes are now made up here within the gaol by prison labour.

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Kerry County Gaol.

Number of Punishments for Prison Offences.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1873.		From 1st Jan., 1874, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
By Governor—				
Dark or Refractory Cells,	35	16	15	1
Stoppage of Diet,	32	17	32	4
Total,	67	33	47	5

It will be seen by the foregoing table that stoppage of diet is the principal punishment inflicted here during this year. One solitary cell is provided in each prison, and bedding is given to prisoners confined therein at night. When the new prison is completed and in working order I have no doubt that there will be a diminution in the number of punishments for proper solitary cells will, I trust, be provided, and the introduction of the separate system will, I feel convinced, also reduce the number of punishments for the breach of prison rule.

Summary of Employment of Prisoners on day of Inspection.

	M.	F.
Hard labour,	20	6
Industrial labour,	6	6
Unemployed,	2	—
Discharged (before labour hours),	4	—
Debtors (unemployed),	1	—
Total in custody,	33	12

Amount received for produce of Prisoners' Labour disposed of outside the Gaol for the last three years.

1871, £31 9s. 0½d. | 1872, £41 15s. 11d. | 1873, £49 9s. 6d.

The principal hard labour, carried on at the time of my visit, was pumping water and stone-breaking; but I trust that under the improved system, a greater amount of labour of all sorts will be performed, and that a distinction will be made between those prisoners sentenced to hard labour and those who are not so sentenced. At the time of my visit some of the prisoners were employed for the contractor in removing lumber, &c. The profits of labour in 1873 amounted to £49 9s. 6d., being an increase on the two previous years; but it must be observed that this is a very insufficient amount of reproductive labour to exact from a daily average number of 51 prisoners; I trust, however, the Governor and Local Inspector will, under the new *regime*, endeavour to produce more satisfactory results on this head, so as to lessen the burden of the gaol to the tax payers.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1873.		From 1st Jan., 1874, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	56	14	35	11
Average daily number of pupils,	5	3	9	2
Number of days on which school was held,	215	284	95	179

School-hours.—Males—10 to 12 noon; Females—10 to 11½, A.M.

Owing to the progress of the works the male school was not in operation at the time of my visit; as a rule very young females are permitted to go to school, but only male juveniles and those adults who express a wish to be taught receive secular instruction. This rule should certainly be altered in new by-laws, as the 106th section of the Prisons Act provides

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that all prisoners capable of learning should receive secular instruction, in the meantime I submit that this statute should be carried out in the female prison. The females are taught by the matron, who is said to be efficient, and a warder who is a certified teacher under the National Board instructs the males. I am glad to find that the Chaplains now visit the school, and enter their remarks regarding its progress in the school registry.

Contracts.

Bread, white, per 4lb. loaf, 6½d.; brown, per 4lb. loaf, 6½d.; potatoes, per cwt., 4s. 7d.; new milk, per gallon, 5d.; coal, per ton, £1 10s. 8d.; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 9s.; candles, per lb.—composite, 8½d., moulds, 6½d.; soap, per cwt. £1 5s.

Provisions.

The samples of the diet that I saw appeared to be very good. Since my last inspection the custom of baking bread and grinding the corn within the gaol has been given up, so that the bread is now bought. The dietary scale is, I am informed, strictly adhered to, and none of the prisoners preferred any complaints to me regarding their food or treatment. Only milk, bread, and potatoes are obtained by contract, other necessaries are got by the Governor in the market at a cheaper rate than they could be obtained by contract. All the provisions, &c. obtained by the Governor are sanctioned by the Board.

Net average daily cost of Ordinary Diet for each Prisoner in the three preceding years.

1871, . 3¼d. | 1872, . 4d. | 1873, . 4d.

Net cost of Gaol, including Diet and Salaries, for the three preceding years.

1871, . £1,995 1s. 11d. | 1872, . £2,203 7s. 8d. | 1873, . £2,245 8s. 9d.

Total cost of Officers, including Clothing, Value of Rations, &c.

1871, . £1,172 9s. 4d. | 1872, . £1,194 1s. 11d. | 1873, . £1,276 12s. 10d.

Average cost of each Prisoner per annum in each of the last three years.

1871, . £34 17s. 1d. | 1872, . £35 19s. 11d. | 1873, . £40 19s. 8d.

Amounts repaid by the War Department for Military Prisoners in each of the last three years.

1871, . £1 16s. 0d. | 1872, . — | 1873, . £3 5s. 0d.

Amounts repaid from the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of Prisoners during the years

1871, . £205 1s. 3d. | 1872, . £208 1s. 9d. | 1873, . £149 2s. 4d.

Amounts repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for Excise Prisoners for the last three years.

1871, . — | 1872, . — | 1873, . £0 10s. 6d.

Expendi-
ture.

The average annual cost of a prisoner here in 1873 came to £40 19s. 8d.; the net cost of the prison amounted to £2,245 8s. 9d., but from that sum the cost of officers was £1,276 12s. 11d., being considerably more than the half of the entire cost of the gaol. I am of opinion that under the new system the charge for officers should be considerably reduced, as supervision will be much more easy, and I am in hopes that the number of prisoners will, after a short time, be considerably lessened, owing to the improved discipline of the prison.

*Officers and Salaries.**Non-Resident.*

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
F. M'G. Denny, Local Inspec- tor,	140	0	0	Very Rev. John Mawe, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	50	0	0
Rev. R. D. A. Orpen, Pro- testant Chaplain,	50	0	0	Wm. H. Lawlor, Physician,	—		
				Michael Lawlor, Apothecary,	30	0	0

Officers and Salaries—continued.

		Resident.				South District.	
		£	s. d.			£	s. d.
Turnkeys.	Robert Harris, Governor,	200	0 0	Turn-	Thomas O'Brien,*	40	0 0
	Sylvester Murphy, Head			keys.	Thomas Walsh,*	35	0 0
	Warder,	50	0 0		Jeremiah Howe, Porter,*	15	0 0
	Garrett Cotter, Baker,*	41	0 0		James Dunning, Night Watch-		
	Edwd. Meara, Shoemaker,*	40	0 0		man,*	20	0 0
	Patrick Lenihan, Tailor,*	40	0 0		Ellen Riordan, Matron and		
	Robert Farmer, Miller,*	40	0 0		Schoolmistress,	45	0 0
	Patk. Kane, Gatekeeper,*	40	0 0		Anne Murphy, Assist. Matron,	20	0 0
	Michl. O'Sullivan, School-				Mary Quinnell, Nursetender,*	20	0 0
	master,*	40	0 0				

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Vacancies in the Staff since last Inspection, how caused, and how filled up.

Vén. Archdeacon Denny, Local Inspector, superannuated; Francis M'G. Denny, esq., appointed Local Inspector. Thomas Walsh appointed Warder and Schoolmaster in room of Michael Sullivan resigned. William Hynes, Warder, resigned; Thomas Walsh, Warder and Schoolmaster, transferred to William Hynes' place. Michael Sullivan appointed Warder and Schoolmaster in room of Thomas Walsh transferred. Ellen Hayes, Assistant Nursetender, died; her place has not been filled up, being deemed unnecessary.

Visits paid by Extern Officers.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1873.	From 1st Jan., 1874, to day of Inspection.
Number of times the Board of Superintendence met and discharged business,	17	10
Local Inspector to Gaol,	116	67
Do, each Bridewell,	4	3
Chaplain, Prot. Episcopal Church,	115	74
„ Roman Catholic,	196	120
Physician and Surgeon,	381	236
Apothecary,	357	230

At present 19 officers are maintained and considered necessary for the safe keeping and care of a daily average number of about 50 prisoners, so that it is evident the staff will bear considerable reduction. I have here to remark upon a very serious dereliction of duty on the part of one or more of the officers of this prison. The matter has already been investigated by the Board of Superintendence, who came to the conclusion that they would dismiss one of the officers in question. Under these circumstances I do not think it necessary to go further in detail into this matter here. Three of the subordinate officers sleep in the prison in their turn, and none of their families are permitted to live within the gaol, so that they all go out for their meals, and are allowed an hour for dinner and an hour for breakfast. I trust that under the new system there will be an officers' mess-room provided, so that all officers may be able to take their meals within the prison, which is a great saving of time.

Hospital.

	1871.		1872.		1873.		1874 (to day of Inspection).	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Prisoners in hospital,	62	22	40	11	63	42	36	14
Average daily number in hospital,	1.7	1.5	1.8	0.6	1.82	1.02	2.5	32
No. of prisoners prescribed for and treated out of hospital,	139	18	72	16	145	10	67	6
No. of deaths in the gaol,	—	—	1	—	2	—	1	—
Cost of medicine,	£5 0s. 7d.		£22 19s. 10d.		£3 16s. 1d.		—	
Cost of diet for prisoners in hospital,	£33 17s. 2d.		£22 10s. 7d.		£23 11s. 4d.		—	
Cost of all extra diet ordered by medical officer for prisoners not in hospital,	£1 5s. 10d.		£1 10s. 4d.		£1 1s. 10d.		—	

* Receiving 2s. per week extra in consequence of the high price of fuel and provisions.

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Hospitals.

The hospitals are now under one roof, and were clean and in good order at the time of my visit. Under the new arrangements there will be an hospital for females within their prison, so that the sexes will now be kept more distinct than ever. The hospital nurse will not then be required, as in any case of severe illness a nurse can be hired for the occasion. Medicines are now procured from the town of Cork, and are compounded by the apothecary within the gaol. The cost under this head in 1873 came to £3 16s. 1d., but in the previous year it amounted to £22 19s. 10d. The cost of extra diet for prisoners in 1873 came to £23 11s. 4d., and as the average number of prisoners in hospital was only one of both sexes, I cannot but think that these charges should be reduced in future.

Books.

The registries and books of finance are kept by the clerk, and are regularly supervised by the Governor, who inspects them daily. The Local Inspector also occasionally examines the books. This officer not having been long appointed was new to his duties, but he appears most anxious to perform them, and I have no doubt that after a while he will carry out all the duties of his office with as much credit to himself and advantage to the public as did his father, who served in the office for so many years. The Medical Officer keeps a very carefully and well written up journal, and his books are all kept with great care and precision. He visits the prison nearly every day, and pays every attention to the sick. I must, however, here refer this officer to the 34th section of the 19th & 20th Victoria, cap. 68, as also to the 12th rule of the 109th section of the Prisons Act, in respect of his ordering tobacco for the use of prisoners which in my opinion is highly objectionable, and should not be resorted to by a Medical Officer except in very extreme cases. The Governor keeps a very full and satisfactory journal, recording all matters of importance relating to the gaol. The Chaplains' journals are by no means full, nor are the names and addresses of their substitutes entered in them as required by the 11th section of the 19th & 20th Vic., cap. 68. The Roman Catholic Chaplain has also more than one substitute who is not legally appointed. I must further call attention to the habit of these officers of not inspecting the provisions on alternate weeks as is required by law.

Miscellaneous.

The situation of the crank-pump is now too confined; I therefore submit that when other improvements are completed the wall here should be removed further out into the yard. Greater facilities than at present should be given for the warder to inspect prisoners at work here. There was one woman in custody at the time of my visit, J.S., a repeated drunkard from Cahereiveen, who had cost the county £1 6s. for her transmission here, besides the allowances to the constabulary escort. This is only one of the instances which shows the absurdity of committing these frequent offenders to gaol for very short periods. I would again impress upon the Board the importance of maintaining even at present a stricter discipline and more separation in the female prison, for I believe until this is effected those habitual offenders will continue to frequent the gaol.

Visitors.

No alteration has been made in the rule as to visitors to prisoners here. I trust in the new gaol that a suitable place, such as now exists both in Naas and Londonderry gaols, will be erected here, and that no convicted prisoner will be permitted to receive a visit until three months of his sentence has expired.

Board of Superintendence.

Wilson Gun, esq.	Daniel D.C.M. Gillycuddy, esq.	Sir John F. Godfrey, bart.
Nicholas Donovan, esq.	Francis B. Chute, esq.	Samuel Murray Hussey, esq.
Sir Maurice Jas. O'Connell, bart.	Major Crosbie.	George R. Browne, esq.
Maurice F. Sandes, esq.	Lt.-Col. Blennerhassett.	Daniel James O'Connell, esq.

The last Thursday of the month is the day appointed for the Board of Superintendence to meet, on which occasions the accounts of different creditors are settled by cheques, and vouchers are produced at the following meeting. The superior officers receive their salaries half-yearly at assizes; and the intern officers are paid weekly by the Governor. Seventeen meetings of the Board took place in the year 1873, and up to the time of my inspection this year it had met ten times.

I annex my report upon the bridewells of the county, and am happy to be able to state that steps have been taken lately to close the bridewell at Tarbert, which was almost useless. As I am in hopes that Parliament will this session interfere with respect to these buildings, I refrain from further comment here upon the subject.

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Board.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

Bridewells.

—	Castletownland.		Kenmare.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, .	78	6	60	10
Of whom were Drunkards, .	15	—	20	4
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection,	27	3	16	3
Of whom were Drunkards, .	8	1	2	2
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?	Fortnightly; transmittals on the next day.		Fortnightly; transmittals on the following day.	
Committals, . . .	Mostly regular, but the period of detention is not in some instances specified in the committals.		Regular.	
Registry, . . .	Carefully kept.		Carefully kept.	
Repairs and Order,	Good.		Good.	
Security, . . .	Fair with care, but walls of yards are low.		Fair with care.	
Accommodation, .	Two cells and a day-room for each sex.		Two cells and a day-room for each sex.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Sufficient, clean, and good.		Sufficient and clean.	
Water, how supplied,	None on premises, but close at hand.		None on the premises.	
Sewerage, . . .	Said to be effective.		Said to be effective.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean and well ventilated.		Clean and well ventilated.	
Cost of Dietary, .	6d. for males, and 5d. for females.		6d. for males, and 5d. for females per day.	
Salary of Keeper, and whether he follows any other employment.	£10; £8 for fuel and straw; is Clerk of Petty Sessions.		£10; £9 for fire, candles, straw, and drawing the water to the premises.	
Official inspection,	20th August, 1874.		13th August, 1874.	
Remarks, . . .	No prisoner in custody.		No prisoner in custody. The salary of the keeper is too small for the duties he has to perform.	

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STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—continued.

Bridewells.	No. of Committals in past year, . . .	Killarney.		Dingle.		Miltown.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection, . . .	104	28	37	3	20	4
	Of whom were Drunkards, . . .	25	13	32	3	1	—
	No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection, . . .	53	9	3	—	—	—
	Of whom were Drunkards, . . .	12	2	3	—	—	—
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?	Weekly, and transmittals the following day.	Twice in the month; once a month at Enniscaul and Castle-gregory; transmittals now direct.		Petty Sessions monthly; transmittals direct.			
Committals, whether regular?	Regular, except one.	Regular.		Some still illegal; signed by one justice for periods beyond three days.			
Registry, . . .	Regularly kept.	Correctly kept.		Correctly kept.			
Repairs and Order, .	Good.	Good.		Nothing yet done to repair the roof, which still lets in the rain.			
Security, . . .	Fair.	Fair, except the yards, which have not been made more secure since last inspection.		Fair with care.			
Accommodation, .	Four cells for males, two for females; two day-rooms.	Two cells and a day-room for each sex.		Two cells and a day-room for each sex.			
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Sufficient and good.	Sufficient and good.		Sufficient.			
Water, how supplied?	By pump on premises, which was not in good repair.	None on premises, but a stream is opposite the door.		None on premises.			
Sewerage, . . .	Said to be effective.	Said to be effective; but requires to be flushed occasionally.		A cesspool, which is cleaned from the outside.			
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean, but cells damp; water-shoots should be put round the buildings.	Clean, and well ventilated.		Clean, but damp.			
Cost of Dietary, .	6d. for males, and 5d. for females.	6d. for males, and 5d. for females.		6d. for males, and 5d. for females, per head per day.			
Salary of Keeper, and whether he follows any other employment.	£10 a year, which is very small for the duties he has to perform. Is court-keeper at £8 a year; also weighing-master, and a constabulary pensioner.	£10; £8 for fuel, light, and straw. The salary appears quite inadequate considering that the keeper has such important duties to perform.		£10 a year; £8 for fuel and straw, &c. Has no other employment.			
Date of Inspection, .	August 19th, 1874.	August 24th, 1874.		August 20th, 1874.			
Remarks, . . .	No prisoner in custody.	No prisoner in custody.		Only 11 prisoners this year.			

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—*continued.*

—	Tarbert.		Caherciveen.		Listowel.		SOUTH DISTRICT. — Kerry County — Bridewells.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
No. of Committals in past year, .	19	4	80	17	96	19	
Of whom were Drunkards, .	16	1	19	6	66	4	
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection,	4	—	17	1	16	3	
Of whom were Drunkards, .	1	—	9	—	10	1	
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?	Fortnightly; on Tuesdays.		Fortnightly; on Saturdays; transmittals on the following Monday.		Weekly at Listowel; fortnightly in other districts.		
Committals, .	Regular.		Some illegal; signed by only one Justice for more than three days.		Some still illegal.		
Registry,	Regular.		Regular.		Correctly kept.		
Repairs and Order,	Good.		Fair; but flagging in male section should be repaired.		Good; some painting recently done.		
Security, . . .	Fair, with care.		Fair, with care.		Fair, with care.		
Accommodation, .	Two cells for males, two for females, two day-rooms.		Two cells and a day-room for each sex.		Two cells for each sex and two day-rooms.		
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Good and sufficient.		Sufficient and good.		Good and sufficient.		
Water, how supplied	None on premises.		None on premises.		None on premises; 4s. a quarter allowed for drawing it.		
Sewerage, . . .	Effective.		Said to be effective.		Effective.		
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean and well ventilated.		Fairly clean and dry.		Clean and well ventilated.		
Cost of Dietary, .	—		6d. for males and 5d. for females.		6d. for males, 5d. for females.		
Salary of Keeper, and whether he follows any other employment.	£10, which is quite insufficient, so that the Keeper must earn his bread in other ways, and is employed as a time-keeper in a mill.		£10; £10 for fire, straw, and washing and white-washing.		£30 a year and £6 for contingencies. Has no other employment.		
Date of inspection,	26th August, 1874.		17th August, 1874.		26th August, 1874.		
Remarks, . . .	No prisoner in custody. I again submit that this bridewell should be done away with, as it is so seldom used and is so near Listowel.*		No prisoner in custody.		Two males in custody.		

* Since my visit steps have, I am glad to state, been taken to close this bridewell.

CHARLES F. BOURKE, *Inspector-General.*

SOUTH
DISTRICT.Kildare
County
Gaol.KILDARE COUNTY GAOL, AT NAAS.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION,
16TH AND 19TH DECEMBER, 1874.*State.*

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. of whom were Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	7	1	8	—	—	—
„ Misdemeanors,	5	1	6	—	—	—
For further Examination,	4	—	4	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny—						
To Imprisonment,	9	5	14	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	15	—	15	1	—	1
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
Offences under Larceny Act,	3	—	3	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	18	6	24	—	—	—
Drunkards,	8	2	5	—	—	—
Total in Custody,	64	15	79	1	—	1

At the above date 64 males and 15 females formed the total number of prisoners in custody, the majority of whom were either cases for trial or cases disposed of summarily; 14 were committed for felony, and 15 for serious misdemeanors.

Juveniles.

CLASSES, &c., OF OFFENDERS.	In custody on the day of Inspection.		From 1st January to day of Inspection.	
	12 years old and under.	Above 12 and not exceeding 16 years.	12 years old and under.	Above 12 and not exceeding 16 years.
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Convicted at Assizes,	—	—	—	2
„ Summarily,	—	—	1	15
Committed for Trial,	—	1	2	8
Total,	—	1	3	25
Number sent to Reformatories,	—	—	1	2
Included in the preceding— Offenders on leaving Workhouse,	—	—	2	7

Previous and up to the time of my inspection 30 juvenile prisoners were committed here, amongst whom 2 only were females. All prisoners of this class are kept entirely separate from adults, and are exercised apart. At the time of my visit only 1 juvenile was in custody; but there was another youth of about 18 years of age in charge for absconding from Glencree Reformatory. One of the male juveniles in custody during this year had been twice in charge, and another four times. Three males and one female were sent to Reformatories previous to my inspection this year.

SOUTH DISTRICT.
Kildare County Gaol.
Juveniles.

Number of Prisoners of all Classes in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1871,	64	17	1873,	61	20
1872,	42	18	1874 (day of Inspection),	64	16

Number of Returned Convicts in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1874,

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1871,	4	4	1874 (up to and including day of Inspection),	2	1
1872,	7	2	Day of Inspection,	-	-
1873,	1	3			

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors) committed in the year 1873, and to the day of Inspection in 1874, who had been Once, Twice, Thrice, Four Times, Five Times, &c., &c., from their first Commitment in any year, so far as can be ascertained, distinguishing Adults from Juveniles.

NUMBER OF TIMES COMMITTED.	1873.				1874, to day of Inspection.			
	Juveniles.		Adults.		Juveniles.		Adults.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Once only,	24	4	262	50	26	2	255	62
Twice,	3	1	39	14	1	-	48	9
Thrice,	2	-	23	9	-	-	33	5
4 „	-	-	12	6	1	-	12	4
5 „	-	-	8	7	-	-	9	8
6 „	-	-	10	3	-	-	14	4
7 to 11 times,	-	-	13	20	-	-	16	16
12 to 16 „	-	-	7	8	-	-	6	2
17 to 20 „	-	-	1	3	-	-	3	7
21 to 30 „	-	-	2	10	-	-	4	7
31 to 40 „	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	5
41 to 50 „	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
51 to 60 „	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
61 to 70 „	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	4
71 to 80 „	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	2
81 to 90 „	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	4
141 to 160 „	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
161 to 180 „	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Total No. of Individuals committed,	29	5	377	51	28	2	400	140
No. of Commitments represented in foregoing,	36	6	823	2,168	32	2	1,003	1712

SOUTH
DISTRICT.Kildare
County
Gaol.

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), and Number of Times each had been committed during the following periods, distinguishing Adults from Juveniles.

NUMBER OF TIMES COMMITTED.	1873.				1874, to day of Inspection.			
	Juveniles.		Adults.		Juveniles.		Adults.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Once within the year, . . .	27	5	349	83	27	2	333	91
Twice " . . .	2	-	17	28	-	-	37	18
Thrice " . . .	-	-	7	8	-	-	11	11
4 times " . . .	-	-	2	8	1	-	5	7
5 " " . . .	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	4
6 " " . . .	-	-	1	6	-	-	1	1
7 " " . . .	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	2
8 " " . . .	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	3
9 " " . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1
10 " " . . .	-	-	-	3	-	-	6	-
11 " " . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
13 " " . . .	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-
14 " " . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
15 " " . . .	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
19 " " . . .	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Total, . . .	29	5	377	151	28	2	400	140
No. of above who had not been in Gaol previous to 1st January in	25	4	272	58	27	2	298	58

Three hundred and seventy-seven individual adult males and 151 adult females were the total number in custody during 1873—272 of the former and 58 of the latter were persons committed for their first offence. In 1874 the total number of adult males who were committed was 400, and females 140; and 298 of the former and 58 of the latter were persons committed for their first offence. In the former year it will be observed that 19 was the greatest number of times that any person was committed during that year; while up to the time of my inspection this year 15 was the greatest number of times that any individual was committed. These repeated commitments are entirely of Curragh prostitutes and camp followers. Of the total number of 406 individual males and 56 individual females here in 1873, their previous commitments numbered respectively 859 and 2,174; and in 1874 the re-commitments of the 428 individual males and 142 individual females numbered 1,035 and 1,714 respectively; so that it will be observed there is some small reduction in the re-commitments of the females in the latter as compared with the previous year. But this is a matter that has become so grave, that I consider it should enlist the most serious attention of the committing justices. One female was committed in both years who had been in gaol from 161 to 180 times. In 1873 several females were committed who had been in gaol from 70 to 80 times, and a very large number who had been in gaol from 7 to 11 times. To the want of separation and proper means of punishing females in this prison, I in some degree attribute these repeated re-commitments. This I trust however will now soon be remedied, as at the late presentment sessions it was unanimously resolved to expend a sum of £1,200 upon improving the female prison, a matter that has been frequently recommended by Inspectors-General, and one which I am bound to say the Board have endeavoured for some time to carry to completion, but which from various circumstances they have been

up to this period prevented from doing. The money will I understand be borrowed from the Treasury and be repaid by half-yearly instalments.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

Kildare County Gaol.

Commitments.

CLASSES.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1873.		From 1st January, 1874, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Debtors,	3	—	1	—
Criminals,	382	286	471	188
Vagrants,	2	1	2	2
Drunkards,	70	103	145	101
Total,	457	390	619	291

During the year 1874 there was only one commitment of a debtor to this prison; and in the present state of the law as to insolvency in Ireland, it is not probable that for the future prisoners of this class will be committed to gaol. Under these circumstances I submit that the marshalsea may be turned to any other purpose for which it may be required. It will be seen by the previous table that the total number of commitments of males this year is considerably larger than last, the increment being chiefly under the head of criminals and drunkards. It is however satisfactory to perceive that there is a reduction this year of about 100 in the commitment of females for criminal offences; but I regret to observe that the commitments of females for drunkenness in 1874 are as numerous as in the previous years. This state of things may be in some degree accounted for by the existence of a large garrison in this county, already referred to in previous reports on this prison. The large number of criminal male offenders here may also be attributed to this cause, as they are chiefly composed of tramps and camp followers who are continually on the road from Dublin to the Curragh Camp.

Averages, and Highest and Lowest Numbers (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1873.			From 1st January, 1874, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	53	24	—	66	20	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	101		4th Oct.	124		9th Sept.
Lowest ditto,	38		29th March.	46		25th March.
Highest number of males at any one time,	72		27th June.	102		12th Nov.
Ditto, of females,	38		4th Oct.	34		19th May.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	26		29th March.	34		25th March.
Ditto, of females,	10		18th March.	9		25th Dec.

Highest number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors) in Gaol during each of the previous seven years, and up to day of Inspection in 1874.

28th April, 1867,	119	6th October, 1871,	96
1st March, 1868,	104	9th February, 1872,	87
3rd October, 1869,	101	4th October, 1873,	101
6th May, 1870,	110	8th September, 1874,	124

The previous tables show a considerable increment in the daily average number of male prisoners confined here this year as compared with last; but that of females is somewhat less in 1874 than in 1873; but it will be observed that the numbers in custody in 1874 were higher at one time than they have been at any time during the last eight years.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
<i>Kildare</i> <i>County</i> <i>Gaol.</i>					
Yards,	4	2	Kitchen,	1	-
Day Rooms,	-	2	Store Rooms,	3	1
Solitary Cells,	5	2	Laundries,	1	1
Single Cells, 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high, or which contain 432 cubic feet, heated & furnished with bells,	88	-	Drying Rooms,	1	1
Single cells of smaller size,	8	24	Lavatories,	3	1
Cells to contain three persons,	1	3	Baths, with hot and cold water laid on,	2	3
Sleeping Rooms,	5	-	Water-closets,	13	8
No. of beds in such Rooms,	5	-	Fumigating Apparatus,	1	1
Hospital Rooms,	2	2	Pumps,	-	Two.
Chapels,	Two.	-	Crank pump,	1	-
School-room,	1	-	Other machines for hard labour— Shot drill for males,	-	-
Workshop,	1	-	Tell-tale Clocks,	2	1

Reception. The accommodation provided in this prison has not been altered since my last official inspection, so that I have little to add to the remarks I then made on this subject. The male reception class is still situated in the lower part of the female prison and is not heated. All the defects still exist in the female prison as at my last visit; but, as I have already pointed out, steps will be at once taken to improve and adapt this portion of the building to the separate system and make it equal in efficiency to the male prison. A sufficient number of lavatories, baths, and water-closets are provided throughout the prison; but I must again call attention to the want of proper arrangements for cleansing prisoners as they come into gaol, and submit that all healthy prisoners should be at once bathed on admission and weekly during imprisonment. Under no other arrangement that I am aware of can filth and disease be arrested and prevented from spreading through gaols; and experience has taught me, that unless this rule be strictly adhered to no prison can be kept in that state of cleanliness which is so very necessary. A fumigating apparatus is provided in both prisons; but that in the female prison was not in good order at the time of my inspection. Too much caution cannot be observed to carefully fumigate all clothing coming into the gaol. The water for the use of the prison is obtained from the canal close by, and is filtered through a sand-bank; it is raised to the cisterns by means of the crank-pump. There is also another well at the hospital, the water from which is chiefly used for drinking purposes. The entire of the male prison, with the exception of the reception classes, is artificially heated and provided with gas; but on the day of my visit some of the cells were very cold and insufficiently warmed. The sewage is said to be effective, and that part of it which runs close to the hospital has been altered, as it was ascertained that the sewage was polluting the well situated there; glazed pipes have now been put down, so that the sewage can no longer contaminate the water of the well. Both Protestant and Roman Catholic chapels are suitably arranged and were in good order. A laundry is provided both in the male and in the female prison; the latter is divided into eight stalls with hot and cold water laid on, so that women may be employed here in separation. Coarse barrack washing is performed by the male prisoners, but there is not sufficient room in this department for more than one or two persons to be employed at a time; indeed, as it is not properly stalled, only one prisoner should by right be employed here at the same time. Good drying-rooms are attached to both laundries. No alteration has been made in the kitchen department since my last inspection; a male prisoner is employed here during the whole day. This department was in good order and regularly kept, with the exception of one of the boilers, which was not as clean as it should have been, and to which I drew the attention of the Local Inspector

and officers concerned. The photography is executed by the chief warden, who is allowed £10 a year in addition to his salary for performing this duty. I would suggest, now that the Marshalsea is not used, that a good photographic-room be fitted up here, for under present arrangements it is not easy to carry out this art very effectively.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
Kildare
County
Gaol.

Visitors.

Night-
watch.

The rules for visitors to prisoners are the same as at my last inspection, and the arrangements for the reception of prisoners' friends are very satisfactory. I would however again suggest that visits to convicted prisoners should not be so frequent. Untried prisoners are permitted to see their friends weekly, or oftener if necessary, for business connected with their trial. Three tell-tale clocks are provided, one of which is situated in the central hall of the male prison, and is marked every half hour from 10, P.M., to 6, A.M.; the other two clocks are marked from lock-up to ten o'clock, one by the Matron and the other by the evening guard. The keys of the clocks are kept by the Governor, and the markings are taken every morning by the head warden, and are entered by him in a morning state-book. The duty of night-watch is performed by the warders in rotation; but I regret to state that one of these officers had lately to be dismissed for having tampered with the tell-tale clock, so that at the time of my visit it was about to be better protected from being tampered with in future. The lock-up takes place here in summer at 6, P.M., and at dusk in winter; unlock takes place at 6.30, A.M., the whole year round. I submit that all prisoners should be at work before that time, and that unlock should take place in summer not later than 5.30, and in winter at six, and that industrial labour should be carried on from that time. The keys of the prison are all taken charge of by the Governor at night, and are placed in the safe in his office. The key of the safe, together with that of the entrance-gate, is taken to his bedroom at night. During this year the Governor is reported to have visited the prison at uncertain hours of the night sixty-four times, and owing to his vigilance the officer was detected in tampering with the clock.

Stock at time of Inspection.

			<i>Male Clothing.</i>			<i>Female Clothing.</i>		
	In Use.	In Store.		In Use.	In Store.		In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	198	56	Shirts, .	204	37	Shifts, .	44	13
Sheets, pairs of,	230½	24½	Jackets, .	151	30	Jackets, .	48	47
Rugs, .	187	15	Vests, .	111	31	Petticoats, .	66	45
Hammocks or			Trowsers, .	113	80	Aprons, .	39	25
Cots, .	87	13	Caps, .	105	23	Neckerchiefs, .	33	6
Bedticks, .	91	19	Socks, pairs of,	202	66½	Caps, .	60	20
Bedsteads, .	36	-	Shoes, Slippers, &			Stockings, .	65	72½
			Clogs, pairs of,	91	25	Shoes, Slippers, &		
						Clogs, pairs of,	33	3

The general store is kept by the head warden, but nothing is issued from Stores. it without the order of the Governor. The Matron and kitchen warden are respectively responsible for the prisoners' clothing in use, and they see to the dressing of all prisoners as they come in. Every convicted prisoner sentenced to six months and upwards, receives a new suit of clothes on commitment. All the clothing is made up within the prison, and a separate store is now provided for prisoners' own clothing, which I understand in future will be properly labelled and more carefully stored than heretofore. All the bedding and clothing in use was clean and in good repair; and the female prisoners and males in the reception classes get extra bedding, owing to these cells not being artificially heated. I am informed that sheets are now changed weekly, and that all prisoners on coming in get a clean pair. Some of the prisoners complained to me of being cold, and asked to be allowed to wear flannels. This privilege should be granted to

SOUTH DISTRICT. all prisoners who are accustomed to wear these articles, and if they do not bring them into prison themselves, the Medical Officer has power if he thinks necessary to order them.

Kildare County Gaol.

Number of Punishments for Prison Offences.

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1873.		From 1st January, 1874, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
By Governor—				
Dark or Refractory Cells,	39	3	97	8
Other Punishments, .	1	—	3	—
Total, .	40	3	100	8

Punishments.

Five punishment cells are provided for males and two for females, and prisoners sentenced to them are allowed their beds and bedding at night. To this privilege I very much attribute the large number of punishments carried out here, for so long as this indulgence is allowed to refractory prisoners and hardened offenders, I cannot think they will object to a short sentence to the punishment cells. The heating pipes of these cells still run overhead, a matter to which I drew attention in my last report. All the punishments enumerated in the above table were inflicted this year under the authority of the Governor; and on no occasion was it found necessary to have recourse to magisterial interference for the punishment of any refractory prisoner.

Summary of Employment on day of Inspection.

Hard Labour.

	M.	F.
Under sentence of hard labour, employed at shot drill,	29	—

Industrial Labour.

Industrial labour,*	62	13
Sick,	1	—
Discharged (before labour hours),	1	2
Total in custody,	64	15

Amount received for produce of Prisoners' Labour disposed of outside the Gaol for the last three years.

1871, . £51 6s. 11d. | 1872, . £83 0s. 6d. | 1873, . £53 13s. 6d.

Labour.

Hard labour here is carried on by means of shot-drill, at which prisoners so sentenced are required to work for two hours daily, but during that time the shot is only carried every alternate quarter of an hour. They are also required to work at the crank-pump from four to six hours daily. Good relief boxes are provided at the crank-mill, at which prisoners sit and are employed at oakum picking during the periods of relief. The industrial labour carried on here consists of oakum picking, tailoring, shoemaking, and the manufacture of different articles for prison use. Women are employed in washing, sewing, and knitting. The amount received for the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol in 1873 amounted to £53 13s. 6d.; but with the facilities for carrying on industrial labour here, I am bound to remark that this is a very insufficient return from the daily average number of 53 males and 24 females in custody during the year. I am therefore still of opinion that more advantage should be taken of the separate cells here for carrying on industrial labour, and as the gas is lighted in the cells up to 8 o'clock in the evening all prisoners should be industriously employed in them up to that time.

* Prisoners under sentence of hard labour were also employed at industrial labour, and are included under that head.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1873.		From 1st Jan., 1874, to day of Inspection.		SOUTH DISTRICT. Kildare County Gaol.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	38	—	31	—	
Average daily number of pupils,	9.5	—	9.5	—	
Number of days on which School was held,	244	—	258	—	

School-hours.—Males—12 to 1.30, P.M.

The number of male prisoners sent to school here as compared with that in custody is very small indeed, and there is no school for females. I do not consider the rule as to the secular instruction here at all meets the requirements of the 106th section of the Prisons Act. All prisoners capable of learning should in my opinion be sent to school for at least an hour daily; and I trust that provision will be made in the new female prison for a good school-room. At present one of the warders instructs the male prisoners. This duty would I conceive be more suitable to the clerk, whose duties are not so heavy that he could not be spared for an hour a day to teach the male school. The school is under the National Board, and is also frequently inspected by the Chaplains, who make their observations thereon in the school register and also in their journals.

Contracts.

Bread, white, per 4-lb. loaf, 7½d.; ditto, brown, per 4-lb. loaf, 7d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 17s. 6d.; potatoes, per cwt., 4s. 10d.; meat, per lb., 8d.; new milk, per gallon, 10d.; salt, per cwt., 3s.; coal (Scotch), per ton, 19s. 9d.; ditto (Whitehaven), £1 6s.; Straw, per cwt., 3s. 6d.; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 7s. 6d.; soap, brown, per cwt., £1 3s. 6d.; ditto, white, per cwt., £1 12s.

The samples of the diet I saw were excellent, and it is generally reported to be so by the Chaplains, who inspect it by alternate months. The contracts for the bread and vegetables are taken every six months, and those for clothing and materials every twelve months, and that for milk is for three years—all are sanctioned by the Board. None of the prisoners in custody preferred any complaint to me with regard to the quality of their food.

Net Average daily cost of Ordinary Diet for each Prisoner in the three preceding years.

1871, . . . 4.5d. | 1872, . . . 4.5d. | 1873, . . . 5d.

Net cost of Gaol, including Diet and Salaries, for the three preceding years.

1871, . £2,421 14s. 8d. | 1872, . £2,371 6s. 7½d. | 1873, . £2,868 16s. 11d.

Total cost of Officers, including Clothing, value of Rations, &c.

1871, . £1,234 11s. 7d. | 1872, . £1,261 17s. 1d. | 1873, . £1,420 9s. 3d.

Average cost of each Prisoner per annum in each of the last three years.

1871, . £30 5s. 11d. | 1872, . £32 17s. 9d. | 1873, . £30 9s. 8.9d.

Amount repaid by the War Department for Military Prisoners in each of the last three years.

1871, . £176 6s. 3d. | 1872, . £207 17s. 0d. | 1873, . £12 10s. 0d.

Amounts repaid from the Consolidated Fund for the Maintenance, &c., of Prisoners during the years

1871, . £257 19s. 11d. | 1872, . £185 19s. 10d. | 1873, . £362 2s. 1d.

The average annual cost of a prisoner here in 1873 amounted to £30 9s. 8d. In prisons where there is a good return from the profits of prisoners' labour this charge is proportionably reduced. For example, in the County Antrim Gaol in 1873, the profits from the sale of work

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amounted to £1,196 8s. 9d., so that the average annual cost of a prisoner there for the year was only £16 2s. 1d. Although I do not consider that the same amount could be produced from industrial labour in this gaol as in Antrim, yet I do submit that the expenses here should be more in proportion than they are to those at Antrim, inasmuch as the separate system can be carried out here in the male prison quite as effectually as at Antrim; I therefore trust that every effort will be made to reduce the present excessive expenditure in this gaol. The net cost of the gaol in 1873 came to £2,868 16s. 11d., but the cost of officers amounted to about half of that sum. They number in all 18, being in the proportion of about one officer to 4½ prisoners, which I submit is in excess of the requirements of the gaol. It must however be borne in mind that the time of a male officer is frequently taken up by having to escort prisoners to and from petty and quarter sessions, which duty I submit should be performed by the constabulary alone, and would very much facilitate a reduction in the staff of the prison.

Hospital.

	1871.		1872.		1873.		1874 (to day of Inspection).	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	-	2	4	1	4	5	1	-
Average daily number in hospital,	-	01	178	0082	5	2	049	-
No. of prisoners prescribed for and treated out of hospital,	125	61	97	61	156	49	152	33
Cost of medicine,	£14 15s. 10d.		£14 11s. 10d.		£14 16s. 8d.		£11 5s. 5d.	
Cost of diet for prisoners in hospital,	£0 4s. 10d.		£2 0s. 0d.		£7 0s. 11½d.		£2 13s. 3d.	
Cost of all extra diet ordered by Medical Officer for prisoners not in hospital,	£13 12s. 4½d.		£14 7s. 4d.		£16 3s. 4d.		£8 12s. 7d.	

No alterations have been made in the hospital since my last visit. All suitable arrangements are made for the comfort and safety of the sick; and the building is well provided with baths and water-closets. An officer sleeps in each division and is locked in at night, but is provided with a bell in order to communicate with the night-watch if necessary. There is also a bell attached to each ward, which communicates with the officers' room. The Medical Officer pays every attention to the sick, and regularly visits the prison, even more frequently than is required by the statute. The charge for medicine and extra diet in this prison is large as compared with some others; but I am informed that this is very much to be attributed to the dissipated habits and broken-down constitutions of those unfortunate people who frequent this gaol.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
<i>Non-resident.</i>				Wm. Phayer, Gate-warder,	40	0	0
Augustus Warburton, esq.,				Wm. Manders, Carpenter			
Local Inspector.	80	0	0	and Warder,	45	0	0
Rev. M. T. De Burgh, Pro-				John Seaborne, Schoolmaster,	40	0	0
testant Chaplain,	45	0	0	Peter Molloy, Warder,	30	0	0
Rev. James Hughes, R. C.				John Fleming, do.,	30	0	0
Chaplain,	45	0	0	William Glen, do.,	30	0	0
Frederick Falkiner, esq.,				Thos. O'Grady, do.,	30	0	0
Surgeon,	65	0	0	Michael Hopkins, temporary			
				Warder,	30	0	0
<i>Resident.</i>				Miss Esther Tormey, Matron,	45	0	0
Edw. J. Gildea, esq., Governor,	300	0	0	Mrs. Mary Molloy, Assist.			
Jeremiah M'Kenna, Head				Matron,	25	0	0
Warder,	75	0	0	Mrs. Margt. Lyons, Hospital			
William Shaw, Clerk,	60	0	0	Matron,	25	0	0

Officers on Gaol Allowance.

All the intern.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.

Kildare
County
Gaol.

Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1873.	From 1st Jan., 1874, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector to Gaol,	232	213
Chaplain, Protestant Episcopal Church,	*220	169
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	*256	209
Surgeon,	190	176

At present the female officers do not sleep within the female prison, and cannot have access to their prisoners at night in case of sickness until after arousing the Governor. I trust that in the new female prison the apartments of female officers will be within the prison. I have here the painful duty of recording the death of the late very efficient Local Inspector who has served in this prison for so many years, and whose zeal and careful performance of his duty have so frequently been referred to by the Inspectors-General. I can with every sincerity remark, that I know of no officer in the prison service who exceeded Mr. Cannon in the faithful and efficient discharge of duty. The office of Local Inspector has been filled up by the appointment thereto of Augustus Warburton, Esq., who I trust will be a worthy successor of the late Mr. Cannon. The condition of order, regularity, and cleanliness of this gaol reflect much credit upon the Governor, of whom I have only to speak in the same terms as on all former occasions of my inspections here. His attention to duty and his regularity of habits make him in every respect a most valuable prison officer.

The books are kept by the clerk, and are carefully supervised daily by the Governor, and also periodically by the Local Inspector. The late Local Inspector kept a most careful journal, which I trust will be continued by the present officer. Both the Chaplains' journals are carefully and well kept. I was unable to see that of the Governor, as on the second day of my visit he was obliged to be absent in Dublin; but I am aware that this journal is carefully and well kept. The prescribed forms of Books are observed, and regularly written up, with the exception of the check ticket book, which is not so regularly kept as it should be. The punishment book is kept by the Governor, and is submitted to the Board at their meetings.

John La Touche, esq., D.L.	Richard Moore, esq., J.P.	The Baron De Robeck, J.P.
Major H. L. Barton, D.L.	G. P. L. Mansfield, esq.,	Saml. G. Ireland, esq., J.P.
Major R. H. Burrowes, J.P.	J.P.	G. L. O'Kelly, esq., J.P.
Patrick Nolan, esq.	Thos. Cooke Trench, esq.,	Thos. Hendrick, esq., J.P.
W. R. Bulwer, esq., J.P.	J.P.	

The first Wednesday in each month is the day appointed for the meetings of the Board, unless that day falls upon the 2nd or 1st of the month, in which case it meets on the following Wednesday. The salaries of the intern officers and small accounts are paid monthly by cheque drawn in favour of the Local Inspector, who produces receipts at the following meeting. The extern officers' salaries are paid half-yearly at assizes.

* The Chaplains' visits include those of their Curates, who are allowed to assist them in the discharge of their religious duties.

CHARLES F. BOURKE, *Inspector-General.*

**SOUTH
DUBLIN.**

**KILKENNY COUNTY AND CITY GAOL, AT KILKENNY.—STATUTABLE
INSPECTION, 27TH OCTOBER, 1874.**

*Kilkenny
County and
City Gaol.*

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. of whom were Sick in Hospital.		
UNTRIED.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
For Felony,	—	1	1	—	—	—
„ Further Examination,	1	1	2	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny—						
To Imprisonment,	4	1	5	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	4	—	4	—	—	—
<i>By Courts-martial.</i>						
Military and Naval Offenders, . . .	4	—	4	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
Offences under Larceny Act,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	12	2	14	—	—	—
Drunkards,	3	2	5	—	—	—
Total in custody,	29	7	36	—	—	—

At the time of my inspection of this gaol 36 formed the total number in charge here, most of whom were cases of minor importance, and therefore disposed of by summary jurisdiction,

Juveniles.

CLASSES, &c., OF OFFENDERS.	In custody on the day of Inspection.		From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1874.	
	12 years old and under.	Above 12 and not exceeding 16 years.	12 years old and under.	Above 12 and not exceeding 16 years.
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Convicted summarily,	—	—	—	—
Committed for trial,	—	1	—	—
Total,	—	1	—	—
Number sent to Reformatories,	—	—	—	—

Juveniles.

Only 1 juvenile (a male) was in charge at the above date, although 18 had been in custody previously to my visit this year, 4 of whom were sent to Reformatories. Some cells are, I am glad to find, now set apart for prisoners of this class, and they are kept quite separate from adults, both at exercise and during the remainder of the day.

One male was in charge this year who had previously been in a Reformatory,

Number of Prisoners of all classes in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.	SOUTH DISTRICT.
1871,	26	11	1873,	20	9	Kilkenny County and City Gaol.
1872,	40	5	1874 (day of Inspection),	29	7	

Number of Returned Convicts in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1874.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1871,	3	1	1874 (up to and including day of Inspection),	1	-
1872,	-	2	Day of Inspection,	-	-
1873,	2	-			

Commitments.

CLASSES.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1873.		From 1st January, 1874, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Debtors,	4	-	1	-
Criminals,	171	56	172	53
Vagrants,	2	4	4	2
Drunkards,	68	48	65	20
Total,	245	108	242	75

It will be observed by the foregoing table that the total number of male commitments, even up to the time of my visit this year, was almost as numerous as during the whole of the previous year; but the commitments of females would, probably, by the end of 1874, be equal in number with those of 1873.

In contemplating these numbers, it should, however, be borne in mind that most serious cases committed here during the year are military offenders, four persons of this class being in custody at the time of my visit.

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors) committed in the year 1873, and to the day of Inspection in 1874, who had been Once, Twice, Thrice, Four Times, Five times, &c., &c., from their first Commitment in any year, so far as can be ascertained, distinguishing Adults from Juveniles.

NUMBER OF TIMES COMMITTED.	1873.				1874, to day of Inspection.			
	Juveniles.		Adults.		Juveniles.		Adult	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Once only,	17	2	115	26	11	2	118	31
Twice,	4	-	28	9	1	1	30	8
Thrice,	-	-	13	5	1	-	17	2
4 times,	1	-	5	3	1	-	4	6
5 "	-	-	7	5	-	-	5	4
6 "	1	-	4	2	-	-	7	1
7 to 11 "	-	-	11	7	-	-	11	2
12 to 16 "	-	-	2	2	-	-	2	2
17 to 20 "	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
21 to 30 "	-	-	1	3	-	-	3	1
31 to 40 "	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
121 to 140,	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Total No. of Individuals committed,	23	2	188	64	14	3	197	60
No. of Commitments represented in foregoing,	35	2	467	448	20	4	501	249

**SOUTH
DISTRICT.**

**Kilkenny
County and
City Gaol.**

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), and Number of Times each had been committed during the following periods, distinguishing Adults from Juveniles.

NUMBER OF TIMES COMMITTED.	1873.				1874, to day of Inspection.			
	Juveniles.		Adults.		Juveniles.		Adults.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Once within the year, . . .	20	2	172	47	13	3	179	53
Twice " . . .	2	—	12	10	1	—	14	4
Thrice " . . .	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	2
Four times " . . .	—	—	3	—	—	—	2	—
Five " " . . .	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
Six " " . . .	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Seven " " . . .	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Eleven " " . . .	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Total, . . .	23	2	188	64	14	3	197	60
No. of above who had not been in Gaol previous to 1st January in .	17	2	117	31	10	3	178	33

During 1873 and 1874, 11 was the greatest number of times that any individual was committed here in either of those years. In the former year the total number of adult individual males committed here was 188, and females 64, 117 of the former and 31 of the latter had not previously been in gaol, as far as could be ascertained. Up to the time of my visit in the latter year, the individual male adults committed here were 197, and females 60, but 178 of the former sex, and 33 of the latter were persons who had not been previously in prison. By the last table it will be seen that one female was in charge in 1873, who had been over 121 times in gaol, but up to my visit this year no person was in charge whose previous convictions numbered more than 40. It is therefore to be hoped that the improved discipline of the gaol will deter habitual offenders from frequenting this district, or that it will effect an improvement in their mode of life.

Averages, and Highest and Lowest Numbers (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1873.			From 1st January, 1874, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	28	9	—	32	8	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	70		18th Nov.	64		17th May.
Lowest ditto, . . .	24		19th July.	30		28th March.
Highest number of males at any one time, . . .	60		19th Nov.	51		19th May.
Ditto of females,	15		18th Aug.	14		17th May.
Lowest number of males at any one time, . . .	17		5th March.	22		21st July.
Ditto of females,	4		1st Jan.	4		24th Aug.

Highest Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors) in Gaol during each of the previous seven years, and up to day of Inspection in 1874.

12th August, 1867, . . .	77	6th June, 1871, . . .	40
14th October, 1868, . . .	49	13th November, 1872, . . .	44
7th June, 1869, . . .	39	16th August, 1873, . . .	47
16th August, 1870, . . .	40	17th May, 1874, . . .	64

It will be seen by the last but one of the preceding tables, that the daily average number of males in custody this year was higher than last, while that of females in 1873 was 1 in excess of 1874, but at no time in 1874 were the numbers so high as at one period in 1873.

Only one debtor was in charge here during this year, and at the time of my visit there was no person of this class in gaol. Now that the law of insolvency in Ireland has been altered, it is not to be expected that there will in future be any prisoners sent to gaol for other debts than those contracted by dishonest means, in which cases such prisoners will be treated as ordinary offenders. Under these circumstances the present debtors' quarters here might be turned to other prison purposes required.

SOUTH DISTRICT.
Kilkenny County and City Gaol.
Debtors.

Accommodation.

	M. F.		M. F.
Wards,	14 8	Kitchens,	1 1
Yards,	4 3	Store Rooms,	3 4
Day Rooms,	3 2	Laundry,	- 1
Solitary Cells,	5 5	Drying Room,	- 1
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high=432 cubic feet,	44 -	Lavatories,	4 4
Do. heated and furnished with bells,	91 71	Baths, with hot and cold water laid on,	1 1
Sleeping Rooms,	6 1	Privy,	1 -
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	8 3	Water-closets,	4 4
Hospital Rooms,	3 3	Fumigating Apparatus,	1 -
Chapel, partitioned for both sexes,	One.	Pumps,	2 -
School Room—instructed in inspection hall,		Wells,	2 -
Workshops,	3 -	Tread-wheel,	1 -
Worksheds,	13 -	Other machines for hard labour—shot drill,	1 -
		Tell-tale clock,	1 -

Four cells in both prisons are reserved for a reception class, where prisoners are kept unwashed until seen by the Medical Officer; but as he may not visit every day, they sometimes remain for a couple of days in a dirty condition. This rule should be altered, as under such circumstances it is quite impossible to prevent the spread of vermin and dirt in a gaol. I therefore submit that all healthy prisoners be washed and cleansed on entrance, and once a week during imprisonment. In case that a prisoner objects to be washed on the score of ill health, the Doctor should be immediately sent for to decide the case, and if necessary to treat the prisoners medically.

The condition of several of the prisoners clearly indicated that more care is required in cleansing them.

I am glad to be able to report that a good bath has now been put up in the female prison, but would suggest that hot and cold water be laid on to it. The same arrangements, as regards the bath in the male prison, exists as at my last visit.

There is an abundant supply of lavatories and water-closets throughout both prisons, which were clean and in good order. The sewerage is reported to be effective, and is carried off by the main sewer of the town.

Water is supplied in abundance from two wells on the premises; one is worked by the crank-pump, and the water from the other well is procured by a single-handled pump.

Forty-seven cells for males are heated, and are provided with gas and bells.

In the female prison 32 cells are heated and provided with bells, but only 20 of these have gas supplied to them. All are excellent cells, and are of the size prescribed for separate confinement.

The chapel here is only used for Roman Catholic worship, and is very nicely kept, and suitably arranged for prison purposes. Protestant pri-

Lavatories.
Sewerage.
&c.
Water.
Heating and Gas.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

soners (whenever any are in charge) are assembled in the Board Room for religious worship.

**Kilkenny
County and
City Gaol.**

The laundry is properly stalled, so that prisoners can be employed there in separation. A good rain-water tank has been put up here since my last visit ; but water has not yet been laid on to the washing troughs.

Kitchen.

Most of the culinary labour is now performed in the female prison, but I regret to find that the potatoes are still cooked in the male, and that a male prisoner is kept in this kitchen all and every day. This is a waste of labour that I submit should not be permitted, as it is quite impossible that the time of this man can be fully employed, especially on those days on which potatoes are not issued. If the potatoes were cooked—as they should be—in the female prison, there would be no need of employing a man in the male prison, for the warders and wardsmen on duty could then look after the heating of the bath, &c., which is now supposed to occupy the time of a male prisoner.

Photo- graphy.

The photography is still done by an artist from the town, who is allowed 5s. for every four copies required. I must again submit that this duty should be performed by a prison officer, for the reasons already stated in my last report.

Punigator.

No change has been yet made in the arrangements for the cleansing and fumigating of clothing. I must again request that the observations I made in my report on this subject, of 1872, be reconsidered by the Board.

**Night
Watch.**

One tell-tale clock is provided, and is placed in the central hall. It is marked every quarter of an hour, from 10, P.M., till 6, A.M. Up to 10, P.M., a warder is continually on duty in the male prison. The markings of the clock are taken to the Governor, and are entered by him in the Lockings-book and in his journal. Unlock takes place in the summer at 6, A.M., and in the winter at 6.45. In the former season lockings takes place at 6, P.M., and in the latter at 5. All the keys of the prison are kept in the Governor's room at night, including those of the hospital.

Visitors.

Visitors are admitted by order of the Local Inspector, the Mayor, or the committing justice. Convicted prisoners can receive a visit once a month, and untried prisoners twice a week. I again submit that more stringent rules are required as to visitors, and that convicted prisoners should not be allowed a visit until they are three months in prison, and only once every subsequent three months. The partition separating the prisoners from their friends in the waiting-room should be wired, so as to prevent the possibility of prohibited articles being conveyed to the prisoners.

Want of
Money.

Thirteen stone sheds are provided, in which men work in separation: but at the time of my visit no such labour was being carried on, as no stones were supplied by the corporation, for whom they are broken.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.	<i>Male Clothing.</i>		<i>Female Clothing.</i>	
	In Use.	In Store.	In Use.	In Store.	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	60	34	Shirts, . . .	59 15	Shifts, . . .	7 11
Sheets, pairs of,	96	196	Jackets, . . .	30 53	Jackets, . . .	4 7
Rugs, . . .	48	51	Vests, . . .	30 35	Petticoats, . .	6 4
Hammocks or			Trowsers, . .	30 16	Aprons, . . .	7 11
Cots, . . .	36	67	Caps, . . .	30 31	Neckerchiefs, .	16 20
Bedticks, . .	20	33	Stockings or		Stockings, pairs	
Bedsteads, .	20	80	Socks, pairs of,	20 48	of, . . .	7 -
			Shoes, Slippers, &		Shoes, Slippers, &	
			Clogs, pairsof,	19 5	Clogs, pairsof,	4 6

Stores.

The general store is kept by the clerk, who issues the articles as required to one of the warders; this latter officer having charge of all the male clothing in use. The Matron has charge of all the female clothing.

the sheeting and shirts. The stores should be placed on a better footing, for at present there is a great want of system and regularity in the issue of clothing and materials. I have explained my views on this subject to the Local Inspector, who I trust will in future give more of his attention to this subject. At the time of my visit the stock of clothing and bedding on hands was sufficient for the requirements of the gaol. All female clothing is made up within the prison; but I regret to find that male clothing is not as a rule made by prison labour. I cannot but think that if advantages were taken of all tradesmen committed here, and that there were a good tailor warder on the staff, that there would be no difficulty in making all the prison clothing in the gaol.

In compliance with the suggestions of my colleague and myself, socks and stocking are, I am glad to find, now supplied to prisoners here.

Considering that there is such a want of cleanliness amongst the prisoners, the bedding and clothing throughout the prison was, on the whole, clean; but some of the blankets in the female prison were thin. I submit that sheets should be changed once a fortnight instead of monthly, as is now the rule, and that all new prisoners shall receive a clean pair.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
Kilkenny
County and
City Gaol.

Number of Punishments for Prison Offences.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1873.		From 1st Jan., 1874, to day of Inspection.	
By Governor—	M.	F.	M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells, . . .	5	—	10	2

The solitary cells in the basement are not now used. One is provided in the male prison, which is heated, in which men are left during the night, but are supplied with bedding. Females are allowed to return at night to their sleeping cells while undergoing punishment. Up to the time of my visit this year, only 10 males and 2 females had been punished by the Governor for breach of prison rule and on no occasion was it found necessary to call in magisterial authority for the punishment of any prisoner.

Employment on day of Inspection.

	Summary.				M.	F.
Hard Labour,	21	—
Industrial Labour,	2	5
Sick,	1	—
Unemployed (in cells),	1	2
Prison duties,	4	—
Total in custody,	29	7

My colleague and I have repeatedly drawn attention to the want of a due amount of labour here; but I regret to state that hitherto our remarks on this subject have produced little effect. Hard labour is exacted by means of the tread-wheel, but this is not used when there are stones to be broken.

No specified quantity of stones are broken by the prisoners, and no difference is made in the quantity or quality of labour exacted from those sentenced or not to hard labour. Men work the crank-pump for about two hours a day, but are only on it about a quarter of an hour at a time, so that punitive labour here cannot be deemed to exist; and as the profits derived from remunerative labour are *nil*, it is clear that the prisoners must be allowed to spend a great portion of their time in idleness. However, it must be borne in mind that the corporation do not pay anything for the stones that are broken in the prison, from which a profit to the gaol should, in my opinion, accrue.

Full advantage is not taken of the gas provided to the cells, as prisoners

SOUTH
DISTRICT.Kilkenny
County and
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are not employed in them after lock-up or before daylight in the winter. I therefore submit that labour should be carried on in the cells up to 8 o'clock, P.M., all the year round.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan., to 31st Dec., 1873.		From 1st Jan., 1874, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	83	8	71	6
Average daily number of pupils,	12	2	6	3
Number of days on which School was held,	258	259	255	255

School-hours.—Males, 12 to 2, P.M.; females, 12 to 2, P.M.

Schools.

Nothing has been done to the school since my last visit, nor has any improved system of teaching been adopted, notwithstanding the observations of my colleague and myself in our last reports. I would therefore beg attention to these remarks, for at present little benefit can result from the course of teaching pursued and the number of prisoners who are sent to school as compared with those in custody is much too limited. The Chaplains are very attentive to their duties as regards the inspection of the schools, and appear to visit them regularly.

Contracts.

Bread, white, per 4-lb. loaf, 6½d.; ditto, brown, per 4-lb. loaf, 6d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 16s. 6d.; Indian meal, per cwt., 9s. 9d.; potatoes, per cwt., 3s. 4d.; meat, per lb., 8d.; new milk, per gallon, 8d.; buttermilk, per gallon, 4d.; salt, per cwt., 2s. 10d.; coal, per ton, £1 7s. 11d.; turf, per box of 20 stone, 2s. 8d.; straw, per cwt., 2s. 4½d.; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 8s. 4d.; candles, per lb. 5½d.; soap, per cwt., £1 6s. Other contracts—Plumbing, per annum, £6.

Provisions.

The samples of the diet that I saw appeared good, and the legally prescribed dietary formula is, I am informed, adhered to. The Matron takes charge of the bread and the milk, but the store of meal and the potatoes are kept by the senior turnkey, who issues the meal for the stirabout every morning to the Matron; each portion of food is weighed or measured before it is issued to the prisoners.

The contracts are all sanctioned at the assizes, and the materials for clothing, &c., are obtained by advertisement, and are approved of by the Board.

Net average daily cost of ordinary Diet for each Prisoner in the three preceding years.

1871, . 4d. | 1872, . 4d. | 1873, . 4d.

Net cost of Gaol, including Diet and Salaries, for the three preceding years.

1871, . £1,888 11s. 11d. | 1872, . £2,049 14s. 7d. | 1873, . £2,147 1s. 5d.

Total cost of Officers, including Clothing, Value of Rations, &c.

1871, . £1,068 6s. 7d. | 1872, . £1,102 14s. 0d. | 1873, . £1,212 10s. 5d.

Average cost of each Prisoner per annum in each of the last three years.

1871, . £63 8s. 10d. | 1872, . £69 18s. 8d. | 1873, . £55 6s. 5d.

Amounts Repaid by the War Department for Military Prisoners in each of the last three years.

1871, . £30 5s. 0d. | 1872, . £10 11s. 0d. | 1873, . £44 4s. 0d.

Amounts Repaid from the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of Prisoners during the years

1871, . £93 17s. 5d. | 1872, . £101 18s. 10d. | 1873, . £142 7s. 4d.

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City Gaol.

Owing to the absence of any profits of labour in this gaol, the average annual cost of the prisoners per head is still very considerable, being in 1873 £55 6s. 6d. It may be seen by a preceding table that the net cost of the gaol during the last three years has been gradually on the increase, amounting in 1873 to the large sum of £2,147 1s. 5d., but of this sum the cost of officers alone came to £1,212 10s. 5d., which is more than half of the entire cost of the prison. This is not surprising when one finds that for a daily average number of 40 prisoners it is considered necessary to maintain a staff of fifteen officers.

I am however in hope that before long Parliament will take the subject of our prison system into its consideration.

Officers and Salaries.

<i>Non-resident.</i>			<i>James Leonard, Clerk and</i>		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
William Hayden, esq., jun., Local Inspector, . . .	170	0 0	Storekeeper, . . .	58	0 0
Rev. R. Y. Heatly, Protestant Chaplain, . . .	46	3 0	Thomas M'Cullagh, can-in-		
Rev. Martin Howley, Roman Catholic Chaplain, . . .	46	3 0	struct in mat and brush		
Zachariah Johnston, esq., Surgeon, . . .	65	0 0	making, . . .	45	0 0
			Thos. Molloy, Shoemaker, . . .	45	0 0
			William Cole, Gate Porter, . . .	45	0 0
			John Butler, . . .	40	0 0
			Joseph Phelan, . . .	40	0 0
			Thomas Tobin, Carpenter, . . .	40	0 0
<i>Resident.</i>			Mrs. M. A. M'Cullagh, Matron, . . .	55	0 0
E. H. Robbins, esq., Governor, . . .	300	0 0	Mrs. Bridget Butler, Assist-		
Mich. Leonard, senr. Turnkey, . . .	50	0 0	ant Matron, . . .	35	0 0

Each Turnkey instructs in schooling.

Vacancies in Staff since last Inspection, how caused, and how filled up.

Doctor John James died; Doctor Zachariah Johnston appointed. Jeffrey Mara, Henry Walsh, Turnkeys, resigned; John Butler, Joseph Phelan, appointed. Michael Murray superannuated, and Thomas Tobin appointed.

Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st Jan., to 31st Dec., 1873.	From 1st Jan., 1874, to day of Inspection.
Number of times the Board of Superintendence met and discharged business, . . .	12	9
Local Inspector to Gaol, . . .	157	109
Do. to each Bridewell, . . .	4	2
Chaplain, Protestant Episcopal Church, . . .	159	126
Roman Catholic Chaplain, . . .	171	141
Physician and Surgeon, . . .	147	141

I am glad to find that the Assistant Matron now has apartments in the female prison, and that she can communicate with the Matron if necessary at night. The Local Inspector and Governor appear most attentive to their duties, and the condition of the prison reflects much credit to both of these officers.

	1871.		1872.		1873.		1874 (to day of Inspection).
	N.	F.	N.	F.	N.	F.	N. F.
No. of prisoners in hospital, . . .	15	3	29	5	29	2	- -
Average daily number in hospital, . . .	1.2	.1	2.9	.4	.2	.3	- -
No. of prisoners prescribed for and treated out of hospital, . . .	118	50	86	39	129	45	- -
No. of deaths in the gaol, . . .	-	-	-	1	-	-	- -
Cost of medicine, . . .	£17 19s. 6d.		£26 16s. 10d.		£45 2s. 4d.		-
Cost of diet for prisoners in hospital, . . .	£10 6s. 0d.		£27 4s. 5d.		£47 18s. 10d.		-
Cost of all extra diet ordered by Medical Officer for prisoners not in hospital, . . .	£7 13s. 7d.		£2 0s. 2d.		£32 4s. 11d.		-

**SOUTH
DISTRICT.****Kilkenny
County and
City Gaol.****Hospital.**

Since my last visit a great improvement has been effected in the hospital, by the separation of the wards apportioned to the different sexes. This building is also now provided with a good bath, and a water-closet for each sex.

The hospital is, I am glad to state, very seldom used now, and in 1873 only 29 males and 2 females were sent there; but, nevertheless, the cost of medicines and extra diet ordered by the Medical Officer is very large indeed as compared with that charge in other gaols. This is a matter I referred to in my last report, and to which I would again invite the attention of the Board.

Books.

The clerk is chiefly responsible for the keeping of the books of finance and registries, but they are supervised by the Governor and the Local Inspector occasionally.

I am still of opinion that there is a great waste of labour and time in keeping so many registries, and submit that they should be condensed, and a system of accounts adopted such as exists in other gaols, where the county and borough prisons have been amalgamated.

Many of the published forms of books have been so altered as to make them quite useless for the purposes of comparing one with the other. I am of opinion that the prescribed forms should be observed, as they have been compiled with the greatest care, in order that one book may cheque the other. It is therefore very undesirable that these forms should be deviated from or altered without proper authority for so doing.

The Chaplains do not inspect the provisions, in compliance with the requirements of the statute or the by-law regulating this matter. The journal of the Surgeon is not such as is directed to be kept under the 72nd sec. of the Prisons Act, nor are Hospital and Extra Diet Books kept or even signed by this officer. I submit that the Surgeon should keep a proper journal, and that all of his orders be written or signed by him. The Governor and Local Inspector keep full and regular journals; but I do not consider that either of these officers exercise a sufficient amount of supervision over the books of the prison. I referred to these matters fully in my last report on this gaol, but regret to find that as yet my observations have had little effect in rectifying these matters.

Board of Superintendence.*

Lieut.-Col. H. St. George, D.L., J.P.	Harvey De Montmorency, esq., J.P.	E. L. Warren, esq., D.L., J.P.
Maj. Sir James Langrishe, bart., D.L., J.P.	Peter Connellan, esq., D.L., J.P.	Mathew R. Weld, esq., J.P.
Capt. T. P. T. Bookey, J.P.	John Warring, esq., J.P.	John M'Creery, esq.
F. R. M. Reade, esq., J.P.	Francis Sullivan, esq.	John P. Hyland, esq.

Board.

The Board meets for discharge of business on the second Wednesday of the month, when current accounts are paid and subordinate officers receive their salaries. Those of the superior officers are paid half-yearly at assizes.

Annexed are my tabular reports on the bridewells of the county. I must again call attention to the frequent recommendations of my colleague and myself as to the closing of the bridewells of Callan and Thomastown. These buildings are unsuited in every way for the detention of tried prisoners, and are within such easy distance of the county gaol that they are quite unnecessary for prison purposes. Under these circumstances, I am of opinion that these bridewells should be closed. Urlingford bridewell is now so little used, and being in addition very defective for prison purposes, should also be closed, especially as no sessions are held there.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
*Kilkenny
County.*
Bridewells.

	Thomastown.		Callan.		Urlingford.	
No. of Committals in past year, .	M. 11	F. 7	M. 16	F. 8	M. 4	F. 4
Of whom were Drunkards, .	6	4	14	3	—	—
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection,	2	—	11	—	4	1
Of whom were Drunkards, .	2	—	6	—	—	—
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?	Petty Sessions weekly; transmittals direct.	Monthly on Thursdays; Quarter Sessions twice yearly; transmittals generally direct.	No Petty Sessions nearer than Johnstown or any criminal Quarter Sessions; transmittals direct from Johnstown.			
Committals, .	One irregular.	Regular.	Some quite illegal, no period of detention being found in the committal.			
Registry, .	Correctly kept.	Correctly kept.	Carefully kept.			
Repairs and Order,	Bad; all wanting in paint and whitewash.	Good.	Good.			
Security, .	Sufficient.	Yard very insecure, only one for both sexes.	Very insecure.			
Accommodation, .	Ample.	Two small cells for each sex, and two small day-rooms.	Two cells and a small day-room for each sex.			
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Sufficient.	Good and sufficient.	Good and sufficient.			
Water, how supplied,	By pump.	None, except what is caught from roofs.	By pump on the premises.			
Sewerage, .	Effective.	A cesspool; seats of privies now repaired.	None, only an open cesspool in yard, which must be cleaned out through the house.			
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean, but damp.	Clean, but damp.	Very clean and well ventilated.			
Cost of Dietary, .	6d. per day.	6d. per head.	6d. per day.			
Salary of Keeper, and whether he follows any other employment.	£30; is also court-keeper.	£15, with fuel and light; is court-keeper at £8 a year.	£15; £6 for fuel; is court-keeper at £8 a year, and a constabulary pensioner.			
Official Inspection,	October 29th.	October 29th.	October 28th, 1874.			
Remarks, .	No prisoner in custody; few now committed.	No prisoner in custody, and very few this year.	No prisoner in custody, and only five this year. This bridewell should be closed, as it is quite unnecessary, and no Criminal Quarter Sessions are held here.			

CHARLES F. BOURKE, *Inspector-General.*

SOUTH
DISTRICT.KING'S COUNTY GAOL, AT TULLAMORE.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION,
16TH OCTOBER, 1874.King's
County
Gaol.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	1	—	1	—	—	—
„ further Examination,	2	—	2	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	3	1	4	—	—	—
<i>By Courts-Martial.</i>						
Military and Naval Offenders,	27	—	27	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
In default of Bail,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	8	2	10	—	—	—
Total,	42	3	45	—	—	—

Forty-two males and 3 females were the total number of prisoners in custody at the above date. Of that number, 27 were military or naval offenders, so that only the prisoners who remain from the total can be counted as those belonging to the county.

Number of Commitments of Juveniles from 1st January to day of
Inspection, 1874.

	Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.	
	M.	F.
Convicted at Quarter Sessions,	—	1
„ Summarily,	2	—
Further Examination,	1	—
Total,	3	1
Number sent to Reformatories,	1	1

Juveniles.

Up to the time of my inspection this year only 1 female and 3 male juveniles were committed to this prison, and during the previous year but one juvenile was in custody. Two of those in charge this year were sent to reformatories. None were in custody at the time of my visit, but I was informed that care is taken to keep this class of prisoner entirely separate from adults. One male prisoner was in charge this year who was known to have been previously in a reformatory.

Number of Prisoners of all classes in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and on
the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1871,	26	5	1873,	54	2
1872,	45	5	1874 (day of Inspection),	42	3

Number of Returned Convicts in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the unexpired portion of 1874.

SOUTH DISTRICT.
King's County Gaol.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1871,	—	1	1874 (up to and including	—	—
1872,	2	2	day of Inspection), .	1	—
1873,	1	2	Day of Inspection, .	1	—

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), and Number of Times each had been committed during the following periods, distinguishing Adults from Juveniles.

NUMBER OF TIMES COMMITTED.	1873.				1874, to day of Inspection.			
	Juveniles.		Adults.		Juveniles.		Adults.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Once within the year,	—	—	137	21	3	1	119	12
Twice „	—	1	12	4	—	—	13	4
Thrice „	—	—	1	—	—	—	6	—
4 times „	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
5 „ „	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Total,	—	1	151	25	3	1	140	16
No. of above who had not been in Gaol previous to 1st Jan. in	—	1	137	20	3	—	133	14

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), committed in the year 1873, and to the day of Inspection in 1874, who had been Once, Twice, Thrice, Four Times, Five Times, &c., &c., from their first Commitment in any year, so far as can be ascertained, distinguishing Adults from Juveniles.

NUMBER OF TIMES COMMITTED.	1873.				1874, to day of Inspection.			
	Juveniles.		Adults.		Juveniles.		Adults.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Once only,	—	—	119	18	3	1	95	10
Twice,	—	1	17	3	—	—	10	2
Thrice,	—	—	2	—	—	—	10	1
4 times,	—	—	7	—	—	—	9	—
5 „ „	—	—	2	—	—	—	6	1
6 „ „	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	—
7 to 11 „	—	—	3	3	—	—	5	1
12 to 16 „	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
21 to 30 „	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Total No. of Individuals committed,	—	1	151	25	3	1	140	16
No. of Commitments represented in foregoing,	—	2	243	123	3	1	305	43

The individual prisoners committed in 1873 were 151 males and 26 females, and up to the time of my inspection this year, they numbered 143 males and 17 females. Their previous known commitments numbered, respectively, 243 males and 125 females, in 1873, and in 1874, 308 and 44. This, as compared with the recommitments to other gaols, does not demonstrate any great perversity in crime in this district, for between 20 and 30 was the greatest number of times that any prisoner in custody in those years had been in prison.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.King's
County
Gaol.

Commitments.

CLASSES.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1873.		From 1st January, 1874, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Debtors,	1	—	—	—
Criminals,	130	20	118	13
Vagrants,	1	1	—	—
Drunkards,	37	10	58	8
Total,	169	31	176	21

Commit-
ments.

The commitments in 1873 numbered 169 males and 31 females, but up to the time of my inspection this year there were as many as 176 of males. The increase in males may be attributed to the large number of military offenders now sent to this gaol. The criminal commitments in 1873 were 130 of males and 20 of females, but prior to my inspection this year, they numbered 118 and 13 respectively. I regret to observe, notwithstanding recent legislation in regard to the suppression of drunkenness, that the commitments of drunkards this year were much more numerous than last, as will be seen from the preceding table.

Averages, and Highest and Lowest Numbers (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1873.			From 1st January, 1874, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	45	3	—	42	1.44	—
Highest number of pri- soners at any one time,	77		18th Aug.	57		21st Sept.
Lowest ditto,	26		4th May.	35		22nd Aug.
Highest number of males at any one time,	75		18th Aug.	53		21st Sept.
Ditto of females,	5		10th Jan.	6		5th June.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	24		4th May.	34		22nd Aug.
Ditto of females,	1		19th Feb.	—		4th March.

Highest Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors) in gaol during each of the previous seven years, and up to day of Inspection in 1874.

17th April, 1867,	33	24th January, 1871,	35
17th January, 1868,	35	23rd July, 1872,	59
24th October, 1869,	37	16th August, 1873,	77
23rd February, 1870,	33	21st September, 1874,	57

Averages.

The daily average number in custody in 1873 was greater than in 1874 by 3 males and 2 females, and it will be perceived by the foregoing table that at one time during the latter year no female prisoner was in custody, and that at no time was the number of that sex more than 6; but the number of males in charge was never lower than 34 during the year 1874, while at one time they were as numerous as 57.

Debtors.

No debtors were in charge at the time of my visit, nor were there any in custody during the whole of the year 1874. It is therefore to be hoped that no prisoners of this class will in future be committed to this gaol. Under these circumstances, the debtors' quarters will be available for other purposes if required.

Accommodation.				SOUTH DISTRICT.			
	M.	F.			M.	F.	
Wards,	4	2	Bakery,		1	-	King's County Gaol.
Yards,	3	1	Store Rooms,		3	2	
Day Rooms,	4	1	Laundries,		1	1	
Solitary Cells,	1	1	Drying Room,		-	1	
Single Cells not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high—432 cubic feet,	79	40	Lavatories,		7	2	
Do. heated and furnished with bells,	71	10	Baths, with Hot and Cold Water laid on,		6	1	
Single cells of smaller size,	-	8	Privies,		2	1	
Hospital Rooms,	5	5	Water-closets,		11	3	
Chapel,	1	-	Fumigating Apparatus,		1	1	
Workshop,	1	-	Reception Rooms or Cells,		6	2	
Worksheds,	16	-	Pumps,		2	-	Sewerage and water.
Kitchen,	1	-	Crank Mill,		1	-	
			Tell-tale Clock,		1	-	

Three cells are reserved in the male, and one in the female prison, as a reception class, in which all prisoners are detained until they are inspected by the doctor. There is a good supply of baths throughout the prison, and all are washed and cleansed as they come in, and subsequently weekly in summer, and fortnightly in winter. I submit that all should be bathed at least weekly in both seasons. There are a sufficient number of water-closets and lavatories throughout both prisons, which were all clean and in good order. The sewerage is reported to be effective, and can be flushed with water when necessary. There is an abundant supply of water in the prison, procured from two wells on the premises. Eight men are employed at the pumps daily, the water being pumped during the exercise hour; but as the pumps are not stalled, prisoners are too much in association while at this labour. I therefore again submit that a good crank pump should be put up, with proper separation, for the employment of prisoners, such as now exists in Naas, and several of our other county gaols. At the above date, the heating apparatus was not in order, but was expected to be at work on the following day. All the inhabited part of the prison can be artificially heated, and is provided with bells and gas, so that prisoners are employed in their cells up to 8 o'clock at night; but gas is not lighted in the mornings during the winter, so that no labour is carried on before daylight. If gas was supplied to the cells during the winter mornings, prisoners could be employed at that season for many more hours than they are now. The laundry is suitably fitted and arranged for the employment of the prisoners in separation; but the female prisoners are so few that a washing machine has been procured, and is found very useful. Gas having been introduced into the laundry, prisoners are employed there now until late in the evening. The condition of order and cleanliness of this department, and of the entire female prison, reflects much credit on the Matron. A fumigating apparatus is provided in each prison, and all the clothing is fumigated as soon as the prisoners are dressed in the gaol clothing. The chapel is suitably adapted for prison purposes, the sexes being properly separated. Both Protestant and Roman Catholic worship is performed here. A great improvement has been made in the erection of a new photographic room. This art is now performed by the Deputy Governor, at a cost of 3s. for every four copies supplied, and this officer procures his own chemicals. No alteration has been made in the kitchen since my last visit; but as two men are still employed there, I must again submit that this is a waste of labour, as there is not sufficient occupation in this department for more than one man. Two tell-tale clocks are provided, which are pegged half-hourly during the night, from 7, P.M., until 7, A.M., both in summer and winter. The markings are taken by the Governor, or Deputy Governor, and are entered in the Locking Book,

SOUTH
DISTRICT.King's
County
Gaol.

and the defaults of duty on the part of the night watchman are also recorded against him in the Conduct Book. Lock-up takes place at 6, p.m., in summer, and 5 in winter, and unlock at 6.30, a.m., in both seasons. The keys of the prison are all taken up by the Governor at 10 o'clock at night, and are kept by him in his bed-room, at which hour he or the Deputy Governor also examines the cells in the presence of the night watchman.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	<i>Male Clothing.</i>		<i>Female Clothing.</i>	
	In Use.	In Store.	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	90	9	Shifts,	12 26
Sheets, pairs of,	90	25	Jackets,	12 18
Rugs,	46	-	Gowns,	12 18
Hammocks or Cots,	53	-	Petticoats,	24 15
Bedticks,	49	121	Aprons,	12 10
Bedsteads,	76	-	Neckerchiefs,	12 9
			Caps,	12 12
			Stockings, pairs of,	12 13
			Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	58 31

Stores.

The Deputy Governor is responsible to the Governor for the stores of the prison. The former keeps the store of new clothing, and the store of clothing in use is kept by the reception warder, who is responsible to the Deputy Governor for all articles in use. The Matron has the store of all female clothing, but is also responsible to the Deputy Governor for them. The prison stores are all supervised and examined by the Governor, or Local Inspector, three times a year, who at that time cast all worn articles. All the prison

Bedding.

clothing is made up by prison labour. The bedding and clothing throughout the prison was generally good and clean, with the exception of that in two cells. The sheets are changed once a fortnight in summer, and once a month in winter. I submit that they should be changed at least fortnightly throughout the year, and if the prisoners are required to wash themselves weekly as recommended, I have no doubt that the bedding and clothing will present a more cleanly appearance than at present. I would also recommend that a more strict rule be carried out with regard to the hair-cutting and shaving of prisoners, for I observed several male prisoners who were not as clean in this respect as they should be. However, this might somewhat have been attributed to the nature of the work in which they were employed.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1873.		From 1st January, 1874, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
By Magisterial authority,	1	-	-	-
By Governor—				
Dark or Refractory Cells,	22	-	13	-
Stoppage of Diet,	54	1	43	-
Total,	77	1	56	-

Punish-
ments.

One solitary cell is provided in the female prison, which is heated, but that in the male prison is not. As the number of military offenders is so great here, and as they are generally a troublesome class, I submit that another male solitary cell should be fitted up, and that both be heated and provided with bells, so that a full amount of punishment may be inflicted for breaches of prison rule. During 1873 and 1874 only 1 female was sentenced to the punishment cells; and it will be observed by the foregoing table that stoppage of diet is the punishment chiefly resorted to by the Governor of this prison.

Amount received for produce of Prisoners' labour disposed of outside the Gaol for the last three years.

1871, . £31 13s. 7d. | 1872, . £84 7s. 0d. | 1873, . £244 8s. 6d.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

King's County Gaol.

Labour.

The only labour for male prisoners resorted to now is sack-making, and those prisoners who cannot make sacks are compelled to break stones. This industry cannot be considered to be hard labour, and therefore I would again draw attention to the necessity for erecting a crank pump, so that prisoners so sentenced may be employed at *bona fide* hard labour. The amount received for the produce of prisoners' labour here, in 1873, has considerably increased as compared with the previous years, amounting in the year to £244 8s. 6d. This profit is derived chiefly from the very appropriate labour of sack-making, which is carried on during the whole day in cells. Women are chiefly employed in prison duties, in knitting and washing.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1873.		From 1st Jan., 1874, to day of Inspection	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	23	-	43	-
Average daily number of pupils,	7.40	-	19.21	-
Number of days on which school was held,	307	-	248	-

School-hours.—Males, from 1 to 2 o'clock, P.M.

No school has yet been fitted up here, so that prisoners are still taught in their cells, and male prisoners receive instruction for an hour daily; the females are taught by the Matron. As a rule, all prisoners up to the age of thirty receive secular instruction. Notwithstanding the remarks I made in my last report as to the inspection of the schools by the Chaplains, I regret to find that those officers do not yet perform this duty regularly, for I could only learn of one visit so paid by the Protestant Chaplain this year, and none by the Roman Catholic Chaplain. The teachers, although not trained, are said to be efficient, and I observed that some progress was noted in the school registry. I regret, however, that the schools are not yet placed in connexion with the National Board of Education.

Contracts.

Bread, white, per 100 lbs., 14s.; brown, per 100 lbs., 11s. 6d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 18s. 8d.; potatoes, per cwt., 3s. 4d.; meat, per lb., 8d.; newmilk, per gallon, 8d.; buttermilk, per gallon, 3d.; salt, per cwt., 3s. 4d.; coal, per ton, £1 8s. 6d.; turf, per 100 boxes, £5 10s.; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 10s.; candles, per lb., 6½d.; soap, per cwt., £1 10s.

The samples of provisions that I saw were excellent, and all the portions are either weighed or measured before being issued to prisoners. The Chaplains inspect the provisions regularly by alternate weeks, on about three days in the week; and during this year these officers have had, on some occasions, to find fault with the provisions; but, as a rule, they generally report them to be good. The contracts for provisions and materials are all sanctioned by the Board quarterly.

Net average daily cost of Ordinary Diet for each Prisoner in the three preceding years.

1871, . 4.26d. | 1872, . 4d. | 1873, . 5d.

Net cost of Gaol, including Diet and Salaries, for the three preceding years.

1871, . £1,566 10s. 3d. | 1872, . £1,701 17s. 4d. | 1873, . £1,874 2s. 1d.

Total cost of Officers, including Clothing, Value of Rations, &c.

1871, . £871 9s. 0d. | 1872, . £923 1s. 0d. | 1873, . £934 0s. 2½d.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.*Average cost of each Prisoner per annum in each of the last three years.*

1871, . £58 0s. 5d. | 1872, . £45 11s. 6d. | 1873, . £37 15s. 1d.

King's
County
Gaol.*Amounts repaid by the War Department for Military Prisoners in each of the last three years.*

1871, . £67 5s. 0d. | 1872, . £231 18s. 0d. | 1873, . £356 8s. 0d.

Amounts Repaid from the Consolidated Fund for the Maintenance, &c., of Prisoners during the years

1871, . £79 2s. 8d. | 1872, . £77 1s. 6d. | 1873, . £118 13s. 9d.

Expendi-
ture.

The average annual cost of a prisoner here, in 1873, came to £37 15s. 1d. The net cost of the gaol amounted in that year to £1,874 2s. 1d.; but from that sum the cost of officers was £934 0s. 2d., or about half the entire cost of the gaol.

Officers and Salaries.

<i>Non-Resident.</i>						<i>W. E. Haines, Deputy</i>					
	£	s. d.					£	s. d.			
Robert Gunning, esq., Local Inspector,	90	0 0				Governor,	80	0 0			
Rev. Graham Craig, Church of Ireland Chaplain,	40	0 0				Patk. Cooke, 1st Turnkey,	40	0 0			
Rev. M. M'Alroy, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	40	0 0				Weaver,	30	0 0			
John Ridley, esq., Medical Officer and Apothecary,	20	0 0				Thos. Johnson, 2nd Turnkey, Shoemaker,	30	0 0			
Edward Drumm, Messenger and Watchman,	31	17 0				Joseph Bagnal, 3rd Turnkey,	30	0 0			
						Benj. Kenahan, 4th Turnkey, Smith,	30	0 0			
						Thos. Haines, 5th Turnkey,	30	0 0			
						George Bagnal, 6th Turnkey,	25	0 0			
						Maria Armstrong, Matron and Nurse,	35	0 0			
						Catherine Toomey, Deputy Matron and Nurse,	30	0 0			
<i>Resident.</i>											
Captain H. Fetherstonhaugh, Governor,	230	0 0									

Vacancies in the staff since last Inspection, how caused, and how filled up.

Jones Commins, 1st Turnkey, superannuated. Patrick Cooke, 2nd Turnkey, promoted. George Bagnal appointed Turnkey.

Officers on Gaol Allowance.

The Deputy Governor and Turnkeys are allowed £10 yearly in lieu of rations. The Matron is allowed £8, and the Deputy Matron £5 yearly in lieu of rations.

Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1873.	From 1st Jan., 1874, to day of Inspection.
Number of times the Board of Superintendence met and discharged business,	15	11
Local Inspector to Gaol,	138	120
Do. do. to each Bridewell,	4	3
Chaplain, Protestant Episcopal Church,	152	134
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	193	146
Physician, Surgeon, and Apothecary,	113	61

Officers.

Owing to the large and unwieldy buildings of this prison, an intern staff disproportionate to the daily average number of prisoners must be maintained, so that, pending legislation on the subject of our prisons, I do not feel justified in recommending any reduction in the present staff. I regret, however, to be obliged to state that I observed several instances of neglect on the part of subordinate officers, to which I drew the attention of the Governor, and consider that it will be necessary for him to be more strict than he has hitherto been, otherwise discipline and order cannot be maintained in large establishments such as this is.

	Hospital.		1871.		1872.		1873.		SOUTH DISTRICT. King's County Gaol.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
No. of prisoners in hospital, . . .	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	
Average daily No. in hospital, . . .	0·7	0·2	—	0·1	—	—	—	—	
No. of prisoners prescribed for and treated out of hospital, . . .	48	23	38	17	40	20			
Cost of extra diet for prisoners in hospital, . . .	£28 12s. 1d.		—		—				
Cost of all extra diet ordered by Medical Officer for prisoners not in hospital, . . .	—		£42 5s. 6d.		£29 2s. 11d.				

The hospitals are now very seldom used. They are properly fitted up and a water-closet is now provided in each. The cost of medicines here is very small, as they are procured from Dublin, and are made up by the Medical Officer within the prison. When there are any sick in hospital, the Matron or hospital warder sleeps there. The hospital yards have lately been enlarged, and the privies removed from them, and a movable tin bath is now supplied. This whole building is very much in need of paint; indeed, there is a great deal of painting wanted to be done throughout the whole prison, which, I submit, should be performed in the course of the coming summer. Hospital.

The same rule exists now as at my last inspection as to visitors to prisoners. They are admitted by the authority of the Local Inspector, the convicted prisoners receiving a visit every three months; but the Governor has power to refuse a visit to any prisoner who has been ill-behaved. The place for visitors to prisoners is extremely unsuitable. I must therefore again suggest that one such as now exists in Londonderry or Naas gaol should be provided here. None of the prisoners preferred any complaints to me, with the exception of one (J. B.), who appeared to be suffering from great nervousness, and who was under the impression that he was about to die. I called the attention of the doctor to his case, and he informed me that he would carefully attend to the man, and would order him into association with other prisoners for a portion of the day. Visitors

The journals and books of finance are chiefly kept by the Deputy Books Governor, and the cash disbursements are all carefully written up by the Local Inspector. The Governor supervises all the gaol books, and inspects them daily. The journal of the Local Inspector is regularly written-up, and that of the Governor is a useful record of the performance of his duties. The journal of the Roman Catholic Chaplain is very meagre, and I must again call attention to the irregular manner in which his substitutes are appointed. In my report for 1872 I had to draw attention to this matter, and I am glad, to find that the Protestant Chaplain now appoints his substitute in a legal manner; but I regret that the Roman Catholic Chaplain has not yet complied with the requirements of the section regulating this matter—namely, the 11th section of the 19th & 20th Vic., c. 68. The journal of the Medical Officer is full, and well kept; but I submit that his prescriptions should be written by himself, as his written authority is required for all orders issued by him. The profits of the prisoners' labour are carefully entered in the Work Ledger, and all those so entitled receive a portion of those profits. The prescribed form of Morning State Book is not kept. This should be procured, and regularly written up. I cannot close this report without bearing testimony to the vigilance and zeal displayed by the Governor in the execution of his duty; and I have no doubt the Board have not regretted having voted him an increase of salary. Books.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
*King's
County
Gaol.*

Board of Superintendence.

The Earl of Charleville, J.P.	Capt. T. A. Pierce, J.P.	Edward J. Briscoe, esq.
The Earl of Rosse, J.P.	Capt. A. W. C. Cox, J.P.	George Ridley, esq., J.P.
Colonel Bernard, L.L., J.P.	Captain M. Fox, J.P.	Reginald Digby, esq.
Dawson French, esq., J.P.	Marcus Goodbody, esq., J.P.	T. N. Ridgeway, esq., J.P.

Board.

The meetings of the Board take place on the first Thursday of the month, when the salaries of intern officers are paid, and a cheque is given to the Local Inspector for the settlement of current accounts. The salaries of extern officers are paid half-yearly at Assizes. The bridewell at Parsonstown was inspected for me by my colleague, whose report thereon I annex.

Bridewell.

STATE OF PARSONSTOWN BRIDEWELL.

	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, .	57	12
Of whom were Drunkards, .	29	6
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection, .	18	5
Of whom were Drunkards, .	12	2
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?	Weekly, on Saturdays, at Parsonstown.	
Committals,	Regular.	
Registry,	Correctly kept.	
Repairs and Order, . .	In good repair and order, except a cell window broken by a drunken man, who destroyed sash and tore out iron bar.	
Security,	Sufficient when windows made secure.	
Accommodation, . . .	Three cells for each sex, each with three beds.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Sufficient and good.	
Water how supplied? . .	A new pump put up in female yard in place of old pump, rotten; a pipe into yard for males.	
Sewerage,	Cesspools and earth-closets.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean, dry, and well-ventilated; the cell windows have been enlarged, but badly secured, and proper iron bars must be put to them; a drunken man was able to break out a bar of his cell window on Saturday last.	
Cost of Dietary,	4½d. per day.	
Salary of Keeper, and whether he follows any other employment.	£55 from 1st March, 1874; wife as matron, £10.	
Date of Inspection, . . .	13th March, 1874.	
Remarks,	Is not court-keeper. I found 1 male committed for seven days for drunkenness. Lavatories should be provided; prisoners now wash at pump. Lately painted; but no other suggestion made in my last report carried out.	

CHARLES F. BOURKE, *Inspector-General.*

LIMERICK COUNTY GAOL, AT LIMERICK.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION,
AUGUST 28TH AND SEPTEMBER 16TH, 1874.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.

Limerick
County
Gaol.

The following tables are made up to the first day of inspection.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	1	—	1	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	1	—	1	—	—	—
„ further Examination,	3	1	4	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	12	3	15	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	31	—	31	—	—	—
<i>By Courts-Martial.</i>						
Military and Naval Offenders, . .	1	—	1	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
Offences under Larceny Act, . . .	2	3	5	—	—	—
In default of Bail,	4	2	6	—	—	—
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties, .	1	—	1	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	13	—	13	—	—	—
Under Poor Law Act,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Vagrants,	3	—	3	—	—	—
Drunkards,	1	2	3	—	—	—
Total in Custody,	74	11	85	—	—	—

The total number in custody at the above date was 85, but 25 of these were prisoners removed from the county Kerry gaol owing to that building being under extensive alterations this year.

It will be observed from the foregoing table that the greater part of those in custody were cases disposed of at assizes and quarter sessions, and that the summary convictions were not so numerous.

This indicates an amount of serious crime, which demands attention, as in most of our county and borough gaols the summary convictions are more numerous than the others; but I dare say this abnormal state of affairs here may be accounted for in some degree by the presence of the county Kerry prisoners, whose sentences are chiefly for long periods.

SOUTH
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CLASSES, &c., OF OFFENDERS.	In custody on the day of Inspection.		From 1st January to day of Inspection.			
	12 years old and under.	Above 12 and not exceeding 16 years.	12 years old and under.	Above 12 and not exceeding 16 years.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Convicted at Quarter Sessions,	-	-	-	-	1	-
Summarily,	-	-	1	-	14	1
Committed for Trial,	-	-	1	-	4	-
Total,	-	-	2	-	19	1
Number sent to Reformatories,	-	-	-	-	-	1
Included in the preceding—						
Workhouse Offenders,	-	-	-	-	6	-
Offenders on leaving Workhouse,	-	-	-	-	3	1

Juveniles.

Two juveniles were in custody on the day of my visit. The Governor assured me that they are kept quite separate from adults, and are also worked in separation, but no particular portion of the prison is set apart for them. There were 27 commitments of males and 1 of females of this class here previous to my visit this year, which is a considerable increase in the number as compared with previous years. Nine males and the 1 female of the above number were workhouse offenders, and 8 were not over twelve years of age. One male had been in gaol four times within the year and 5 thrice. The increase of crime and disorderly conduct amongst the youth of the county should arrest the attention of all who are interested in the administration of justice. I cannot but feel that the young mind must be perverted and hardened by even a short period of imprisonment, and am, therefore, of opinion that a sharp flogging would be a much greater deterrent to crime and a more efficacious punishment to the majority of youthful offenders than in sentencing them to prison, from which they generally and almost necessarily carry away more evil than good influences.

Number of Prisoners of all classes in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1871,	43	13	1873,	43	6
1872,	40	4	1874 (day of Inspection),	74	11

Number of Returned Convicts in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and during each of the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1871,	-	1	1874, up to and including		
1872,	1	3	day of Inspection,	2	1
1873,	3	3	Day of Inspection,	2	-

Commitments.

CLASSES.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1873.		From 1st January, 1874, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Debtors,	4	-	2	-
Criminals,	368	70	261	29
Vagrants,	6	1	11	-
Drunkards,	56	15	70	14
Total,	434	86	344	43

SOUTH
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Limerick
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It will be observed by the foregoing table that during 1873 five was the greatest number of times that any person was committed here during that year; but 1 male was committed here in 1874 as many as 8 times—and one female was in gaol this year who had been in custody between 61 and 70 times since her first commitment.

The total number of adults committed in 1873 was 357 of males and 74 of females, but the number of their commitments since their first offence was 761 and 176 respectively. In the expired portion of this year the total number of adults that were committed was 264 males and 36 females; but their commitments since their first offence were proportionately even more numerous than those of 1873, being 637 of males and 138 of females. These figures, I submit, demonstrate the necessity of legislation for the purpose of dealing with habitual offenders commensurate with the number of their offences.

Averages, and Highest and Lowest Numbers (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1873.			From 1st January, 1874, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	47	11	—	58	10	—
Highest number of pri- soners at any one time,	95		15th Nov.	93		6th Aug.
Lowest ditto,	39		1st April.	51		18th April.
Highest number of males at any one time,	75		15th Nov.	83		6th Aug.
Ditto of females,	22		21st Oct.	18		3rd Jan.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	32		31st Jan.	42		21st March.
Ditto of females,	5		25th Aug.	6		22nd April.

*Highest Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors) in Gaol during each
of the previous seven years, and up to day of Inspection in 1874.*

28th April, 1867,	153	19th April, 1871,	77
22nd February, 1868,	101	6th September, 1872,	59
5th December, 1869,	84	15th November, 1873,	95
12th January, 1870,	88	6th August, 1874,	93

Averages.

It will be seen by the above table that the daily average of males in custody this year was larger than last, while that of females was about the same in both years; but at one period of 1873 the numbers in charge were higher than at any time in 1874.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Yards,	4	3	Kitchen,	1	—
Day Rooms,	2	—	Store Rooms,	4	1
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high=432 cubic feet,	6	—	Laundry,	—	1
Do., heated and furnished with bells,	63	38	Drying Room,	—	1
Cells to contain three persons,	3	1	Lavatories,	9	4
Sleeping Rooms,	7	1	Baths, with Hot and Cold Water laid on,	5	1
No. of beds in such rooms,	7	1	Water-closets,	20	9
Hospital Rooms,	2	2	Fumigating Apparatus,	1	—
Chapel,	One.	—	Pumps,	2	—
School Rooms,	1	1	Crank do.,	1	—
Worksheds,	27	—	Tread-wheel,	1	—
			Tell-tale Clocks,	2	—

The building appeared in excellent repair and order on the occasion of my inspection. The cells were all clean and well ventilated, and the heating apparatus was reported to be in good working order. All the floors of the cells in the main hall of the male prison, as well as those in the female prison, are boarded, but the floors in the male reception class are flagged. I am glad to find that prisoners are now washed and bathed at once as they come in, and are not passed from the reception until seen by the medical officer, in compliance with the requirements of the Prisons Act. The supply of baths, lavatories, and waterclosets throughout the prison is now sufficient, and all were clean and in good repair when I visited.

The sewerage is good and effective, and runs into the town main; but I am informed that for a long time during this year a sewer running outside the gaol was allowed to remain open, and that to this is attributed the death of a juvenile prisoner of blood poison, which took place after only eighteen hours' illness.

It is also said to have affected the health of some of the officers of the prison. I must further draw attention to the deficient supply of water here, which is a matter that should be rectified. The well from which the chief supply of the gaol comes, and to which the crank pumps are attached, should be deepened, for at present the water frequently runs short, and was very scarce on the day of my visit. There are two other wells on the premises, and a soft-water cistern for the laundry.

Only one fumigator is provided, and only clothing that is considered dirty is fumigated. I consider that no gaol can be kept free from infection and vermin unless all clothing, as a rule, is at once fumigated. I therefore recommend, again, that this rule be adopted, and that a fumigator be provided for the female prison. It is a simple apparatus, and can be made for a few shillings by prison labour.

Gas is supplied to all the cells except to those in the reception class—and I am glad to find that the burners have been made less dangerous than they were by giving them an inclination downward, so that it would be now difficult for a prisoner to make use of the burner for the purpose of suicide. It is extinguished in the cells at 9 o'clock, p.m.

No alteration has been made in the laundry department since my last visit. It is properly fitted for the employment of prisoners in separation, and one boiler serves for the laundry, the bath in the female prison, and the drying-room.

Only the washing for the gaol and for gaol officers is done here. I certainly think, with a daily average of 11 females, that some profit should be derived from laundry work, which is found in many gaols to be very remunerative.

The kitchen is on the basement floor of the male prison, and one prisoner is constantly employed here, and an extra hand is given on the day on which potatoes are served to the prisoners. I cannot see that this is necessary, and submit that one man is ample to perform all the culinary labours of the prison.

The arrangements for carrying on the photography are the same as at my last visit. I must, therefore, repeat my opinion that this work should be done by a prison officer, and not by a person unconnected with the gaol or subject to its by-laws. All suspected prisoners are photographed, as well as those required by the Habitual Criminal Department, and copies of all are carefully kept in the prison.

The night-watch is kept by two officers, viz., by a warder inside the male prison, and by a watchman who patrols the exterior of the building. The former officer is required to mark the tell-tale clock every quarter hour from 9 p.m. to unlock; and the latter must mark another clock, hourly, in the insulating area, from 9.30 to the same hour.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

Limerick County Gaol.

Reception.

Baths.

Sewerage.

Water.

Fumigator.

Gas.

Laundry.

Kitchen.

Photography.

Night-watch.

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The clocks are carefully protected from being tampered with. The markings are taken by the head warder, and are entered daily in the Lockings' Book. Unlock takes place in summer at 6½ a.m., and at daylight in winter; and lock-up at 6 p.m. in the former season, and at dark in the latter.

The keys of the prison, including those of the male hospital, are taken up by the Governor at 10 o'clock at night, and are kept by him in his bedroom. The matron keeps the key of the female hospital, it being within the female prison; but the key of the outer door of that prison is taken by the Governor at night.

Chapel. The chapel is only used for Roman Catholic worship, as Protestant service is performed in the Board-room. I am still of opinion that the chapel should be used for both religious services, as is the practice in other gaols.

Twenty-seven separate stone sheds are provided, and trades are carried on in some six or seven large cells.

Debtor. Only two debtors were in charge during this year, one of whom was in custody at the above date, but hoped soon to be released. As it is not likely that any prisoners of this class will henceforth be committed here, owing to the alteration in the law relating to debt in Ireland, the marshalsea might now be turned to other purposes, and I submit that a good schoolroom for males might be fitted up here, where prisoners could be taught in separation.

On the first day of my inspection I saw all the prisoners present, and received no complaints from any regarding their treatment here; but some of the county Kerry prisoners revealed to me certain matters that had occurred while they were in custody there, which, after an inquiry by the Board of that prison, led to the dismissal of one of its officers.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

		Male Clothing.				Female Clothing.			
	In Use.	In Store.		In Use.	In Store.		In Use.	In Store.	
Blankets, pairs of,	99	28	Shirts, . . .	63	66	Shifts, . . .	18	50	
Sheets, pairs of,	121½	41	Jackets, . . .	63	55	Wrappers, . .	14	27	
Rugs, . . .	110	11	Vests, . . .	63	91	Petticoats, . .	22	68	
Bed-ticks, . .	132	13	Trowsers, . .	63	21	Aprons, . . .	18	31	
Bedsteads, . .	131	4	Caps, . . .	63	120	Caps, . . .	4	12	
			Socks, pairs of,	63	47	Stockings, pairs			
			Shoes, pairs of,	63	106	of, . . .	14	56	
						Shoes, pairs of,	10	20	

Stores. The stock of bedding and clothing for gaol purposes was abundant. It appeared to be of an excellent quality, and is all made up within the gaol.

Besides those for prison use, 50 pairs of shoes have this year been made here, and sold to the Lunatic Asylum.

The general store is kept by the chief warder, who issues articles from it, as they are required, to the matron and cook warder by order of the Governor. The cook warder has charge of all the male clothing in use, and serves it out to prisoners as they come in.

There is a clear system of checks on the issue of clothing to both prisons, and the store-rooms are well arranged and neatly kept, especially that of the matron. The prisoners were all well clothed, and the bedding throughout the prison was clean and good. Sheets in the male prison are changed monthly, and those in the female fortnightly, which latter rule might, I consider, be followed with advantage in both prisons.

Women should be compelled to wear caps, as such is the custom in all public institutions.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

Limerick County Gaol.

Number of Prisoners sentenced to Solitary Confinement and Whipping by order of Court.

	From 1st January to 31st Dec., 1873.		From 1st Jan., 1874, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Solitary confinement,	13	-	15	-
Whipping,	2	-	1	-
Total,	15	-	16	-

Number of Punishments for Prison Offences.

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1873.		From 1st January, 1874, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
By Governor—				
Dark or Refractory Cells,	49	7	33	3

A cell in the hospital block has been darkened, and is used as a solitary Punishment cell for males, but no properly fitted and heated punishment cell has yet been arranged. I must, therefore, refer to the remarks I made on this subject in my last report, and consider that the statute relating to this matter should be complied with. I have no doubt that if properly fitted punishment cells existed here that the breaches of prison rule would be fewer than they now are.

Summary of Employment on day of Inspection.

	M.	F.
Hard labour,	45	-
Industrial labour,	26	11
Unemployed,	2	-
Debtor (unemployed),	1	-
Total in custody,	74	11

Amount received for produce of Prisoners' Labour disposed of outside the Gaol for the last three years.

1871, . £42 11s. 0d. | 1872, . £78 1s. 2d. | 1873, . £96 13s. 8d.

Men sentenced to hard labour are employed from three to four hours a day at the crank pump, which is worked by 8 men at a time in separate compartments. They are absolutely at the pumps only about 15 minutes at a time, after which they go to stone-breaking by rotation. Oakum-picking is also carried on in the cells, but no specified quantity of work is assigned to each individual, nor is there any account kept of each prisoner's labour, as there should be, in order that the 107th section of the Prisons Act be complied with. This is a matter to which I have already drawn attention.

The Governor takes advantage of tradesmen committed here, so as to turn their different handicrafts to the use of the prison, by which means a considerable amount of industrial labour is performed, and the gaol is kept in thorough repair.

Although the profits derived from prison labour is not large, yet I am glad to observe that it has gradually increased during the last three years, as is seen by the foregoing table; and I hope that both the Local Inspector and Governor will use every effort to promote remunerative labour here as far as possible, for when one is aware that some gaols are self-supporting, it is by no means satisfactory to feel that so small a sum is derived from the profits of prisoners' labour as that returned here in 1873,

SOUTH
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namely, £96 13s. 8d. I am, therefore, of opinion that prisoners should be kept more closely to work, and required to work during a greater number of hours of the day than they do now, and that all should be employed in their cells until the gas is turned off.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1873.		From 1st Jan., 1874, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	203	—	192	22
Average daily number of pupils,	16	—	20	6
Number of days on which school was held,	220	—	142	77

School-hours.—Males, 12 to 2 o'clock; Females, 10 to 11 o'clock.

School.

As there are no properly stalled schools in either prison, secular instruction cannot be carried on satisfactorily. Males are taught on 5 days in the week for two hours daily, by a teacher trained under the National Board, and the females by the matron for an hour daily in their cells; all are, I am informed, given secular instruction, except prisoners who are well educated and those whose sentence is under 14 days, and who are quite illiterate. The male school is regularly inspected by the chaplains, but I could find no record of any visit by these gentlemen to the female school. I quite concur with my colleague that it would be advisable to connect the school with the National Board.

Contracts.

Bread, brown, per 4 lb. loaf, 6½d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 17s.; Indian meal, per cwt., 9s. 6d.; potatoes, per cwt., 4s. 2d.; meat, per lb., 7½d.; new milk, per gallon, 9½d.; salt, per cwt., 3s.; coal, per ton, £1 8s. 6d.; straw, per cwt., market price; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 4s. 9d.; candles, per lb., 5½d.; soap, per cwt. £1 9s. 6d.

Provisions.

The diet, samples of which I saw, appeared to be of excellent quality, and is usually reported on favourably by the chaplains. The prescribed dietary scale is strictly adhered to, and none of the prisoners preferred any complaints to me upon this head. All the vegetables for the use of the prisoners are, with the exception of potatoes, grown in the prison garden. The contracts for provisions and materials for clothing are all sanctioned by the Board.

Net average daily cost of Ordinary diet for each Prisoner in the three preceding years.

1871, . 4½d. | 1872, . 5d. | 1873, . 5d.

Net cost of Gaol, including Diet and Salaries, for the three preceding years.

1871, . £2,583 12s. 9d. | 1872, . £2,373 4s. 4d. | 1873, . £2,681 4s. 4d.

Total cost of Officers, including Clothing, Value of Rations, &c.

1871, . £1,236 6s. 0d. | 1872, . £1,211 17s. 5d. | 1873, . £1,252 15s. 4d.

Average cost of each Prisoner per annum in each of the last three years.

1871, . £41 6s. 7d. | 1872, . £54 13s. 6d. | 1873, . £46 2s. 3d.

Amounts repaid by the War Department for Military Prisoners in each of the last three years.

1871, . £63 5s. 0d. | 1872, . £77 15s. 7d. | 1873, . £3 2s. 0d.

Amounts repaid by the Admiralty Department for Naval Prisoners in each of the last three years.

1871, . £16 7s. 0d. | 1872, . £17 16s. 0d. | 1873, . £23 9s. 0d.

SOUTH DISTRICT.	Hospitals.						1874 (to day of Inspection).	
	1871.		1872.		1873.		M.	F.
<i>Limerick County Gaol.</i>	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	16	8	6	2	5	—	—	—
Average daily number in hospital,	8	5	2	2	2	—	—	—
No. of prisoners prescribed for and treated out of hospital,	154	27	136	26	157	36	105	18
No. of deaths in the gaol, . .	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Cost of medicine,	£28 6s. 11d.		£13 14s. 1d.		£26 6s. 6d.		—	
Cost of diet for prisoners in hospital,	£46 14s. 11d.		£18 7s. 2d.		£17 15s. 3d.		—	
Cost of all extra diet ordered by Medical Officer for pri- soners not in hospital, . . .	£15 2s. 9d.		£25 16s. 9d.		£16 19s. 3d.		—	

Hospital. No alteration has been made in the hospital arrangements since my last inspection. Both hospitals are suitably adapted for prison purposes. In the event of a serious case of sickness amongst the male prisoners a nurse is hired for the occasion, but this is very seldom required, and the female officers take charge of female prisoners in hospital. Medicines are procured from the town and are compounded from the doctor's prescription. The charge under this head in 1873 came to £26 6s. 6d., and that for extra diet to £34 14s. 6d. Considering that only five prisoners were sent to hospital during that year, and, comparing these charges with those in other gaols, I submit that they require revision by the Board of Superintendence. If the salaries of the medical officer and apothecary are added to these charges it will be seen that the cost to the county is very large as compared with the numbers sent to hospital.

Books.

Most of the books of registry and finance are kept by the clerk with much precision and regularity, but I consider that too many registries are kept, and more so than there is any need for. The journal of the Local Inspector is full and regular, and is a most useful prison record. Indeed all the duties of this officer are performed in a most precise and creditable manner. He takes care to inspect the books and initial them periodically. The medical officer keeps the hospital books very correctly, but his journal contains very little information relating to his own duties. I would, therefore, request the attention of this officer to the requirements of the 72nd section of the Prisons Act as to his journal. The journal of the Governor is also regularly kept, and from it I was able to discover many incidents of interest relating to the gaol and to the prisoners therein. The Chaplains' journals are carefully written up, and I was glad to find that they regularly visited the school, but I am informed that the Roman Catholic Chaplain does not visit the prisoners in compliance with requirements of the 79th section of the Prisons Act, to which I would draw the attention of the Board of Superintendence.

Proper arrangements are made for visitors to prisoners at the entrance to the male prison. Visits are regulated by the by-laws, and all visitors are searched at the gate before being admitted.

Board of Superintendence.

Henry Maunsell, esq., J.P.
Eyre Lloyd, esq., D.L., J.P.
The Hon. Lord Massy, D.L., J.P.
John White, esq., D.L., J.P.
Edward Croker, esq., D.L., J.P.
Sir D. V. Roche, bart., D.L., J.P.

Edwd. W. O'Brien, esq., D.L., J.P.
Henry Lyons, esq., D.L., J.P.
The Right Hon. Lord Clarina, J.P.
S. E. De Vere, esq., J.P.
James C. Cooper, esq., J.P.
John Bolton Massy, esq.

Board.

The first Saturday of the month is the day on which the Board assembles for the despatch of business, and at the time of my inspection

it had met nine times during this year. The intern officers and small accounts are paid monthly, and the salaries of extern officers at each assizes. Annexed are my tabular reports upon the state of the bridewells of the county, to which I would draw the attention of the Board.

SOUTH DISTRICT.
Limerick County Gaol.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

Bridewell.

	Rathkeale.		Bruff.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	69	12	116	29
Of whom were Drunkards,	—	—	31	3
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection,	8	4	38	3
Of whom were Drunkards,	—	—	15	—
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often? Committals, whether regular?	Petty Sessions fortnightly —now direct. Regular.		Petty Sessions fortnightly. Regular, but a man known to be a lunatic has lately been committed here, though not committed as such, which is very improper.	
Registry,	Carefully kept.		Correctly kept.	
Repairs and Order,	Good.		Roof being put in order and other repairs have been done since my last visit.	
Security,	Fair, with care.		Same as last time.	
Accommodation,	Six cells for males and two for females; two day-rooms.		A day-room and two sleeping-cells for each sex.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Clean and sufficient.		Sufficient, but untidily kept.	
Water, how supplied?	None on premises, but procured by contract.		Got by contract; none on premises.	
Sewerage,	Earth-closets used.		Earth-closets are used now, but not as clean as they should be.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation,	Clean, but some cells damp.		Owing to building operations, the order and cleanliness could not be as good as it might otherwise have been.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day,	6½d. for prisoners, entitled to three meals a day, and 4½d. for the others.		6d. for prisoners, entitled to three meals a day, and 4½d. for the others.	
Salary of Keeper, and whether Keeper follows any other employment.	£35, and £5 for matron, also firing; is court-keeper at £13 17s.; is also a retired head-constable with a pension.		£30, and wife £5 a year; also firing.	
Official Inspection,	27th August, 1874.		30th September, 1874.	
Remarks,	No prisoner in custody.		There were two deserters in charge, and have been here five days, having left their regiment at Butevant; yet they are detained here waiting the War Office warrant. Two other deserters from the same regiment were here for 19 days during the June quarter.	

CHARLES F. BOURKE, Inspector-General.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.LIMERICK CITY GAOL, AT LIMERICK.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION,
27TH AUGUST, 1874.Limerick
City
Gaol.*State.*

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	2	—	2	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Misdemeanors,	2	—	2	—	—	—
For further examination,	5	—	5	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny—						
To Imprisonment,	5	3	8	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors,	14	10	24	—	—	—
<i>By Courts-Martial.</i>						
Military and Naval Offenders,	9	—	9	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
For Larceny,	3	2	5	—	—	—
Drunkards,	7	13	20	—	—	—
Total,	47	28	75	—	—	—

At the above date the total number of prisoners in custody was 75, detailed as in the preceding tables.

Juveniles.

CLASSES, &c., OF OFFENDERS.	In custody on the day of Inspection.		From 1st January to day of Inspection.					
	12 years old and under.	Above 12 and not exceeding 16 years.	12 years old and under.	Above 12 and not exceeding 16 years.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Convicted Summarily,	—	—	—	1	—	—	8	4
Number sent to Reformatories,	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2

Juveniles.

Eight male and 4 female juveniles were committed here previous to my inspection this year, all of whom were above the age of 12. One male and 2 females of these were sent to reformatories. These numbers show a considerable reduction in the commitments of juveniles in 1874 previous to my visit as compared with the whole of 1873. To the improved discipline amongst this class of late may be attributed the cause of the diminution in their numbers. They are now kept entirely separate from the adult prisoners, and a certain number of cells are reserved in each prison for their use.

Number of Prisoners of all classes in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

SOUTH DISTRICT.
Limerick City Gaol.

1871,	M. 34	F. 22	1873,	M. 50	F. 19
1872,	43	16	1874 (day of Inspection),	47	28

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), and Number of Times each had been committed during the following periods.

NUMBER OF TIMES COMMITTED.	1873.				1874, to day of Inspection.			
	Juveniles.		Adults.		Juveniles.		Adults.	
Once within the year,	M. 26	F. 2	M. 499	F. 133	M. 8	F. 4	M. 484	F. 89
Twice " " " " " " " "	-	-	43	21	-	-	43	21
Thrice " " " " " " " "	-	-	24	9	-	-	15	10
4 times " " " " " " " "	-	-	16	7	-	-	8	8
5 " " " " " " " "	-	-	5	4	-	-	5	-
6 " " " " " " " "	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-
7 " " " " " " " "	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-
8 " " " " " " " "	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-
10 " " " " " " " "	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Total,	26	2	591	181	8	4	555	128
No. of above who had not been in Gaol previous to 1st Jan. in .	26	2	485	113	8	4	402	69

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), committed in the year 1873, and to the day of Inspection in 1874, who had been Once, Twice, Thrice, Four Times, Five Times, &c., &c., from their first Commitment in any year, so far as can be ascertained.

NUMBER OF TIMES COMMITTED.	1873.				1874, to day of Inspection.			
	Juveniles.		Adults.		Juveniles.		Adults.	
Once only,	M. 26	F. 2	M. 432	F. 95	M. 8	F. 4	M. 426	F. 77
Twice,	-	-	34	19	-	-	40	15
Thrice,	-	-	18	10	-	-	28	13
4 times,	-	-	16	8	-	-	18	8
5 " " " " " " " "	-	-	20	7	-	-	13	3
6 " " " " " " " "	-	-	14	7	-	-	10	1
7 to 11 " " " " " " " "	-	-	38	18	-	-	6	3
12 to 16 " " " " " " " "	-	-	11	5	-	-	4	2
17 to 20 " " " " " " " "	-	-	3	2	-	-	5	1
21 to 30 " " " " " " " "	-	-	1	6	-	-	2	1
31 to 40 " " " " " " " "	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2
41 to 50 " " " " " " " "	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-
51 to 60 " " " " " " " "	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
61 to 70 " " " " " " " "	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
71 to 80 " " " " " " " "	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Total No. of Individuals committed,	26	2	591	181	8	4	555	128
No. of commitments represented in foregoing,	26	2	1,539	898	8	4	1,194	492

Four was the greatest number of times that any individual male, and three that any individual female was committed here in 1874; while, in the previous year, 1 female was committed as often as ten times, and 1 male as often

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
Limerick
City
Gaol.

as eight times; but it will be seen that there were prisoners in charge in both years who had been in custody between seventy and eighty times from their first commitment. The total number of adult individuals committed in 1873 was 591 males and 181 females whose previous convictions number respectively 1,539 and 898. Prior to my inspection in 1874 the individuals committed numbered 555 males and 128 females; but their former convictions do not appear to be as numerous as compared with those of the previous year, being 1,194 males and 492 females. This may be very much accounted for by the increase in the duration of the periods of imprisonment for the offence of drunkenness which has taken place since the passing of the Licensing Bill. I am in hopes that when habitual drunkards begin to feel the effects of lengthened imprisonment that some more decisive improvement will be remarked in their conduct which I regret to observe this legislation has not yet effected in this district.

Commitments.

CLASSES.	From 1st January to 31st Dec., 1873.		From 1st January, 1874, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Debtors,	7	—	2	—
Criminals,	395	121	358	105
Vagrants,	1	4	—	4
Drunkards,	403	178	322	88
Total,	806	303	682	197

Commit-
ments.

It will be seen by the foregoing table that the numbers in custody on the days of inspection in 1873 and 1874 have considerably increased as compared with those of 1871 and 1872 at the corresponding periods. This increment is very much attributable to the number of persons committed for drunkenness during the last two years, and especially of males, for previously to my inspection this year they numbered as much as 322 males and 88 females.

Highest Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors) in Gaol during each of the previous seven years, and up to day of Inspection in 1874.

22nd September, 1867,	76	30th October, 1871,	63
17th May, 1868,	56	22nd September, 1872,	88
15th October, 1869,	67	25th September, 1873,	89
10th August, 1870,	57	4th June, 1874,	98

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1873.			From 1st January, 1874, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Averagedaily number of prisoners in custody.	44	21	—	51	22	—
Highest number of Pri- soners at any one time,	89		25th Sept.	98		4th June.
Lowest ditto,	43		16th March.	54		12th March.
Highest number of males at any one time,	62		26th Sept.	70		16th March.
Ditto of females,	30		25th Sept.			25th June.
			4th Nov.	33		
			5th Nov.			20th April.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	27		16th March.	36		6th April.
Ditto of females,	10		26th May.	16		27th May.
			27th May.			28th May.

It will be seen by the previous tables that the daily average number in custody in 1874, both of males and females, has increased, as compared with the previous year; and at no time during this year were there fewer than 36 males and 16 females in custody, while in 1873 there were periods at which only 27 males, and other periods when only 10 females were in charge. It will also be observed by the foregoing table that at one period in 1874, a greater number of prisoners were in custody than at any period during the last eight years.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
Limerick
City
Gaol.
Averages.

The quarters for debtors in this prison are the same as at my last inspection. Two master debtors were in custody at the time of my visit. One was a pensioner from the Royal Irish Constabulary with a pension of £40 a year. Now that the law with regard to insolvency in Ireland has been altered I hope that this class of prisoner will soon disappear from our gaols, and when this is effected their quarters may be turned to other prison purposes.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	3	3	Store Rooms,	3	1
Yards,	6	3	Laundry,	-	1
Solitary Cells,	3	2	Drying Room,	-	1
Single Cells, not less in size			Lavatories,	15	6
than 9 ft. long, 6 ft. wide, 8 ft.			Baths, with hot and cold water		
high, containing 432 cubic ft. 68	30		laid on,	2	2
Ditto, heated and furnished			Privies,	3	2
with bells,	68	30	Water-closets,	13	3
Sleeping rooms,	9	3	Fumigating Apparatus,	1	1
Hospital Rooms,	4	1	Pumps,	3	-
Chapels,	2	2	Crank-pump,	1	-
Workshops,	2	-	Treadwheel,	1	-
Kitchen,	1	-	Tell-tale Clocks,	2	-

The accommodation of the prison has not been altered since my last inspection, but an improvement has been effected in the erection of check-gates to the male prison by which means the central hall is now much better ventilated than before. I was surprised to find that the cells set apart for the reception of male prisoners are, not used for that purpose, for which I consider the Governor extremely to blame, as he must have been fully aware that the statute requires prisoners to be kept in a separate class previous to their medical inspection, and that they are not to be passed into the main prison until the doctor has seen them; but at the time of my visit this rule was entirely disregarded. The cells in the male prison were both untidy and wanting in cleanliness. Some of the bedding was worn, and the clothing of the males was, with a few exceptions, both torn, dirty, and badly fitted. Although there is an abundant supply of water available yet none was laid on at the time of my visit, and consequently both lavatories and water-closets were in a filthy condition; I also discovered that, in order to save trouble to officers, prisoners were not always allowed to make use of these necessaries. These are matters for which there can be no excuse for the Governor or Head Warder, which latter officer was appointed to this prison for the purpose of establishing an improved system of discipline, order, and cleanliness. Previous to his appointment to the gaol, he bore a very high character in the convict service, and I regret therefore, that the Governor has not consulted him more in regard to these matters. A good bath is provided at the entrance of the prison in which all are bathed when they come in, and they also receive a bath weekly during the summer time. This rule is, however, not followed in the winter as it should be. Unless it be strictly attended to it is impossible that either the bedding the clothing or the persons of the prisoners can be kept clean. The sewerage is reported to

Improve-
ments.
Reception.
Cells.
Clothing.
Baths.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.Limerick
City
Gaol.Heating
and Gas.
Kitchen.

Fumigator.

Chapel.

Female pri-
son.

Laundry.

Night-
watch.Photo-
graphy.

be effective, and is carried away into the river. The water for ablutionary purposes is obtained from the Shannon by means of the tread-wheel; but drinking water is supplied from the town main, the cost of which is now considerably reduced. All the cells are artificially heated, and supplied with gas. The burners have lately been shortened, which renders them less dangerous than they have hitherto been; but they are still placed too high in the walls. The kitchen arrangements are the same as at my last inspection, and, notwithstanding the remarks I made in my report of 1872, I find a prisoner is employed here still as cook, who is sentenced to hard labour, and is entirely exempted by the Governor from that portion of his sentence, which I submit this officer has no legal power to do. As his attention has already been called to this subject, he, in my opinion, is much to blame. The recommendation in my report of that year, as regards turning the kitchen into a female prison, has not yet been adopted. I, therefore, again submit that this alteration should be made. A fumigating apparatus is provided for each prison; but, notwithstanding this, the male clothing is not all fumigated, as so frequently recommended by myself and my colleague. Unless this rule is strictly followed no gaol can be kept free from vermin, and infection is liable to be introduced at any moment. The two apartments for religious worship are the same as at my last inspection and are suitably arranged. The condition of order, cleanliness, and regularity of the female prison forms a very great contrast to the male prison. Here owing to the regular habits and zeal of the matron, the prisoners, their clothing, and their cells, were in a most satisfactory condition, reflecting much credit upon Miss Brice and her assistant. Under her judicious management most of the obstreperous females are quieted, and compelled to perform a certain amount of labour daily, on which I shall remark hereafter. Six separate cells are provided in the laundry where all the washing of the prison is performed, and this department was in as orderly and cleanly a condition as the rest of the female prison. The vigilance of the night-watch is tested by means of two tell-tale clocks which are placed in the male prison, one of which is marked hourly, and the other half-hourly, from 6 P.M. to 6 A.M., by the night watchmen. The markings are taken every morning by the Chief Warder, and are entered by him in the Lockings Book. The keys of the prison and those of the hospital are taken by the Governor at ten o'clock at night, and are retained by him until unlock in the morning. In summer unlock takes place at 6 A.M., and in winter at 7 o'clock, and the lockings at 6 P.M. throughout the year. The photography is performed by the Governor, who supplies his own chemicals, and is allowed tenpence for each copy. Carpenters and other tradesmen are employed during the day in separate work cells, but are removed from these cells to their own at night. The number of separate stone sheds is quite insufficient for the requirements of the prison, and under present arrangements perfect separation cannot be kept amongst the prisoners in the stone yard. This is a matter referred to by myself and my colleague on former occasions, but, as yet, with no results.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

				<i>Male Clothing.</i>				<i>Female Clothing.</i>			
		In Use.	In Store.			In Use.	In Store.			In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs	of,	96	2	Shirts, .	103	20		Shifts, .	40	28	
				Jackets, .	36	12		Jackets, .	20	34	
Sheets, pairs of,	113	15		Vests, .	37	15		Petticoats, .	40	33	
				Trowsers, .	41	25		Aprons, .	20	20	
Rugs,	114	2		Caps, .	36	17		Neckerchiefs, .	24	15	
Hammocks or				Shoes, Slippers, &				Caps, .	38	20	
Cots, .	-	3		Clogs, pairs of,	34	26		Shoes, Slippers, &			
Bedticks, .	98	-						Clogs, pairs of,	20	19	

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
*Limerick
City
Gaol.*
Stores.

The principal store is kept by the Chief Warder, from which he issues articles for daily use to the Reception Warder and to the Matron. The bedding and clothing appear sufficient and good, with the exception of some blankets in the male prison, and the male clothing already referred to. Stock is taken of all prison property monthly by the Chief Warder, and by the Governor and Local Inspector quarterly. But I was sorry to observe that proper lists of prisoners' own property are not attached to their clothing before it is put away. As serious inconvenience has arisen in other prisons owing to the want of such an arrangement, I trust that this matter will be no longer neglected here. I have again to call attention to the fact that neither stockings nor socks are yet supplied to prisoners. All the clothing is made up within the prison and the Chief Warder superintends the cutting out and manufacture of the male clothing. His stores were tidy and well kept.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

	From 1st January to 31st Dec., 1873.		From 1st Jan., 1874, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
By Magisterial authority,	-	-	1	-
By Governor—				
Dark or Refractory Cells,	56	45	91	14
Stoppage of Diet,	11	17	35	-
Total,	67	62	127	14

The foregoing table shows a considerable improvement in the conduct of female prisoners here during this year, as compared with last, but I regret to observe that there is a very large increase in the number of punishments inflicted on male prisoners, and in one instance it was found necessary to call in the assistance of a magistrate for the infliction of punishment for the breach of prison rules. But where discipline is so loosely maintained, as it is in the male prison, it is always accompanied by a greater amount of punishment than would be necessary were discipline and order thoroughly observed. Three solitary cells are provided for males, and two for females, and bedding and blankets are given to prisoners while undergoing this punishment.

Summary of Employment on day of Inspection.

	M.	F.
Hard Labour,	42	6
Industrial Labour,	-	21
Sick,	1	1
Unemployed,	2	-
Debtors (<i>unemployed</i>),	2	-
Total in custody,	47	28

Amount received for produce of Prisoners' Labour disposed of outside the Gaol, for the last three years.

1871, £77 5s. 9d. | 1872, £118 6s. 9d. | 1873, £136 16s. 6d. | 1874, £81 8s. 4d.

Hard labour is enforced by means of the treadmill, at which men so sentenced are employed for two hours a day, being absolutely on the mill eight minutes, and four minutes off, during that period. For the remainder of the day, hard labour men are employed at stone-breaking, but are not employed after six o'clock. Men who are not sentenced to hard labour with the exception of tradesmen, are only employed at oakum picking, at which labour they are kept during the entire day. Females are required to knit and pick fibre, and much profit is derived from their

SOUTH
DISTRICT.Limerick
City
Gaol.

School.

labour in quilting and mattresses-making, for which every credit is due to the Matron, who has introduced these industries, and has taught them to many habitual female offenders of this town. The amount received from the produce of the prisoners' labour in 1873 was larger than it has yet been, as far as I am informed, reaching the sum of £136 16s. 6d., and this year up to the 30th of June, the produce derived from prisoners' labour came to £81 8s. 4d. Although there is a considerable improvement in this department of late years, there is still room for further amendment, inasmuch as gas is supplied to the cells, all prisoners should be profitably employed up to eight o'clock in the evening, and before daylight in the winter. I have no doubt that if this rule were followed there would be a further increase in the produce of prisoners' labour. Altogether a greater amount of labour should be obtained from each prisoner than is now the case. No school is yet established here, so that the 106th section of the Prisons Act is still disregarded, to which subject the Inspectors-General have constantly drawn attention.

Contracts.

Bread, white, per 4-lb. loaf, 7½d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 18s.; Indian meal, per cwt., 11s. 3d.; Potatoes bought in public market; new milk, per gallon, 8d. to 1st November, 1874, and 10d. to 1st May, 1875; salt, per cwt., 4s.; coal, per ton, £1 1s., last price paid; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 5s.; candles, per lb., 6d.; soap, per cwt., £1 12s. Other contracts:—Limestone for breaking, 1s. 5d. per ton; Water pumps, per year, £2 10s.; Clocks, per year, £1.

Provisions.

The diet, samples of which I saw, appeared to be excellent, and none of the prisoners made any complaint to me upon this head. It is generally reported to be good by the Chaplains, and the ordinary dietary scale is, I am informed, observed; but I ascertained that potatoes were not supplied, as required by statute, from the 15th of July to the 10th of August. This is a matter which, as far as I could learn, there was no excuse for, and one which should not have been countenanced by the authorities of this gaol, for the Lord Lieutenant alone is empowered to alter the ordinary dietary of prisoners. All provisions and materials are obtained by contracts sanctioned by the Board, with the exception of potatoes, which are bought as they are required by the Governor.

Net average daily cost of Ordinary Diet for each Prisoner in the three preceding years.

1871, . 4d. | 1872, . 4d. | 1873, . 5d. | 1874, . 4d.

Net cost of Gaol, including Diet and Salaries, for the three preceding years.

1871, £1,248 14s. 5d. | 1872, £1,458 3s. 7d. | 1873, £1,820 19s. 8d. | 1874, £534 19s. 6d.

Total cost of Officers, including Clothing, Value of Rations, &c.

1871, . £718 7s. 7d. | 1872, . £811 7s. 8d. | 1873, . £791 7s. 1d.

Average cost of each Prisoner per annum in each of the last three years.

1871, . £27 14s. 8d. | 1872, . £27 10s. 7d. | 1873, . £25 3s. 1d.

Amounts repaid by the War Department for Military Prisoners in each of the last three years.

1871, £2 14s. 0d. | 1872, £20 5s. 0d. | 1873, £100 17s. 6d. | 1874, £46 8s. 0d.

Amounts repaid from the Consolidated Fund for the Maintenance, &c., of Prisoners during the years

1871, . £127 2s. 8d. | 1872, . £139 17s. 8d. | 1873, . £94 3s. 5d.

SOUTH DISTRICT.
Limerick City Gaol.

It will be observed that the average annual cost of a prisoner here is somewhat less in 1873 than in the two preceding years, amounting in that year to £25 3s. 1d. This, of course, is attributable to the increase in the amount received for the prisoners' labour, and also to the large increase in the sum allowed by the War Department for the maintenance of military prisoners, which in 1871 only amounted to £2 14s., while in 1873 it came to £100 17s. 6d. I cannot consider that a small prison, as this is, and one in which discipline and order is so indifferently maintained, is one to which military prisoners should be sent, but as there is a profit derived from the allowance made by the War Department, local interests are used so as to get these prisoners sent to certain gaols throughout the country. The net cost of this gaol in 1873 amounted to £1,620 19s. 8d., but from that sum the cost of the staff came to £791 7s. 1d., so that the cost of the gaol, exclusive of the staff, only amounted to £829 12s. 7d. Although these charges are not so high as in some other gaols throughout the country, yet, in proportion to the daily average number of prisoners, they must be considered excessive.

Officers and Salaries.

<i>Resident.</i>					
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Thomas Kelly, Governor,	155	0 0	Very Rev. Dr. Casey, P.P.,	40	0 0
Jas. M'Guire, Chief Warder,	55	0 0	Roman Catholic Chaplain,	40	0 0
Miss Brice, Matron, . . .	50	0 0	R. R. Gelston, M.D., . . .	40	0 0
Mrs. Carey, Assistant do.,	35	0 0	Thos. Kilbridge, Warder, .	45	10 0
			George Sadler, do., and		
			Storekeeper, . . .	45	10 0
<i>Non-Resident.</i>					
Wm. M'Donnell, esq., Local			William Daly, Warder, . .	45	10 0
Inspector, . . .	60	0 0	Wm. M'Carty, Gate Porter,	49	12 4
Rev. F. Meredyth, Protes-			Denis Sullivan, Night Guard,	41	12 0
tant Chaplain, . . .	40	0 0	Mich. O'Meara, Supernumerary,	39	0 0
			Daniel M'Guinness, do.	39	0 0

Vacancies in Staff since last Inspection, how caused, and how filled up, viz.

Denis Sullivan dismissed; Supernumerary D. M'Guinness doing duty until next Board meeting, when Board will appoint a Warder.

Officers on Gaol Allowance.

Thomas Kelly, Governor; James M'Guire, Chief Warder; gas and coal only. Miss Brice, Matron; Mrs. Carey, Assistant do.; gas, coal, and own washing done.

Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1873.	From 1st Jan., 1874, to day of Inspection.
Number of times the Board of Superintendence met and discharged business,	27	16
Local Inspector to Gaol, . . .	165	105
Chaplain, Protestant Episcopal Church,	196	145
Roman Catholic Chaplain, . . .	266	208
Physician,	163	92

One officer now sleeps in the male prison, so as to be at hand if he is Officers. required in the night.

The arrangements for visitors to the prisoners is very satisfactory, Visitors. and under the by-laws lately framed the rules will be more stringent than they have hitherto been. All visitors to prisoners are searched at the gate before being admitted.

SOUTH DISTRICT.		1871.		1872.		1873.		1874 (To day of Inspection).	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Limerick	No. of prisoners in hospital,	7	4	5	11	3	1	—	—
City	Average daily number in								
Gaol.	hospital,	0.8	.01	.001	.003	.001	—	—	—
—	Number of prisoners pre-								
	scribed for and treated								
	out of hospital,	44	4	115	11	86	14	—	—
	Cost of medicine,	£7 8s. 2d.		£11 10s. 8d.		£5 16s. 2d.		—	—
	Cost of diet for prisoners								
	in hospital,	£5 12s. 2d.		£2 5s. 0d.		£2 11s. 0d.		—	—
	Cost of all extra diet or-								
	dered by Medical Officer								
	for prisoners not in ho-								
	sital,	£8 13s. 4d.		£7 5s. 10d.		£7 0s. 3d.		—	—

Hospital. There has been no change in the hospital arrangements made since my last inspection. At the time of my visit the male hospital was being painted and done up, which was very much required. A good movable bath is now provided for both hospitals. The medicines are compounded by an apothecary in the town from the Doctor's prescriptions, but his bill is, I am informed, not checked by the Medical Officer, as it should be, before it is submitted to the Board for payment. The number of prisoners in hospital in 1873 was only 3 males and 1 female, but the cost of medicines for that year came to £5 16s. 2d., and the cost of extra diet amounted to £9 11s. As since the introduction of the new dietary scale into our county prisons extra diet has been discontinued in many gaols, I submit that its continuance here is a subject that is worthy of the consideration of the Board of Superintendence.

Bo. ks. The books of finance and registries are very carefully and minutely kept by the Governor, who is assisted in keeping the Dietary Book by the Storekeeper Warder. There are at present more registries kept than are at all required, which entails an unnecessary amount of labour and consequent expense. The journal of the Local Inspector contains very little information relating to the prison, or to his duties performed. As he is the principal officer of the gaol, I submit that his journal should be fuller, and contain more information concerning the discipline and management of the prison. The Governor's journal is a careful record of his daily duties, and he adopts the very useful method of entering all important matters in red ink. The Protestant Chaplain should comply with the 11th section of the 19th & 20th Vic., c. 68, as regards entering the name and address of his substitute in his journal, whenever he finds it necessary to appoint a substitute. I was sorry to observe that the Roman Catholic Chaplain never visits the prison, but allows his duty to be performed by two curates, who, I am told, do not visit the prisoners in compliance with the requirements of the 69th section of the Prisons Act. As grave irregularities have already occurred in this prison, owing to laxity in the performance of the duty of the Roman Catholic Chaplain's substitute, I submit that if the properly appointed Chaplain cannot perform his duties, some other clergyman should be appointed in his place, whose time will permit of his compliance with the requirements of the Prisons Act. The surgeon keeps a regularly written-up and useful journal. The duly prescribed "Morning State" and the "Daily Employment Books" are not kept. These should be procured, and as regularly written up as the other prison records. The careful manner in which the books are kept reflects much credit on the Governor, who appears to understand clerk's work thoroughly.

J. J. Cleary, esq., Mayor, J.P.
Alderman O'Callaghan, J.P.
Alderman Quinlivan, J.P.
Alderman Carte.

Alderman Myles.
William Spillane, esq., J.P.
Wm. Phayer, esq., J.P.
M. Lenehan, esq., J.P.

James Spaight, esq., J.P.
Laurence Kelly, esq.
John Cronin, esq.
John F. Walker, esq.

The meetings of the Board are held on every second Friday during the year in the Court-house adjoining the gaol, at which time accounts are settled and cheques are given to the Local Inspector for each creditor. He also pays the sums not exceeding £1 out of a contingent fund, for which he is accountable. The Sub-Warders are paid weekly, and the Chief Warder and Governor monthly. The Board met for the transaction of business twenty-seven times during the year 1873 and sixteen times previous to my inspection this year. Subsequent to my inspection of this prison the Board held a meeting, at which my report left in the gaol was read. According to the newspaper reports of that meeting, the Governor was questioned, and is reported to have denied the truth of the statement of my report. I at once queried the Governor as to the facts stated, and am informed by the Local Inspector that he did not use the words imputed to him in the newspaper report. The Governor in his reply adds—"I have since the Inspector-General's visit carried out his orders. . . . "I saw the extract in the newspaper only last night, and I "was about to write to the paper asking them to contradict it. From the "very general conversation going on in the Boardroom during the meeting "I fear my name got mixed up with the name of one of the members of the "Board.—I am, sir, &c.—THOMAS KELLY, Governor." I should not consider this matter worthy of notice but that I think it due to the Governor to allow him the opportunity of correcting a statement which would make him appear to use language most unbecoming to a person in his position.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

Limerick City Gaol.

The Board.

CHARLES F. BOURKE, *Inspector-General.*

QUEEN'S COUNTY GAOL, AT MARYBOROUGH.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION, 17TH OCTOBER, 1874.

Queen's County Gaol.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	1	2	3	-	-	-
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	12	-	12	-	-	-
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	2	-	2	-	-	-
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
For Larceny,	1	1	2	-	-	-
Offences under Larceny Act,	2	-	2	-	-	-
Other Misdemeanors,	10	1	11	-	-	-
Drunkards,	2	1	3	-	-	-
Total in Custody,	30	5	35	-	-	-

Thirty males and 5 females were the total number in custody at the above date, the greater part of whom, as will be perceived by the preceding table, were committed for minor offences, having been disposed of by summary jurisdiction.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.Queen's
County
Gaol.

Juveniles.

CLASSES, &c., OF OFFENDERS.	In Custody on the day of Inspection.		From 1st January to day of Inspection.			
	12 years old and under.		Above 12 and not exceeding 16 years.		12 years old and under.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Convicted summarily,	—	—	—	—	3	—
Committed for Trial,	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total,	—	—	—	—	3	1
Number sent to Reformatories,	—	—	—	—	—	1

Juveniles.

Block number 4 is now reserved entirely for male juveniles, where they are kept in perfect separation from adult prisoners; and although there is no separate place for female juveniles, they are, I am informed, kept apart from the other prisoners as much as possible. No prisoners of this class were in custody on the day of my inspection, but 18 males and 2 females had been in charge previously during the year, 1 of whom was sent to a reformatory. Three male prisoners were in custody this year who were known to have been previously in reformatories.

Debtors.

The arrangement for the separation of debtors is the same as at last inspection, but none were in custody this year up to the time of my visit, so that I am in hopes that their quarters will be no longer required for the retention of this class of prisoners.

CLASSES.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1873.		From 1st Jan., 1874, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Debtors,	5	—	—	—
Criminals,	209	27	148	23
Vagrants,	4	—	1	2
Drunkards,	33	6	40	6
Total,	251	33	189	31

Commitments.

Up to the above time the commitments here during this year were 189 of males and 31 of females, against 251 of males and 33 of females during the whole of 1873. It will be seen by the preceding table that the criminal class would appear to be on the decrease, while those committed for the offence of drunkenness are more numerous in 1874 than in 1873.

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors) and Number of Times each had been committed during the following periods, distinguishing Adults from Juveniles.

NUMBER OF TIMES COMMITTED.	1873.				1874, to day of Inspection.			
	Juveniles.		Adults.		Juveniles.		Adults.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Once within the year,	14	1	215	28	8	2	163	25
Twice "	—	—	7	2	—	—	5	2
Thrice "	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Four times "	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Total,	14	1	223	30	8	2	170	27
No. of above who had not been in Gaol previous to 1st Jan. in . .	13	1	198	24	8	2	145	21

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors) committed in the year 1873, and to the day of Inspection in 1874, who had been Once, Twice, Thrice, Four Times, Five Times, &c., &c., from their first Commitment in any year, so far as can be ascertained, distinguishing Adults from Juveniles.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
Queen's
County
Gaol.

NUMBER OF TIMES COMMITTED.	1873.				1874, to day of Inspection.			
	Juveniles.		Adults.		Juveniles.		Adults.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Once only,	13	1	189	21	8	2	145	19
Twice,	1	—	18	5	—	—	12	5
Thrice,	—	—	7	1	—	—	2	—
Four times,	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Five „	—	—	2	—	—	—	3	—
Six „	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
7 to 11 times,	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	1
12 to 16 „	—	—	1	2	—	—	4	1
21 to 30 „	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
31 to 40 „	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
41 to 50 „	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Total No. of Individuals committed,	14	1	223	30	8	2	170	27
No. of Commitments represented in foregoing,	16	1	335	99	8	2	300	154

I am glad to observe that the preceding tables do not indicate any very great perversity in crime in this county, as thrice are the greater number of times that any person was committed here in 1873, and no person was committed in 1874 more than four times; but there were individuals in custody in both of those years whose previous commitments numbered between 31 and 40, and 1 of the females who had been in custody in 1873 had been nearly 50 times in gaol.

Averages, and Highest and Lowest Numbers (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1873.			From 1st January, 1874, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	18	4	—	26	4	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	39		25th June.	38		11th May.
Lowest ditto,	10		23rd Feb.	25		18th Aug.
Highest number of males at any one time,	30		25th June.	35		11th May.
Ditto of females,	9		27th June.	8		25th Jan.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	7		24th Feb.	18		11th Jan.
Ditto of females,	—		13th Jan.	—		21st April.

Highest Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors) in Gaol during each of the previous Seven Years, and up to day of Inspection in 1874.

26th July, 1867,	41	4th March, 1871,	46
8th January, 1868,	33	30th June, 1872,	27
20th January, 1869,	32	25th June, 1873,	39
3rd April, 1870,	33	11th May, 1874,	38

SOUTH
DISTRICT.Queen's
County
Gaol.

The daily average number in custody this year of males was 8 in excess of last year, and up to the time of my inspection that of females was equal to those of last year. In one period in each year no female prisoner was in custody.

Averages.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	6	2	Bakery,	1	—
Yards,	13	5	Store Rooms,	2	2
Day Rooms,	8	4	Laundry,	—	1
Solitary Cells,	4	4	Drying Room,	—	1
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high = 432 cubic feet,	91	20	Lavatories,	12	10
Ditto, heated and furnished with bells,	30	20	Baths, with hot and cold water laid on,	3	1
Cells to contain three persons,	7	—	Privies,	4	4
Hospital Rooms,	2	2	Water-closets,	4	4
Chapel,	One	—	Fumigating Apparatus,	1	—
School Rooms,	1	1	Reception Rooms or Cells,	1	1
Workshops,	10	4	Pump,	1	—
Worksheds,	12	—	Crank-pump,	1	—
Kitchens,	2	—	Well,	1	—
			Tread-wheel,	1	—

Reception. There is a reception class in each prison, where prisoners are now kept until they are passed by the doctor into the proper wards. In the male reception class a bath has been fixed, but no water is laid on to it yet. The cells in this class are not provided with bells, nor are they artificially heated. All the prisoners are bathed at once on admittance, and weekly subsequently during their imprisonment. Thirty cells for males and twenty for females are heated, and furnished with bells. They are all clean and in good order throughout the prison. Those on the ground floor of the female section are boarded. There is a sufficient quantity of lavatories, water-closets, and privies supplied throughout the male separate system and in the female prison, which were all clean and in good order. The sewerage also is reported to be effective. There are two good wells on the premises, and the water is forced into the cisterns by means of the tread-wheel. Ten cells on the lower tier of the male prison are used as workshops, but I regret to find that no stone-breaking sheds have yet been put up. The laundry is divided into four washing-troughs, but is very unsuitably situated, and the windows look into the male exercise yard. I submit that the laundry should be removed into the female prison, where, under proper arrangements, the same heating apparatus which heats the cells might also serve for laundry purposes. I have explained my views on the subject to the Local Inspector and Governor, and requested that they would lay them before the Board. The kitchen arrangements are the same as at my last inspection, and this department was in a clean and orderly condition; but I submit that it should be conducted by the females, instead of by male prisoners. This arrangement could be easily effected, as the situation of the kitchen is as near to the female gaol as to the male, by which means the labour of a male prisoner throughout the year would be available for other purposes, and the cooking arrangements would be more effectively performed.

Gas. Gas is introduced into the corridors and into the ten working cells of the male prison, but not into the remainder of the cells. Men work in these ten cells up to 8 o'clock at night at matmaking, &c. I submit that gas should be introduced into as many cells as is the average annual number of prisoners, by which means a greater amount of labour would be obtained.

Photography. Photography is done by an artist in the town. All the likenesses required under the Crimes Prevention Act are carefully kept, but those of other

prisoners are not arranged as well as they should be. The photographer visits the prison once a month, and receives 30s. on each occasion. This evidently is a bad system, as a man committed for trial and suspected of previous offences might pass through the prison between the visits of the photographer. Added to this there are serious objections to any person other than a gaol officer having such close contact with a prisoner as is necessary in order to carry on photography effectually. I therefore submit that this duty should be performed by one of the prison officers. A good fumigating apparatus is provided in the male prison, and all prisoners' clothing is fumigated before being put into store. Two tell-tale clocks are in use, and are situated in the insulating area. They are marked every quarter of an hour from 10 o'clock, P.M. to 5, A.M. The watch is arranged as follows:—At 10 o'clock, P.M., one warder goes on duty, and remains until 2, at which time a second officer takes the night-watch, and remains on until 6 o'clock, A.M. Both clocks are well protected by Chubb's patent padlock. The markings are taken by the Governor daily, and are entered by him into the Lockings Book and in the journal. Any omission of duty on the part of the night-watch is noted against him in the Conduct Book. Unlock takes place at 6, A.M., in summer, and at daylight in winter; lock-up at 6, P.M., in the summer, and at dusk in winter. All the keys of the prison are taken charge of by the Governor at 10 o'clock at night, and are kept by him in his bed-room. One chapel is provided, in which both services are regularly performed. The proper arrangements exist for the separation of the sexes.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

Queen's County Gaol.

Fumigator.

Night-watch.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

			Male Clothing.		Female Clothing.			
	In Use.	In Store.		In Use.	In Store.		In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	88	59	Shirts, . . .	60	32	Shifts, . . .	10	26
Sheets, pairs of, .	80	41	Jackets, . . .	30	36	Jackets, . . .	10	9
Rugs, . . .	98	45	Vests, . . .	30	29	Petticoats, . .	20	37
Hammocks or			Trowsers, . .	30	36	Aprons, . . .	10	16
Cots, . . .	—	23	Caps, . . .	30	20	Neckerchiefs, .	10	19
Bed-ticks, . . .	92	73	Stockings or			Caps, . . .	10	26
Bedsteads, . . .	136	10	Socks, pairs of,	60	37	Stockings, pairs of,	10	33
			Shoes, Slippers, &			Shoes, Slippers, &		
			Clogs, pairs of,	30	33	Clogs, pairs of,	5	15

The general store of new male clothing and materials is kept by the Governor. The female clothing is under the charge of the Matron, but the Governor takes stock of it once a month. The Deputy Governor has charge of the store of male prisoners' clothing in use, and also of their private clothing, which is all properly labelled and tidily kept, the labels being duly signed by the prisoner on leaving the gaol. The bedding was all clean and good, with the exception of some sheets in the female reception class, which were wanting in repair, and which should not have been served out by the Matron.

Number of Punishments for Prison Offences.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1873.		From 1st Jan., 1874, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
By Governor—				
Dark or refractory cells, .	70	1	37	1
Stoppage of diet, . . .	7	—	14	—
	—	—	—	—
Total,	77	1	51	1
			2 C 2	

SOUTH
DISTRICT.Queen's
County
Gaol.Punish-
ments.

The punishment cells for males are not heated, but there is now one provided for females which is properly heated. Bells are not yet supplied to these cells, which omission is in contravention of the 3rd & 4th Vic., cap. 44, sec. 4. Prisoners undergoing punishment are left in these cells during night, but are provided with beds and bedding. All the clothing is now made up within the prison, except shoes, which are obtained by contract. During the year 1873 I find that 4 shoemakers suffered imprisonment here. I submit therefore that advantage should be taken of all prisoners committed here for the manufacture of articles for the use of the prison.

Amount received for produce of Prisoners' labour disposed of outside the Gaol for the last three years.

1871, . £7 2s. 0d. | 1872, . £15 10s. 8d. | 1873, . £27 6s. 0d.

Labour.

The hard labour is carried on by means of the tread-wheel, and male prisoners so sentenced were so numerous at the time of my inspection that they were worked in two divisions—one between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock, and the other from 3 o'clock to 6, during which time prisoners were absolutely on the mill ten minutes, and off five. I find it is the custom here to give the men employed at the wheel two hours' exercise in the open air, in addition to their labour on the tread-wheel. This is quite unnecessary and a waste of time, as the period at which they are on the wheel fully meets the requirements of the Act of Parliament as to the amount of exercise to be given to prisoners. Fibre is now picked during the periods of relief. Very little labour is carried on here before 10 o'clock in the morning, with the exception of cleaning up the prison, and but ten men can be given employment after lock-up, only that number of cells being artificially lighted. The majority of the prisoners are therefore compelled to remain in darkness and idleness during the long winter evenings, and in the morning before daylight. It is therefore not astonishing that the results of the produce of prisoners' labour is so very low here, being for the year 1873 only £27 6s. This however is an increase on the previous year; but until the cells are all provided with gas, and that the prisoners are employed for a greater number of hours during the day than at present at industrial pursuits, I fear the results from their labour will not be augmented.

	From 1st Jan., to 31st Dec., 1873.		From 1st Jan., 1874 to day of Inspection	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	110	11	88	16
Average daily number of pupils,	5	2	8.15	2.11
Number of days on which school was held,	250	178	68	188

School-hours.—Males, 3 to 4. Females, 3 to 4½.

Schools.

The schools are held for an hour daily. The females are taught by the Matron, and the males by one of the turnkeys, neither of whom are trained teachers, but are said to be competent. By the foregoing tables it will be seen that school is not held regularly, for up to the day of my inspection this year, the male schools had only been open 88 days, and the female school 188 days. The daily average number of pupils was 8 males and 2 females, whereas the daily average number of prisoners in custody was, as I have already pointed out, 26 of the former, and 4 of the latter. This is a matter which I referred to in my last report; and, as the law provides that all prisoners should receive secular instruction, I submit that it should be more strictly complied with. The arrangements of the school-rooms are very defective, and, therefore, I again submit that they should be improved and staled.

Contracts.

Bread, white, per 4 lb. loaf, 6½d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 15s.; Indian meal, per cwt., 9s.; potatoes, per cwt., 3s. 4d.; meat, per lb., 8d.; new milk, per gallon, 7½d.; butter-milk, per gallon, 1½d.; salt, per cwt., 3s.; coal, per ton, £1 7s. 6d.; straw, per cwt., 1s. 10d.; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 9s. 2d.; candles, per lb., 6d.; soap, per cwt., £1 4s. Other contracts—linen, per yard, 11½d.; sheeting, per yard, 1s. 8d.; linsey, per yard, 7d.; check, per yard, 10d.; rugs, each, 17s.; shoes, per pair, 8s. 6d.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
—
Queen's
County
Gaol.

The provision stores are kept by the Deputy Governor, who weighs and measures each portion before it is given out. The samples of provisions that I saw appeared to be good; but I was surprised to find that the regular dietary scale was not strictly followed, for up to the time of my visit potatoes were not supplied, as is ordered in the dietary scale, nor was the substitute provided—namely, vegetable soup—as is also recommended. I have here to call attention to the irregular inspection of provisions by the Chaplains, and to request their attention to that portion of the 69th Section of the Prisons Act, regulating their duties in this respect.

Net average daily cost of ordinary Diet for each Prisoner in the three preceding years.

1871, . 4½d. | 1872, . 4d. | 1873, . 4½d.

Net cost of Gaol, including Diet and Salaries, for the three preceding years.

1871, . £1,396 4s. 10d. | 1872, . £1,401 6s. 7d. | 1873, . £1,606 19s. 2d.

Total cost of Officers, including Clothing, Value of Rations, &c.

1871, . £740 15s. 8d. | 1872, . £834 3s. 1d. | 1873, . £884 1s. 0d.

Average cost of each Prisoner per annum in each of the last three years.

1871, . £47 5s. 4d. | 1872, . £66 5s. 2d. | 1873, . £72 2s. 2d.

Amounts repaid by the War Department for Military Prisoners in each of the last three years.

1871, . £6 18s. 0d. | 1872, . £5 3s. 0d. | 1873, . £1 17s. 0d.

Amounts repaid from the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of Prisoners during the years

1871, . £107 8s. 5d. | 1872, . £93 19s. 9d. | 1873, . £83 5s. 0d.

I regret that, notwithstanding the remarks I felt it my duty to make in my last report, on the expenses of this gaol, they have not since diminished, but, on the contrary, they appear to have considerably increased, for, in 1871, the average annual cost of a prisoner was £47 5s., whereas, in 1873, it had been augmented to £72 2s. 2d. In the former year the net cost of the gaol was £1,396 4s. 10d., but in the latter year it increased to £1,606 9s. 2d. The cost of ordinary diet was the same in both years, but the cost of Officers in 1873 had increased, as compared with 1871. I would, therefore, again invite the attention of the Board to this subject. The pay of the warders is certainly not excessive, but I submit that they are more numerous than necessary. I do not consider that a watch-man during the day-time is required, as all the prisoners should be, during that time, under the eye of a class officer. All the supervision that is required in the gaol during the day-time should be easily performed by the Governor and Deputy Governor; and if my suggestions are adopted, as regards the laundry, one female officer would be quite sufficient for all the requirements of this prison.

Expendi-
ture.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.

Officers and Salaries.

	Non-Resident.	£	s.	d.	Resident.	£	s.	d.
<i>Queen's County Gaol.</i>	Charles Moore, esq., Local In- spector,	90	0	0	A. Cashel Bulkeley, esq., Governor,	200	0	0
	Rev. J. Meade Hobson, Pro- testant Episcopal Chaplain,	40	0	0	William Sythes, Deputy Gov.,	60	0	0
	Rev. Thomas Morrin, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	40	0	0	Thomas Cobbe, Gate Porter,	40	0	0
	David Jacob, M.D., Physician and Surgeon,	—			Abraham Case, Turnkey,	40	0	0
	Joseph M'Namara, Apothecary,	—			Thomas Cobbe, Turnkey,	35	0	0
					W. F. Starkey, Turnkey,	35	0	0
					George Rickaby, Watchman,	30	0	0
					Francis Johnson, Watchman,	30	0	0
					Mary Anne Sythes, Matron,	25	0	0
					Mary Anne Nicholl, School- mistress,	25	0	0

Vacancies in the staff since last inspection, how caused, and how filled up.

A. Acheson, resigned; W. F. Starkey, appointed. John Prescott, resigned;
F. Johnson, appointed. Anne Dawson, Hospital Nurse, died; vacancy not filled up.

Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st Jan., to 31st Dec., 1872.	From 1st Jan., 1874, to day of inspection.
Number of times the Board of Superin- tendence met and discharged business,	12	10
Local Inspector to Gaol, .	173	109
Chaplain, Protestant Episcopal Church, .	177	156
„ Roman Catholic, .	171	146
Physician and Surgeon, .	165	104

Officers.

The quarters of the officers are clean and well kept, and are regularly inspected by the Local Inspector and Governor. All the warders, with the exception of two married men, take their meals within the prison, and the duty of night-watch is performed by the warders by rotation. I must again call attention to the fact that no female officer sleeps within the female prison, which is a matter that calls for the serious attention of the Board. I, therefore, consider that quarters should be arranged in the female prison for a female officer, and that the house which the female officers now inhabit should be turned into an hospital for females. I regret to have to observe on the inefficiency of some of the officers, and submit that some of the oldest ones should be superannuated, as it is impossible for the Governor to maintain discipline and order in the prison unless he is better supported than he can be with his present staff. This officer seldom leaves the gaol, and none of his intern staff are capable of taking his place in case of illness or unavoidable absence.

Hospital.

	1871.		1872.		1873.		1874 (to day of inspection).	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	27	4	15	2	11	2	6	1
Average daily number in hospital, .	0.9	0.2	0.9	0.1	.7	.1	0.2	0.1
No. of prisoners prescribed for and treated out of hos- pital, .	170	11	164	9	143	15	60	6
Cost of medicine, .	£8 0s. 8d.		£10 9s. 0d.		£15 5s. 2d.		—	
Cost of diet for prisoners in hospital, .	—		£2 16s. 9d.		£3 12s. 0d.		—	
Cost of all extra diet ordered for prisoners not in hospital,	—		£2 9s. 4d.		£2 8s. 0d.		—	

Hospital.

Two wards are supplied in the hospital for each sex. At the time of my inspection the hospital had just been thoroughly well cleansed, and was in good order. It is now provided with a good tin bath, with hot water laid on to it. The medicines are now procured in the town, and are compounded by the apothecary from the doctor's prescription. The

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
Queen's
County
Gaoil.

bill is paid monthly, but is not certified for by the doctor, as should be the case, for no other officer can be a judge of the proper price of the medicines furnished. At the time of my visit, the Hospital Matron had recently died, and no one else was appointed to take charge of the department, which, I submit, should now be given up to the Matron and her assistant. The number of patients in hospital during the year 1873 was 11 males and 2 females, but the cost of medicines came to £15 2s. 2d., and that of extra diet to £5. Gas is provided for the hospital, but is not introduced into the wards.

Books.

The registries and books of finance are kept by the Governor, assisted by the deputy. They are carefully and well kept, and are occasionally supervised by the Local Inspector, who keeps an excellent journal, and records all matters of importance relating to the prison in it. The Governor's Journal is also full and explicit. I ascertained from it that lunatics have been sent here during the year, although the asylum is close by, to which they should be legally committed, instead of being sent to gaol, for, under the 30th & 31st Vic., chap. 118, it is now no longer legal to commit lunatics to prison. The hospital books are not of the prescribed form; these should be obtained, and regularly kept, by the Medical Officer. I regret also to observe that his journal is not kept in compliance with the 72nd section of the Prisons Act, and submit that this section should be more strictly complied with by this officer. The Work Ledger is now carefully kept, and a careful account of the profits of the labour of each prisoner is entered in it. The Punishment Book is kept by the Governor, and laid before the Board at their meetings. The guards men and the gate-keeper are required to report their duties, as performed daily, to the Governor, and none of the subordinate officers are allowed to go out without a pass from him. I must again call attention to the irregularity on the part of the Chaplains, as to the appointment of their substitutes, for I find that the Roman Catholic Chaplain has no less than three, and the Protestant four, substitutes, not legally appointed. The 11th section of the 19th & 20th Vic., chap. 68, is full and explicit as regards the appointment of substitutes, it is therefore my duty to request the Board to insist upon this statute being fully complied with.

Visitors.

At the time of my visit I pointed out to the Governor an excellent place that could be very easily arranged for visitors to prisoners, so that I trust my suggestions on this matter will be carried out. Convicted prisoners receive a visit by order of a member of the Board, or the Local Inspector, once a month, which is an indulgence that I submit ought not to be permitted more than once in three months. A good many repairs and small improvements have been carried out here by prison labour, under the superintendence of the Governor, during this year. Indeed, this officer and the Local Inspector are both most valuable public servants, and deserve every praise for their attention to duty, and for the regularity and order that they maintain in this prison.

Viscount De Vesci.
R. S. Hawkesworth, esq.
Thomas Kemmis, esq.
R. G. Cosby, esq.

Robert Staples, esq.
M. H. Franks, esq.
M. Dunne, esq.
R. F. Stubber, esq.

Lord Portarlington.
Sir Allen Walsh, bart.
Colonel H. D. Carden.
E. S. R. Smyth, esq.

The meetings of the Board take place on the second Wednesday of the month, on which occasion the Local Inspector receives cheques for the salaries of the subordinate officers, and the Governor one for small current accounts, vouchers for which are produced at the following meeting. The salaries of the superior officers are paid half-yearly at assizes.

CHARLES F. BOURKE, *Inspector-General.*

SOUTH
DISTRICT.TIPPERARY COUNTY (NORTH RIDING) GAOL, AT NENAGH.—
STATUTABLE INSPECTION, 18TH SEPTEMBER, 1874.Tipperary
County
(North
Riding)
Gaol.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
For Contempt of Court, . . .	1	—	1	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Larceny,	2	—	2	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	8	1	9	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	2	—	2	—	—	—
<i>By Courts-Martial.</i>						
Military and Naval Offenders, . . .	2	—	2	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
For Larceny,	1	4	5	—	—	—
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties, .	4	—	4	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	4	4	8	—	—	—
Vagrants,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Drunkards,	4	1	5	—	—	—
Total in Custody,	29	10	39	—	—	—

At the above period 39 formed the total number of prisoners in this gaol, the majority of whom were cases disposed of summarily, and therefore of minor importance. During the year, however, 2 males were in custody for shooting or stabbing, and 2 for manslaughter.

	Above 12 and not exceeding 16 years.	
	M.	F.
Convicted Summarily,	5	1
Committed for Trial,	2	—
Total,	7	1
Number sent to Reformatories,	2	—

Juveniles. Seven males and 1 female juvenile were committed here during the year, all of whom were above 12 years of age. Two were sent to reformatories, one of whom had been in gaol in 1874 as often as 3 times. No prisoner of this class was in custody at the time of my inspection, but I was informed that care was taken to keep them separate from adults during their imprisonment here. One male, who was known to have been previously in a reformatory, was committed here during the year.

Debtors. The only person in custody coming under the head of debtors was 1 male for contempt of Court. With this exception, no prisoners of this class were committed here during this year. As the law for imprisonment for debt has now been altered, quarters allotted to such prisoners in this gaol are not likely to be required much longer.

Number of Prisoners of all classes in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.	SOUTH DISTRICT. Tipperary County (North Riding) Gaol.
1871,	31	3	1873,	42	7	
1872,	46	8	1874 (day of Inspection),	29	10	

Number of Vagrants in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1871,	-	-	1873,	1	2
1872,	4	-	1874 (day of Inspection),	1	-

Number of Returned Convicts in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1874.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1871,	-	-	1874 (up to and including	-	1
1872,	2	1	day of Inspection),	-	-
1873,	1	-	Day of Inspection,	-	-

Commitments.

CLASSES.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1873.		From 1st January, 1874, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Debtors,	4	-	-	-
Criminals,	203	41	140	36
Vagrants,	14	3	6	-
Drunkards,	116	37	129	22
Contempt of Court,	-	-	1	-
Total,	337	81	276	58

Previous to my inspection this year the number of commitments to this prison were 276 males and 58 females, against 337 of the former and 81 of the latter in 1873. I regret to have to observe that the commitments of male drunkards up to the period of my visit in 1874 had considerably increased as compared with the previous year, but the females committed for that offence were proportionately about the same in both years.

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors) and Number of Times each had been committed during the following periods, distinguishing Adults from Juveniles.

NUMBER OF TIMES COMMITTED.	1873.				1874, to day of Inspection.			
	Juveniles.		Adults.		Juveniles.		Adults.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Once within the year,	10	-	226	40	4	1	197	30
Twice, „	-	-	21	4	-	-	21	2
Thrice, „	-	-	7	-	1	-	7	1
4 times „	-	-	5	1	-	-	1	2
5 times „	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
6 times „	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
7 times „	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-
8 times „	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
9 times „	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Total,	10	-	261	49	5	1	227	37
No. of above who had not been in Gaol previous to 1st January in .	10	-	200	23	4	1	181	26

SOUTH
DISTRICT.Tipperary
County
(North
Riding)
Gaol.

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors) committed in the year 1873, and to the day of Inspection in 1874, who had been Once, Twice, Thrice, Four Times, Five Times, &c., &c., from their first Commitment in any year, so far as can be ascertained, distinguishing Adults from Juveniles.

NUMBER OF TIMES COMMITTED.	1873.				1874, to day of Inspection.			
	Juveniles.		Adults.		Juveniles.		Adults.	
Once only,	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Twice,	10	—	189	30	4	1	170	26
Thrice,	—	—	30	8	—	—	26	3
4 times,	—	—	14	3	—	—	9	1
5 "	—	—	5	2	1	—	5	—
6 "	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	1
7 to 11 "	—	—	5	—	—	—	3	1
12 to 16 "	—	—	7	3	—	—	4	2
17 to 20 "	—	—	5	—	—	—	6	1
21 to 30 "	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
31 to 40 "	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	1
41 to 50 "	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
51 to 60 "	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
61 to 70 "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
71 to 80 "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
81 to 200 "	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Total No. of individuals committed,	10	—	261	49	5	1	227	37
No. of commitments represented in foregoing,	10	—	767	200	8	1	621	184

The total number of adult individuals committed in 1873 was 261 males and 49 females. Up to the time of my inspection this year they numbered respectively 227 and 37. During 1873 two males had been committed 7 times, and 1 female 9 times; but up to the time of my inspection this year 5 was the greatest number of times that any male, and 6 that any female was committed, and as may be observed by the foregoing table, one male was committed in both years who had been between 181 and 200 times in gaol from first commitment. The previous known commitments of those individuals in custody in 1873 numbered 767 males and 200 females; and in 1874, 621 of the former, and 184 of the latter, which demonstrates that a large proportion of the number of individuals committed to this prison are habitual offenders.

Averages, and Highest and Lowest Numbers (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1873.			From 1st January, 1874, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	41	5	—	40	6	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	65		27th Nov.	58		25th Jan.
Lowest ditto,	33		9th June.	33		9th July.
Highest number of males at any one time,	59		28th Oct.	54		25th Jan.
Ditto of females,	10		15th May.	13		22nd Aug.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	29		16th June.	28		10th Sept.
Ditto of females,	1		1st Jan.	2		12th Jan.

Highest Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors) in Gaol during each of the previous seven years, and up to day of Inspection in 1874.

							South District.
10th May, 1867,	104	20th June, 1871,	56				Tipperary
23rd January, 1868,	37	21st June, 1872,	59				County
20th June, 1869,	51	27th November, 1873,	65				(North
1st September, 1870,	56	25th January, 1874,	58				Riding)
							Gaol.

The average number of both sexes in custody in the last two years are identical; and it may be observed by the preceding table that at one period in 1873 only one female was in custody, while at one period, 1874, only two prisoners of that sex were in charge; but the number of males in either year was at no time lower than 28.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	8	4	Laundry,	-	1
Yards,	10	6	Drying Room,	-	1
Day Rooms,	6	4	Lavatories,	8	4
Solitary Cells,	2	2	Baths, with Hot and Cold		
Single Cells not less in size			Water laid on,	3	3
than 9 feet long by 6 feet			Privies,	19	9
wide, and 8 feet high = 432			Water-closets,	3	1
cubic feet,	64	16	Fumigating Apparatus,	1	1
Hospital Rooms,	4	4	Reception Rooms or Cells,	1	-
Chapels,	1	1	Pumps,	3	-
School Rooms,	1	1	Tread-wheel,	1	-
Workshops,	2	-	Crank Mill,	1	-
Worksheds,	4	-	Male Cells, 800 cubic feet,	60	-
Kitchens,	2	-	Female „ 700 „	-	14
Store Rooms,	7	2	Tell-tale Clocks,	2	-

A sufficient number of cells are set apart for the reception class, in which prisoners are kept until they are properly cleansed, but they do not, as is prescribed by statute, remain in these cells until they are inspected by the doctor, and passed by him into their proper wards. This statutable rule should, I submit, be carried out, especially as I am informed that the medical officer visits the prison nearly every day. The same arrangement exists as at the time of my last inspection with reference to the baths. Hot and cold, plunge and shower baths are provided for both sexes in separate buildings, where the prisoners are bathed at once on admittance, and every Saturday during imprisonment. Since my last visit some of the cells have been adapted to separate confinement. Gas has been introduced into No. 3 and 4 section of the male prison, and to No. 2 of the female prison; and at the time of my visit No. 2 section of the male prison was being remodelled. I therefore trust that a greater amount of separation will be maintained as soon as these improvements are effected. Gas is now supplied to these cells for 2½ hours at night, so that prisoners can be industrially employed after dark. Forty-two cells for males are lighted and warmed and supplied with bells; 23 cells for females are artificially heated, but only 7 of these are supplied with bells and gas. By degrees I have no doubt that a greater number will be adapted to the separate system, for the Board and the Governor appear most anxious to adopt this system as far as possible, and advantage is taken of the prison labour to remodel the gaol in accordance with improved ideas. At the time of my visit several bells were out of order, owing, as I was informed, to the difficulty of procuring a bellhanger in the district. This is a duty which, I submit, should be superintended and carried out by the subordinate officers of the prison. I have again to remark upon the danger of the gas-burners, and submit that they should be altered so as to prevent any possibility of a prisoner using them for the purpose of committing suicide.

SOUTH DISTRICT.	<p>The only lavatories within the buildings were in Block 5, but these were out of order at the time of my inspection. I submit that arrangements should be made in each corridor, or better still, in each cell for ablutionary purposes, and that every prisoner should be compelled to cleanse himself every morning. Two water-closets were also provided in No. 5 Block, these also were out of repair, and not used, but privies are provided in all the exercise yards. The sewerage is reported to be in good order, and is carried away into the town main. There is an abundant supply of water procured from two wells on the premises, to one of which the tread-wheel is attached, and the other is worked by means of a hand pump.</p>
Tipperary County (North Riding) Gaol.	
Sewerage.	
Water.	
Laundry.	
Kitchen.	
Chapels.	
Fumigator.	
Photography.	
Night-watch.	
Visitors.	<p>Visitors are permitted to see friends at the gate by order of the Board or Local Inspector. Convicted prisoners may receive a visit once a month, and the untried upon every Thursday. All visitors are searched before being admitted. In my last report I suggested that more stringent rules should be enforced as regards the visitors to prisoners—and I again submit that once in three months would be quite sufficient to allow a visit to a convicted prisoner. I also would recommend that a more suitable place should be put up for visitors to prisoners, such as is now in use at both Naas and Londonderry gaols, by which means it is almost impossible for a visitor to convey prohibited articles into the prison. During this year it was found that certain prohibited articles had been conveyed to a prisoner; but notwithstanding the careful investigation into the matter by the Board of Superintendence, it has not yet been discovered who the offending party was.</p>

Stock at the time of Inspection.

			Male Clothing.		Female Clothing.		SOUTH DISTRICT.
	In Use.	In Store.	In Use.	In Store.	In Use.	In Store.	
Blankets, pairs of,	181	134	Shirts,	138 25	Shifts,	29 8	Tipperary County (North Riding) Gaol.
Sheets, pairs of,	159	7	Jackets,	58 29	Jackets,	41 -	
Rugs,	150	78	Vests,	69 14	Petticoats,	58 -	
Hammocks or Cots,	-	-	Trowsers,	77 77	Aprons,	47 36	
Bed-ticks,	115	44	Caps,	62 35	Neckerchiefs,	18 2	
Bedsteads,	162	-	Stockings or Socks, pairs of,	116 20	Caps,	46 -	
			Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	98 38	Stockings, pairs of,	46 -	
					Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	30 -	

The principal stores are kept by the Governor, who adopts an excellent system, as regards the issue of materials, before they are made into clothing; for by a scale which is hung up in his store, and which he always has by him, he knows the exact quantity of material to issue for each article of dress. The male clothing in use is kept by the reception-warder, who dresses all the prisoners as they come in. The matron also keeps a store of female things, and both of these officers make a requisition to the Governor for extra articles, according as they are required. Stock is taken by the Deputy-Governor and Governor twice a year of all prison property, and by the Local Inspector yearly. The clothing is all made up within the prison; also tins and other utensils. The bedding and clothing were all clean, and in excellent order, and I am informed that clean sheets are supplied fortnightly.

Number of Punishments for Prison Offences.

	From 1st January to 31st Dec., 1873.		From 1st Jan., 1874, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
By Magisterial authority,	1	-	1	-
By Governor—				
Dark or refractory cells,	13	1	10	-
Stoppage of diet,	28	3	16	-
Total,	42	4	27	-

Two solitary cells are now provided for each sex, the floors of which are boarded, and they are artificially heated. Bedding is supplied to prisoners in solitary confinement—an indulgence not allowed to soldiers when undergoing punishment—which I submit it is quite unnecessary for prisoners.

Amount received for produce of Prisoners' labour disposed of outside the Gaol for the last three years.

1871, . £86 5s. 1d. | 1872, . £72 16s. 5d. | 1873, . £124 14s. 10d.

Hard labour is enforced by means of the treadmill, which is divided into eight stalls, and is used, as I have already stated, for pumping water. Men are employed at it for two hours a day, at intervals of five minutes. In addition to this labour, all males pick oakum in their cells up to eight o'clock at night. Owing to the alterations going on, a great deal of the time of the prisoners has been taken up lately in this labour. Under these circumstances, there is not as large a return for the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol, during the year 1873, as there would otherwise have been, amounting to £124 14s. 10d., but I am glad to observe that the profits on labour here are now gradually increasing from year to year. I am of opinion that every man sentenced to hard labour should be compelled to perform a given task per day in excess of that performed by those not so sentenced.

SOUTH DISTRICT.		From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1873.		From 1st Jan., 1874, to day of Inspection.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.
<i>Tipperary County (North Riding) Gaol.</i>	Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	103	7	43	—
	Average daily number of pupils,	13	6	13	—
	Number of days on which school was held,	220	29	173	—

School-hours.—Males, 4 to 5; females,

Schools. As there has been no alteration in the schoolrooms since my last inspection, I again submit that these rooms should be stalled in order to prevent association. I regret to state that no schools for the female prisoners was carried on this year, up to the time of my inspection, but the daily average number of male pupils was 13. The school is connected with the National Board of Education, and the teachers are reported by the Inspector to be competent. I submit that the female school should be at once re-opened and regularly carried on from day to day, in compliance with the requirements of the 106th section of the Prisons Act.

Contracts.

Bread, white, per 4-lb. loaf, 7½d.; brown, per 4-lb. loaf, 6½d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 15s. 10½d.; potatoes, per cwt., market price; meat, per lb., market price; new milk, per gallon, 8½d.; salt, per cwt., market price; coal, per ton, market price; straw, per cwt., market price; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 9s. 7d.; candles, per lb., moulds, 6d., dipts, 5½d.; soap, per cwt., white, £1 5s., brown, £1 2s.

Provisions. The diet appears to be generally good, and the reports of the Chaplains thereon are favourable; but I find that the Roman Catholic Chaplain does not inspect the provisions regularly, and he seems to have very rarely inspected the milk or the potatoes during the year. So long as the law requires these officers to perform this duty, I submit that they should be required to comply with the statute, and beg to draw the attention of the Board to the subject. On two occasions, prior to my inspection this year, the milk was returned to the contractor by the Governor, and the matter was brought before the Board, who fined the contractor. All the contracts are sanctioned by the Board of Superintendence, with the exception of potatoes, which are bought at a cheaper rate in the market by the Governor, according as they are required.

Net average daily cost of Ordinary Diet for each Prisoner in the three preceding years.

1871, . . . 4·7d. | 1872, . . . 4·8d. | 1873, . . . 5·2d.

Net cost of Gaol, including Diet and Salaries, for the three preceding years.

1871, . £1,825 4s. 0d. | 1872, . £2,186 4s. 5d. | 1873, . £2,125 15s. 4d.

Total cost of Officers, including Clothing, Value of Rations, &c.

1871, . £1,134 0s. 5d. | 1872, . £1,163 15s. 11d. | 1873, . £1,157 10s. 3d.

Average cost of each Prisoner per annum in each of the last three years.

1871, . £45 12s. 7d. | 1872, . £49 13s. 8d. | 1873, . £45 18s. 0d.

Amounts repaid by the War Department for Military Prisoners in each of the last three years.

1871, . — | 1872, . £32 2s. 1d. | 1873, . £91 9s. 0d.

Amounts repaid from the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of Prisoners during the years.

1871, . £152 7s. 1d. | 1872, . £171 2s. 6d. | 1873, . £130 16s. 4d.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

Tipperary County (North Riding) Gaol.

Expenditure.

In my report of 1872 I drew attention to the large cost which the riding was at in maintaining the gaol, which must always be large in proportion to the number of prisoners in custody, owing to the straggling nature of the buildings, and the necessity of maintaining a large staff disproportionate to the numbers in charge. The net cost of the gaol in 1873 was £2,125 15s. 4d., but of that sum the cost of officers came to £1,157 10s. 3d., so that the average annual cost of a prisoner was £45 18s., considering that in large and well-organized gaols, the annual average cost of a prisoner should not be more than about £10 to £12. The charge here cannot be looked upon with satisfaction by the rate-payers; but until some change in the law takes place with regard to our prison system, I fear very little reduction can be effected in the cost of the prisoners here.

Officers and Salaries.

<i>Non-Resident.</i>							
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Michael Head, esq., Local Inspector,	100	0	0	Thos. Morrow, Head Warder and Clerk,	90	0	0
Rev. W. B. Chester, Protestant Chaplain,	50	0	0	Samuel Lett, Gate,	40	0	0
Rev. P. O'Mailly, D.D., Roman Catholic Chaplain,	50	0	0	John Duffy, Tailor,	40	0	0
Edward J. Nickson, esq., M.D., Physician,	53	0	0	James Buggie, Carpenter,	40	0	0
Thos. Spain, esq., Apothecary,	21	0	0	Fras. Sheppard, School-master,	40	0	0
John Boyd, Night Watch,	40	0	0	John Gleeson,	35	0	0
<i>Resident.</i>				Eva Duggan, Matron,	48	0	0
W.S. Minchin, esq., Governor,	250	0	0	Eliza Field, Laundress,	24	0	0
				Catherine Alcock, Hospital Nurse,	24	0	0

Vacancies in the Staff since last Inspection, how caused and how filled up, viz.—

Edmond Green, warder, superannuated; John Gleeson, warder, appointed.

Officers on Gaol Allowance.

All the intern officers and the night watchman receive gaol allowance.

Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st Jan., to 31st Dec., 1873.	From 1st Jan., 1874, to day of Inspection.
Number of times the Board of Superintendence met and discharged business,	13	9
Local Inspector to gaol,	199	72
Do. to each bridewell,	4	3
Chaplain, Protestant Episcopal Church,	242	109
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	157	64
Physician,	199	213
Apothecary,	163	114

The subordinate officers' quarters here were clean and in good order. **Officers.** They all sleep within the prison, except one and the Chief Warder, who are both married. I would suggest to the Board the propriety of giving subordinate officers a uniform, as it is not now easy to distinguish them from some of the prisoners, and in addition a uniform adds very much to the tidy and cleanly appearance of an officer. It has also the advantage of marking at a distance a prison officer from other civilians, both inside and outside the gaol.

SOUTH DISTRICT.		1871.		1872.		1873.		1874 (to day of Inspection).	
Tipperary County (North Riding) Gaol.	No. of prisoners in hospital, Average daily number in hospital.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
		1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
	Number of prisoners pre- scribed for and treated out of hospital,	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
	No. of deaths in the Gaol,	190	20	157	29	97	21	136	1
	Cost of medicine,	£3 3s. 2d.		£3 5s. 2d.		£3 19s. 8d.		£9 14s. 6d.	
	Cost of diet for prisoners in hospital,	£0 5s. 0d.		—		£0 16s. 0d.		£6 17s. 0d.	
	Cost of all extra diet ordered by Medical Officer for prisoners not in hos- pital,	£4 15s. 8d.		£3 4s. 4d.		£4 18s. 10d.		£1 3s. 6d.	

Hospitals. The hospitals are very seldom used, and no prisoner has been in that reserved for males for about three years. When any prisoners of this sex are sent to hospital, a warder sleeps there, and a female officer now sleeps in the female hospital. No water-closet has yet been put up in the hospitals. At the time of my visit this department was undergoing repairs. As a water-closet could easily be put up on the landing here, I submit that one should be erected, for at present the only convenience of this sort existing is a privy in the yard with a stone seat. Attention has already been drawn to this matter by my colleague.

Books and Accounts.

Books. All the books of registry and finance are very carefully and regularly kept by the Head Warder, and are checked daily by the Governor. The Local Inspector also supervises those books, and both his and the Governor's journals are carefully and fully written up. These officers also write in addition monthly reports for the Board of Superintendence, which are submitted to them at their meetings. The journals of the chaplains show that they do not visit prisoners in detail, as required by the 69th section of the Prisons Act; and I was unable to find that the Roman Catholic Chaplain had visited the school during this year. These are matters to which I would call the attention of the Board, and request that they will insist upon compliance by those officers with the requirements of the statute. The hospital books and the journal of the surgeon are carefully and regularly kept; and I am informed that the Punishment Book is always laid before the Board at their meetings.

Board of Superintendence.

Bassett W. Holmes, esq., D.L., J.P., Chairman.	Caleb Going, esq., J.P.	Count D'Alton, D.L., J.P.
Sir Wm. Osborne, bart., D.L., J.P.	Capt. W. H. Carroll, J.P.	John Bayly, esq., D.L., J.P.
Joshua R. Minnett, esq., J.P.	John Going, esq., J.P.	Major W. C. Gason, J.P.
	William Ryan, esq., J.P.	Anthony Parker, esq., J.P.
	R. H. Falkiner, esq., J.P.	

Board. The Board meets for the discharge of business on the first Saturday in the month, when the different creditors and subordinate officers are paid. The salaries of the superior officers are paid twice a year at the assizes. I beg to draw the attention of the Board to my reports upon the bridewells of this riding of the county. My colleague and I have repeatedly recommended the closing of Roscrea, Templemore, and Borrisokane bridewells; and as the Board of Superintendence passed a resolution as far back as 1865, recommending the abolition of these places of detention, I submit that the matter should be again brought before the Grand Jury, and means taken for the closing of these very defective and useless establishments.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

Tipperary
County
(North
Riding).
Bridewells.

	Roscrea.		Newport.		Borrisokane.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, . . .	26	7	26	2	13	-
Of whom were drunkards, . . .	9	2	2	-	-	-
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection, . . .	10	-	2	-	3	-
Of whom were drunkards, . . .	6	-	-	-	-	-
Petty Sessions and transmittals, how often?	Weekly; transmittals now regular.		Petty Sessions fortnightly; transmittals on following day.		Monthly; transmittals regular.	
Committals, whether regular?	Some still irregular, and remands written on back of committal.		Regular.		Regular, but only four during this year.	
Registry, . . .	Carefully kept.		Correctly kept.		Carefully kept.	
Repairs and Order, .	Good.		Good and well kept.		Good.	
Security, . . .	The yards very insecure.		Good, except the down pipe in male exercise - yard, which should be removed.		Very insecure.	
Accommodation, .	Six cells up stairs, two day-rooms down; the stairs are in turrets and very difficult and dangerous.		Four cells for males, three for females, and two day-rooms.		One cell and a day-room with a bed in it for males, and only a day-room, with a bed in it, for females.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Bedding good, though some blankets are thin.		Good, clean, and sufficient.		Sufficient.	
Water, how supplied?	None, except what is caught from roof.		By pump in front yard.		By a pump on the premises.	
Sewerage, . . .	An open cesspool behind the privies.		Effective.		None.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean and well ventilated.		Clean, dry, and well ventilated.		Clean.	
Cost of dietary per head per day.	6d. per head per day for males, and 5½d. for females.		5½d. for males, and 4½d. for females per day.		5½d. for males, and 5d. for males.	
Salary of Keeper, and whether he follows any other Employment.	£35, and £5 for matron; has no other employment.		£35 a year, with £5 to his wife; is Court-keeper at £4 2s. a year.		£35 a year, and £4 as Court-keeper; has no other employment.	
Statutable Inspection, Remarks, . . .	15th October, 1874. No prisoner in custody. This bridewell should now be closed as the town is within such easy distance, by rail, of the county gaol.		28th August, 1874. No prisoner in custody. The condition of order and cleanliness of the bridewell reflects much credit on the keeper and his wife.		15th October, 1874. This bridewell is now so little used, and so entirely unsuited to prison purposes, that I again submit it be closed. The keeper has cloven in family, yet he has only one cell and a kitchen for their accommodation. There have only been four prisoners committed here during the year, which fact alone should be sufficient to close the bridewell.	

Tipperary (county (North Riding). Bridewells.	Thurles.		Templemore.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	94	18	111	43
Of whom were Drunkards,	20	9	41	20
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection,	29	2	23	10
Of whom were Drunkards,	5	1	14	6
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often.	Petty Sessions on Saturdays; transmittals by train on Mondays.		Wednesdays; transmittals by car on Thursdays.	
Committals, whether regular.	Now regular.		I found one committal for more than three days signed by one Justice.	
Registry,	Correctly kept.		Correctly kept.	
Repairs and Order?	In good repair and order.		Not in good repair or order; the woodwork requires to be painted, and the walls to be whitewashed; the yards should be better kept, and they require gravel; the privies have no doors, and the floor of the privy on the female side should be boarded; a young tree also close to the wall should be removed; the roof over end of male cells admits rain.	
Security,	Same as on last inspection.		Same as formerly; no change.	
Accommodation,	No change.		No change.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Sufficient for number of prisoners; some of the sheets and blankets much worn, but additional blankets are given in winter; the worn sheets should be cast.		There is only one pair of sheets for each bed; one pair of sheets was in the wash, and only one sheet on each of two beds.	
Water, how supplied,	One pump in order; the stick of the other pump rotten.		The pump requires some slight repair.	
Sewerage,	Sufficient; cesspool outside premises.		A cesspool outside the wall.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean, dry, and well ventilated.		Yards very untidy; the windows too small; bridewell is badly ventilated, and upper cell damp.	
Cost of dietary per head per day.	5½d. males, 5½d. females.		6½d. per day for each prisoner.	
Salary of Keeper, and whether he follows any other employment.	£55; wife, £5.		£35; £5 for matron.	
Statutable Inspection, . . .	16th April, 1874.		15th April, 1874.	
Remarks,	It costs about 18s. 1d. to send a prisoner to Nenagh Gaol; the return fare, 8s. third class; two policemen must go with the prisoner. Two males in custody—one in charge since Easter Saturday for deserting his wife; the other, a tailor from Clonmel, for asking for lodging at workhouse. This bridewell is 7 miles from Templemore; a number of trains pass backwards and forwards during the day: fare, third class, 7d.; besides, there is a police barrack halfway between Thurles and Templemore.		One female for larceny, and a male for drunkenness.	

TIPPERARY COUNTY (SOUTH RIDING) GAOL, AT CLONMEL.—
STATUTABLE INSPECTION, 2ND MAY, 1874.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.

Tipperary
County
(South
Riding)
Gaol.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	1	—	1	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Larceny,	—	1	1	—	—	—
„ Misdemeanors,	1	—	1	—	—	—
„ further Examination,	1	—	1	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	26	5	31	1	2	3
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	10	1	11	1	1	2
<i>By Courts-Martial.</i>						
Military and Naval Offenders,	3	—	3	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
For Larceny,	5	7	12	—	—	—
Offences under Larceny Act,	2	—	2	—	—	—
In default of Bail,	—	2	2	—	—	—
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	5	5	10	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	11	2	13	—	1	1
Drunkards,	1	2	3	—	—	—
Total in Custody,	66	25	91	2	4	6

Sixty-six males and twenty-five females formed the total number of prisoners in custody at the above date; about half of whom were cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions; the remainder were either dealt with summarily, or were waiting trial.

Juveniles.

CLASSES, &c., OF OFFENDERS.	In custody on the day of Inspection.		From 1st January to day of Inspection.	
	10 years old and under.	Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.	10 years old and under.	Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Convicted at Assizes,	—	—	—	—
„ Summarily,	—	—	1	—
Committed for Trial,	—	—	1	—
Total,	—	—	2	—
Number sent to Reformatories,	—	—	—	—
Included in the preceding— Workhouse Offenders,	—	—	—	—

SOUTH
DISTRICT.Tipperary
County
(South
riding)
Gaol.

Two juveniles were in charge at the time of my visit, and only 11 had been in custody this year up to this time, one of whom was sent to a Reformatory. I regret to state that notwithstanding the remarks I made in my last report upon the necessity of separating youthful offenders from the adult prisoners, that proper steps to carry out these suggestions have not yet been taken, for I still find that juveniles are kept in the same class and are exercised at the same time as adult prisoners. I must therefore again submit that this system should be altered, and that more care should be taken to separate juveniles from adults. It is, however, pleasing to remark that the numbers in custody this year, as compared with last, were much reduced, and that no prisoner of this class was in charge in 1874 who had been previously in gaol.

Number of Prisoners of all classes in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1871,	46	17	1873,	64	21
1872,	41	21	1874 (day of Inspection),	66	25

Number of returned Convicts in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1874.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1871,	1	2	1874 (up to and including		
1872,	4	5	day of Inspection),	3	1
1873,	4	3	Day of Inspection, .	1	1

Debtors.

Only one debtor was committed here during this year. No alteration has been made in the quarters apportioned to prisoners of this class; but as the law of Insolvency in Ireland has now been altered, I cannot recommend any expense being incurred upon the Marshalsea of this prison; however, as at present, the time of an officer is almost entirely taken up with even one debtor, I must submit that other arrangements should be made in order to avoid the necessity of keeping an officer continually employed in overseeing this class.

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), and Number of Times each had been committed during the following periods, distinguishing Adults from Juveniles.

NUMBER OF TIMES COMMITTED.	1873.				1874, to day of Inspection.			
	Juveniles.		Adults.		Juveniles.		Adults.	
Once within the year, . . .	M. 25	F. 2	M. 435	F. 115	M. 11	F. -	M. 225	F. 47
Twice " " " " . . .	M. 2	F. -	M. 54	F. 25	M. -	F. -	M. 16	F. 8
Thrice " " " " . . .	M. -	F. -	M. 17	F. 11	M. -	F. -	M. 1	F. 5
4 times " " " " . . .	M. -	F. -	M. 5	F. 2	M. -	F. -	M. 1	F. 2
5 " " " " . . .	M. -	F. -	M. 1	F. 4	M. -	F. -	M. -	F. 1
6 " " " " . . .	M. -	F. -	M. 2	F. 2	M. -	F. -	M. -	F. 2
7 " " " " . . .	M. -	F. -	M. 1	F. -	M. -	F. -	M. 1	F. -
8 " " " " . . .	M. -	F. -	M. -	F. 2	M. -	F. -	M. -	F. -
9 " " " " . . .	M. -	F. -	M. 1	F. 1	M. -	F. -	M. -	F. -
11 " " " " . . .	M. -	F. -	M. 1	F. -	M. -	F. -	M. -	F. -
12 " " " " . . .	M. -	F. -	M. -	F. 2	M. -	F. -	M. -	F. -
Total,	M. 27	F. 2	M. 517	F. 164	M. 11	F. -	M. 244	F. 65
No. of above who had not been in Gaol previous to 1st January in .	M. 26	F. 2	M. 298	F. 56	M. 10	F. -	M. 126	F. 21

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), committed in the year 1873, and to the day of Inspection in 1874, who had been Once, Twice, Thrice, Four Times, Five Times, &c., &c., from their first Commitment in any year, so far as can be ascertained, distinguishing Adults from Juveniles.

SOUTH DISTRICT.
—
Tipperary County (South Riding) Gaol.

NUMBER OF TIMES COMMITTED.	1873.				1874, to day of Inspection.			
	Juveniles.		Adults.		Juveniles.		Adults.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Once only,	25	2	286	52	10	—	119	21
Twice,	2	—	78	19	1	—	63	10
Thrice,	—	—	35	12	—	—	22	8
4 times,	—	—	28	14	—	—	10	4
5 „	—	—	20	12	—	—	12	2
6 „	—	—	16	8	—	—	7	4
7 to 11 „	—	—	34	18	—	—	3	2
12 to 16 „	—	—	9	11	—	—	6	2
17 to 20 „	—	—	2	4	—	—	2	4
21 to 30 „	—	—	3	4	—	—	—	3
31 to 40 „	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	2
41 to 50 „	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	2
51 to 60 „	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	1
61 to 70 „	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
81 to 90 „	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Total No. of Individuals committed,	27	2	517	164	11	—	244	65
No. of Commitments represented in foregoing,	29	2	1,650	1,355	12	—	613	511

The total number of adult prisoners committed here in 1873 was 517 males and 164 females; up to the time of my inspection this year the number of adult prisoners was 244 of the former sex, and 65 of the latter. Of those in custody in 1873, 298 males and 56 females had not previously been in gaol. Of those in custody in 1874, 126 males and 21 females were first commitments; so that it will be observed that about equal proportions in both years of the individuals committed here were old offenders. The foregoing table clearly shows how numerous this class is here. In 1873, 3 males and 3 females were committed here, who had been from 41 to 50 times in gaol; and one female who had been between 81 and 90 times in prison. During the five months previous to my inspection, in 1874, 2 males and 4 females had been committed here, who had been in gaol about 20 times, and 1 female, whose previous commitments numbered between 60 and 70. Of the total number of adult individuals committed here in 1873—namely, 517 of males and 164 of females, their previous commitments amounted respectively to 1,650 and 1,355. In 1874, previous to my inspection, the adult individual prisoners committed were, 244 males and 65 females; but their previous known commitments numbered as many as 613 and 511, respectively.

Commitments.

CLASSES.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1873.		From 1st January, 1874, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Debtors,	4	1	1	—
Criminals,	397	163	166	58
Vagrants,	4	11	1	1
Drunkards,	286	115	115	44
Total,	691	290	283	103

SOUTH
DISTRICT.Tipperary
County
(South
Riding)
Gaol.

As my inspection was made early in the fifth month of the year, the foregoing tables cannot be taken as a fair comparison of the amount of crime committed in this district during the whole of the years 1873 and 1874. But, having regard to the numbers in custody previous to my visit this year, it may fairly be inferred that the commitments in 1874 will not exceed those of 1873.

Averages, and Highest and Lowest Numbers (exclusive of Debtors).

---	From 1st January to 31st December, 1873.			From 1st January, 1874, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	62.12	21.52	—	67.5	23.46	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	110		8th Nov.	112		19th March.
Lowest ditto, . . .	69		4th June.	73		20th Jan.
Highest number of males at any one time, . .	82		8th Nov.	84		19th March.
Ditto, of females, . .	32		18th Dec.	30		31st March.
Lowest number of males at any one time, . .	47		27th Feb.	54		17th Feb.
Ditto, of females, . .	14		4th June.	16		22nd Jan.

Highest Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors) in gaol during each of the previous seven years, and up to day of Inspection in 1874.

16th March, 1867, . . .	166	18th March, 1871, . . .	91
19th March, 1868, . . .	102	14th November, 1872, . .	91
20th November, 1869, . .	97	8th November, 1873, . .	110
6th May, 1870, . . .	102	19th March, 1874, . . .	112

Averages.

The foregoing tables would rather indicate a slight increase in the numbers committed here in 1874, as compared with the previous year; the daily average number in custody in 1873 being 62 of males and 21 of females; while, previous to my inspection this year, it amounted to 67 of males and 23 of females; and at one time during 1874, there were a greater number of prisoners in custody than at any period during the last six years.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	4	2	Kitchen,	1	—
Yards,	7	2	Store Rooms,	3	2
Day Rooms,	2	0	Laundries,	1	1
Solitary Cells,	2	2	Drying Room,	1	2
Single Cells, 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high, or* which contain 432 cubic feet,	120	59	Lavatories,	12	6
Ditto, heated and furnished with bells,	120	59	Bath, with Hot and Cold Water laid on,	1	—
Cells to contain three persons,	12	—	Privies,	6	2
Hospital Rooms,	6	4	Water-closets,	25	13
Chapels,	2	—	Fumigating Apparatus,	1	—
School Rooms,	1	—	Pumps,	2	1
			Tread-wheel,	1	—
			Tell-tale Clocks,	4	—

I regret to state that very few, if any, of the recommendations of the Inspectors-General have been carried out here since my last inspection. No reception cells are reserved for prisoners on commitment, so that the requirements of the statute in this respect are disregarded. The statute also requires baths to be erected in suitable positions in the prison, in order that prisoners may have access to them at all convenient seasons; but the bath here is so situated that the requirements of the statute are not complied with, I find that prisoners are only bathed on Saturday,

Reception.
Baths.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

Tipperary County (South Riding) Gaol.

Sewerage and water.

Kitchen.

Laundries.

Fumigator.

Gas and Heating. Chapels.

Photography.

so that any prisoner coming in in the early part of the week is not washed until that day. Under these circumstances I must again submit that a proper bath should be put up in the male prison, and that all healthy prisoners be at once bathed on commitment, and once a week during imprisonment. A certain number of cells should also be set apart for the reception class, in which prisoners should be kept until inspected by the medical officer, and passed by him into their "proper ward," in compliance with the requirements of the Prisons Act. I was informed at the time of my visit, that a boiler was about to be put up in the bath-room, by which means the water for the bath could be heated at any time; so that I trust by this time this improvement has been effected.* A sufficient number of water-closets and lavatories are provided throughout the prison, which were all clean and in good order; I was informed that the sewage is effective, and is regularly flushed by means of water from the tank. There is an abundant supply of water on the premises, which is raised to the tank by means of the tread-wheel, and is carried by pipes to all parts of the prison. The kitchen was in good order, and neatly kept; a good steam boiler is provided, by which the potatoes and stirabout are cooked. But this department is conducted by the male prisoners, whereas a great saving of time and labour would be effected if the kitchens were removed into the female prison, and that females were required to perform the culinary duties. Under this system the time of the prisoners employed in the kitchen now could be turned to more profitable purposes. I remarked fully upon this subject in my Report of 1872. Two laundries are provided here, one for males and the other for females, in which prisoners are employed in separation; but I regret to state that the laundry of the females is wanting very much in repair. This subject has been already remarked on by the Committee of the Grand Jury, so that I trust the repairs will be immediately undertaken. My attention was drawn to a privy that has lately been put up in the male laundry-yard, which is so badly constructed that I am informed at times it is very offensive. I must again observe, that if such matters as these were permitted to be carried out under the supervision of the Governor and Local Inspector of the gaol, that they could be done more effectively and at a smaller cost than under present arrangements. Some of the washing troughs in the male laundry were in a very dilapidated condition, and should be repaired or new ones put up. A new fumigating apparatus is required for each prison, as the present fumigator is very ineffective. Such repairs as these could easily be carried out, provided that an efficient carpenter warder were employed, and that the Governor had authority to execute such small improvements. A good soft-water tank has lately been put up in the female laundry. The cells were in good order, and tidily kept; they are all provided with gas, and had bells, and are artificially heated, but I learn that the gas is extinguished at an hour after lock-up, and that no work is performed in the cells in the evening. No alterations have taken place in the Roman Catholic chapel since my last visit; it is well arranged, the sexes are now properly divided, but the arrangements would be improved if the floor were placed on a gradual incline, so that prisoners could be more easily supervised while at chapel. The new Protestant chapel is still very damp and badly ventilated. Although it is only recently put up the stove is already out of order and smokes, so that the Chaplain very naturally makes serious complaint on this subject. I have no doubt that if this building had been erected under the supervision of the Local Inspector and Governor, it would long since have been in good working order, and would have been more economically built. The photography

* Since this report was first printed, I am informed by the Local Inspector that a hot water bath has now been put up, and that prisoners on admission always get a bath.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.Tipperary
County
(South
Kiding)
Gaol.Night
Watch.

School.

is still executed by an artist from the town, an arrangement that neither my colleague nor I consider at all satisfactory. I therefore again submit that this duty should be performed by one of the officers of the prison. The night watch is performed by the turnkeys in rotation, whose vigilance is tested by means of four tell-tale clocks; two are situated in the central hall, and two in the extern portions of the gaol. The first two are marked half hourly from 10, P.M., to 6, A.M., during the winter months, and from half-past 5 to the same time in the summer. The markings are taken by the head warder, who keeps the keys of the cells, and the condition of the clocks is entered in the Governor's journal; but a note should be also made of them in the morning state book. Lock-up takes place at 6 o'clock in the summer, and at 5.45 in winter; unlock is at 6, A.M. in the former season, and 7 in the latter season. All the keys of the prison, including those of the hospital, are taken by the Governor at 10 o'clock, P.M., to his bedroom, and are kept by him during the night. The Governor is reported to visit the gaol at unexpected hours during the night, about once a week, and sometimes oftener. As far back as the year 1870, I pointed out the requirements of the Prisons Act, as regards the secular instruction of prisoners; my colleague has also drawn attention to this subject, but, nevertheless, no school has yet been established; further remarks, therefore, on this subject from me are now unnecessary.

			Male Clothing.		Female Clothing.			
	In use.	In store.		In use.	In store.		In use.	In store.
Blankets, pairs of,	113	39	Shirts, . . .	58	78	Shifts, . . .	48	18
Sheets, pairs of,	116	92	Jackets, . . .	58	59	Jackets, . . .	39	38
Rugs, . . .	114	27	Vests, . . .	58	82	Petticoats, . . .	84	24
Hammocks or			Trowsers, . . .	58	98	Aprons, . . .	42	36
Cots, . . .	105	24	Caps, . . .	58	40	Neckerchiefs, . . .	36	30
Bed-ticks, . . .	97	31	Stockings or socks,			Caps, . . .	49	60
Bedsteads, . . .	8	-	pairs of, . . .	116	84	Stockings, pairs of,	30	6
			Shoes, Slippers, &			Shoes, Slippers, &		
			Clogs, pairs of,	89	76	Clogs, pairs of,	20	-

Store.

The store of clothing in use and of bedding is kept by the cook warder in a room over the kitchen, where also the prisoners' own clothing is kept, and I was glad to find that they are neatly arranged, with a list of the articles attached to each bundle; but I should recommend that these lists be signed by the prisoner on leaving the gaol, in order to avoid any difficulty on this subject. As a shoemaker warder is employed, the shoes and boots are always made up by prison labour; but notwithstanding the large number of warders in this gaol, I regret that no tailor warder is employed, so that the clothing is not always made up within the prison. The store of new articles and of materials not made up are kept by the gate warder, and are issued by him by order of the Governor, to the kitchen warder, as required. The Matron has charge of all the female clothing in use, and her stores were neatly and carefully kept. I was surprised to find that the clothing of female prisoners is not fumigated, but is only washed before being put away. As it is impossible to prevent infection and dirt from being introduced to the prison unless prisoners' clothing is thoroughly well fumigated, I submit that all clothing, as a rule, should be subject to this operation before it is put away. The bedding and clothing throughout the prison was in good order and clean; but the sheets in the male prison are only changed once a month, whereas those in the female are changed fortnightly, and clean sheets are given to all females on entering the gaol. I submit that the same rule should exist in this respect in the male prison as at present is carried out in the female prison, as no prisoner should be required to sleep in sheets that have already been used by another person, for obvious reasons.

Number of Punishments for Prison Offences.

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1873.		From 1st January, 1874, to day of Inspection.		SOUTH DISTRICT. Tipperary County (South Riding) Gaol.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
By Magisterial authority,	-	-	1	-	
By Governor—					
Dark or Refractory Cells,	137	32	96	4	
Stoppage of Diet,					
Total,	137	32	97	4	

Two punishment cells are provided in each prison, and are fitted up with a good guard bed, such as is provided for military prisoners. Only on one occasion was it found necessary this year to have recourse to magisterial authority for the punishment of an obstreperous prisoner—a male. The remainder of the punishments in the foregoing table were inflicted on the sole authority of the Governor; and I am glad to perceive that very few females have required to be punished for breach of prison rule. I again submit that the gas burners should be removed from the solitary cells, as they afford a facility for persons while undergoing punishment to commit suicide.

Summary of Employment on day of Inspection.

	M.	F.
Hard Labour,	34	-
Industrial Labour,	15	16
Sick,	2	4
Unemployed,	8	5
Discharged before labour hours,	2	-
Debtors unemployed,	1	-
Prison Duties,	4	-
Total in custody,	66	25

Amount received for produce of Prisoners' labour disposed of outside the Gaol for the last three years.

1871, . £292 3s. 9d. | 1872, . £235 1s. 2d. | 1873, . £229 5s. 8d.

Hard labour is exacted here by means of the tread wheel, at which men so sentenced are employed for three hours a day, being a quarter of an hour absolutely on the mill at a time; they are, however, still unemployed during the periods of relief, which is exactly half the time that they are at the mill. I therefore cannot but think that prisoners should be required to do some remunerative labour instead of being allowed to remain one and a half hours in idleness while at the mill. I am told that picking oakum here would not pay; but, if this be the case, some other remunerative employment should be found for prisoners, as at present men sentenced to hard labour do not receive a sufficient quantity of such punishment. The industrial labour consists of washing, shoe-making, tinning, &c.; but the chief profits derived from prisoners' labour is obtained from the washing department, as the male prisoners perform barrack washing, and the females are employed in ordinary washing for private individuals. As will be seen by the foregoing table, the amounts received from this source are considerable; but I regret to find that there is a diminution in the sum received in 1873 as compared to the two previous years. This is a subject that I would call the attention of the Board to, inasmuch as the daily average number of prisoners in that year was larger than in the two previous years; it would therefore be supposed that the profits of labour disposed of outside the gaol would proportionably increase. I must again protest against waste of time in exercising men in a ring, whereas

SOUTH
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they might perform profitable labour during the time at they are taking the open air exercise required by the statute. I therefore would suggest that such labour as stone-breaking be adopted here, and that only men who are employed at sedentary pursuits, such as tailoring and shoemaking, should be permitted to take their exercise in the ring.

Contracts.

Bread, white, per 4 lb. loaf, 8d.; brown, per 4 lb. loaf, 7d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 18s. 2d.; Indian meal, per cwt. 10s.; potatoes, per cwt., 6s. 8d.; meat, per lb., 8d.; new milk, per gallon, 8d.; salt, per cwt., 2s. 6d.; coal, per ton, £1 12s. 9d.; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 6s. 8d.; candles, per lb., 5½d.; soap, per cwt., £1 2s. 9d.

Provisions.

The provisions, and materials for clothing, &c., are procured by contracts sanctioned by the Board. The samples of the diet that I saw were excellent, and none of the prisoners made any complaint to me on this score. I must, however, express my regret that the Chaplains, whose duty it is to inspect the provisions, do not do so regularly; and I find that the duly appointed Roman Catholic Chaplain has only inspected the provisions once himself up to the time of my visit this year, although, I am informed, he was warned before he was appointed of the nature of his duties. So long as the Prisons Act requires that the inspection of provisions shall be performed by the Chaplains, I submit that it is the duty of the Board to insist on this statute being complied with by these gentlemen.

Net average daily cost of Ordinary Diet for each Prisoner in the three preceding years.

1871, . 3·68d. | 1872, . 4·01d. | 1873, . 4·27d.

Net cost of Gaol, including Diet and Salaries, for the three preceding years.

1871, . £2,664 14s. 0d. | 1872, . £2,781 11s. 6d. | 1873, . £2,901 3s. 9d.

Total cost of Officers, including Clothing, Value of Rations, &c.

1871, . £1,511 2s. 6d. | 1872, . £1,531 7s. 10d. | 1873, . £1,558 0s. 10d.

Average cost of each Prisoner per annum in each of the last three years.

1871, . £38 0s. 10d. | 1872, . £40 17s. 7½d. | 1873, . £34 9s. 1d.

Amounts repaid by the War Department for Military Prisoners in each of the last three years.

1871, . £2 11s. 0d. | 1872, . £15 10s. 0d. | 1873, . £74 0s. 0d.

Amounts repaid from the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of Prisoners during the years

1871, . £320 1s. 5d. | 1872, . — | 1873, . —

Expen-
diture.

The net cost of the gaol here in 1873 amounted to £2,901 3s. 9d.; but it will be seen by the foregoing table that of that sum the cost of officers came to £1,558 0s. 10d.; and that the average annual cost of a prisoner amounted to £34 9s. 1d. Although this charge is much less than in many other gaols in Ireland, yet, considering the facilities in this prison that are afforded for carrying out the separate system in its integrity, I am of opinion that the annual average cost of a prisoner here is still much too large. This I attribute chiefly to the very large staff of officers as compared with the daily average number of prisoners, there being 21 officers, or a proportion of about 4 prisoners to every officer, taking the daily average number in custody in 1874.

Officers and Salaries.

<i>Officers and Salaries.</i>							SOUTH DISTRICT.	
<i>Non-Resident.</i>				£	s.	d.		
Percy Gough, esq., Local Inspector,	150	0	0	T. Summers, Hospital Warder,	53	0	0	<i>Tipperary County (South Riding) Gaol.</i>
W. D. Hemphill, esq., Surgeon,	74	0	0	J. Ardagh, Warder, .	46	0	0	
The Rev. Roger Power, Roman Catholic Chaplain, .	50	0	0	H. Colborne, do. .	46	0	0	
Protestant Chaplain—vacant,	—			R. Lanigan, do. .	46	0	0	
				S. Burke, do. <i>Shoemaker</i> ,	46	0	0	
				E. Fennessy, do. .	46	0	0	
				M. Byrne, do. .	43	0	0	
				R. Geoghegan, do. .	43	0	0	
				Miss S. Woods, Matron, .	48	0	0	
<i>Resident.</i>								
George Massy Robbins, esq., Governor,	250	0	0	Mrs. M. Conway, Assistant Matron, .	28	0	0	
J. McCaffery, Head Warder,	103	0	0	Miss M. J. Garvan, Assistant Matron, .	28	0	0	
E. Power, Clerk, &c., .	73	0	0	Miss A. McCarthy, Nurse, .	30	0	0	
J. Quinn, Gate Keeper, .	63	0	0	Mrs. Coughlan, Laundress, .	38	0	0	

Vacancies in the Staff since last Inspection, how caused, and how filled up.

The Rev. J. Power, Roman Catholic Chaplain, resigned; filled up by the Rev. Roger Power. The Rev. F. T. Brady, Protestant Chaplain, died; not yet filled up. Michael Prendergast, Warder, dismissed; filled up by Richard Geoghegan.

Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1873.	From 1st Jan., 1874, to day of Inspection.
Number of times the Board of Superintendence met and discharged business,	13	5
Local Inspector to Gaol, .	134	33
Do. to each Bridewell, .	4	1
Chaplain, Protestant Episcopal Church, .	152	48
„ Roman Catholic, .	188	57
Surgeon, .	223	78

The subordinate officers' apartments in this gaol are extremely neat and tidy. They are provided with a mess room; but as most of the officers are married, this room is not much used. Each of the officers keep a daily journal, which they are required to submit to the Governor every morning.

	1871.		1872.		1873.		1874 (to day of Inspection).	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	60	11	55	10	74	32	38	11
Average daily No. in hospital,	3.17	0.41	1.86	0.64	3.09	0.87	2.46	2.33
No. of prisoners prescribed for and treated out of hospital,	339	183	441	192	551	226	134	83
No. of deaths in the Gaol, .	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Cost of medicine, .	£14	4s. 9d.	£11	0s. 8d.	£13	0s. 7d.	—	—
Cost of diet for prisoners in hospital, .	£59	16s. 2d.	£43	19s. 1d.	£77	4s. 11d.	—	—

At the time of my visit, there were two cases of typhus fever in the male hospital, attended by a nurse from the town, notwithstanding that a wardman and an officer is attached to the hospital. In a great number of gaols prisoners are not sent to hospital unless they are affected with an infectious disease, so that on these occasions a nurse is procured, and the ordinary hospital staff is done away with. If this system were followed here, considerable economy in hospital arrangements would be effected. The daily average number in hospital up to the time of my inspection this year was two of each sex, and the cost of medicines amounted in 1873 to £13 0s. 7d.; that for extra diet to prisoners in hospital, ordered by the Medical Officer, £77 4s. 11d.; but I am glad to find that no other extra diet is ordered in this prison by the Medical Officer. The apothecary's bill is examined before each Assizes by the Medical Officer; but I submit that if the medicines were procured from the County Infirmary, as is the case in

SOUTH
DISTRICT.Tipperary
County
(South
Riding)
Gaol.

Books.

some gaols, the cost under this head would be considerably reduced. Every care is paid by the Medical Officer to the sick prisoners, and I have always found Dr. Hemphill most anxious to carry out any useful suggestions made to him.

The books of finance and the registries are kept with great care and attention by the clerk; but I regret to find that some of the authorized forms are not yet in use, and also that some forms are used which are quite unnecessary, and only entail useless labour. I submit, therefore, that these be discontinued, and that the prescribed forms of gaol books be procured and duly observed. The journal of the Governor is regularly written up, and is carefully kept; those of the Local Inspector and Surgeon, are, however, not written, as is required, upon every occasion of their visit. I drew attention to this subject on my last visit, and I have no doubt that in future these gentlemen will comply with the legal requirement in this respect. The Medical Officer also will, I understand, in future, take care to initial all his orders, which hitherto has not been the custom here. The journal of the Roman Catholic Chaplain's substitute is fuller and better kept than that of the Protestant; but, as I have before remarked, the duly appointed Roman Catholic Chaplain does not perform his duty as required by law. All omissions of the marking of the tell-tale clock should be entered by the Governor in the Conduct Book against the offending officer. I have again to remark upon the custom followed by Justices here of committing prisoners to gaol in a state of intoxication, which, I am informed, is often done. This is a matter which has been referred before now to the Law Adviser of the Crown, whose decision has been adverse to such a practice. In the event, therefore, of a prisoner dying in his cell who was committed in a state of drunkenness, I consider that the responsibility will rest on the committing Justice, for it is quite impossible to expect the officers of a prison to be responsible for the life of prisoners committed to them in such a condition. I have great pleasure in bearing my testimony to the vigilance and attention to duty of the Local Inspector and Governor of this gaol, who deserve every credit for the order and cleanliness of the entire establishment. The condition of the female prison also reflects much credit upon the Matron.

Visitors.

The arrangements here for visitors to prisoners are very imperfect. The visits take place at the gate, in the presence of a warder at each side; and on the day of my inspection one prisoner received as many as twelve visitors, by the order of a Resident Magistrate, although the prisoner was only sentenced to three months' imprisonment, and had been but a month in gaol. As such abuses of privileges are calculated to create the greatest disorder and irregularity in a gaol, I submit that the Governor should not admit any visitors to prisoners except on the authority of those persons who are authorized by the by-laws to give orders for the admission of visitors to prisoners.

John Bagwell, esq.
S. H. Gerald Adams, esq.
R. U. Bayley, esq.
Joseph Kenny, esq.
Colonel E. B. Purefoy.
Thomas Lalor, esq.

John Riall, esq.
Captain Sankey, R.N.
F. Wise Lowe, esq.
Thomas Butler, esq.
Captain S. Moore.
Samuel Cooper, esq.

Board.

On the first Saturday of each month the Board meets for the discharge of business, when small accounts are settled, and the salaries of subordinate officers are paid. The extern officers receive their salaries half-yearly, at Assizes, and the Governor quarterly. Thirteen visits were paid to the gaol during the year 1873 by the Board, and five up to my inspection in 1874. I annex reports upon the bridewells of this Riding, and would

beg the attention of the Board thereto. Those at Tipperary and Cashel were inspected for me by my colleague. He and I have repeatedly recommended the closing of the bridewells of Cahir and Carrick-on-Suir. These towns are connected by railway with the county gaol, which renders these bridewells quite unnecessary for the purposes of the detention of convicted prisoners.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

Tipperary County (South Riding).

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

Bridewells.

	Caher.		Carrick-on-Suir.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year.	34	13	157	62
Of whom were Drunkards,	20	7	91	11
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection.	7	1	59	27
Of whom were Drunkards,	3	—	15	2
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?	Fortnightly at Cahir and Ardfinan; monthly at New Inn.		Fortnightly. Transmittals generally direct.	
Committals,	Regular.		Regular; but prisoners are frequently detained here from Petty Sessions to Petty Sessions on remand, whereas they should be forwarded to the county gaol. A prisoner charged with desertion from 91st Regiment, stationed at Edinburgh, was here for a fortnight waiting the escort; and when escort arrived from Edinburgh they said he was not the man, and refused to take him; so the prisoner was then discharged by the committing justice.	
Registry,	Carefully kept.		Regular.	
Repairs and Order, . . .	Good.		Good.	
Security,	Good.		Fair.	
Accommodation, . . .	Three cells for each sex, and two day-rooms.		Four cells for males and three for females; two day-rooms.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Clean, good, and sufficient.		Sufficient and good, but some sheets dirty.	
Water, how supplied?	None on premises. Obtained from river close by.		By a pump in each yard, in repair.	
Sewerage,	Said to be effective.		Effective.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean and well ventilated.		Dry and well ventilated.	
Cost of Dietary, . . .	—		6½d. for prisoners on remand, and 5d. for drunkards.	
Salary of Keeper, & whether he follows any other employment.	£45 a year, with uniform, fuel, and light. No other employment.		£45, with fuel and light and a suit of uniform.	
Date of Inspection, . .	5th May, 1874.		29th April, 1874.	
Remarks,	No prisoner in custody, and only 13 committed here during this year. I must repeat the suggestions so frequently made by Inspectors-General that this bridewell should be closed, as it is an unnecessary expense, being so close to the county gaol. In the event of its being closed, I trust the Board will deal as liberally as possible with the present keeper, who is one of the oldest and most attentive prison officials in the county.		One prisoner in custody. This town being about half an hour by train of Clonmel, I submit that this bridewell should be closed, provided that a proper police lock-up is established.	

SOUTH
DISTRICT.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—continued.

Tipperary County (South Riding).	No. of Committals in past year. Of whom were Drunkards.	Tipperary (certified bridewell).		Cashel.		Clogheen.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
		261	47	80	17	48	5
		153	22	69	10	22	2
	No. of Committals in the quarter pre- ceding inspection.	62	6	39	5	40	6
	Of whom were Drunkards.	31	3	14	—	10	
	Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?	Weekly on Thurs- days.		Weekly; Cashel on Wednesdays; fortnightly in Dundrum and Golden.		Fortnightly.	
	Committals, . . .	This being a certified ridewell, magistrates commit prisoners to it to be imprisoned in default of paying a fine, for obstruction, for assaults, begging, &c., for 7 days or 3 days, or 4s. and 6s. 6d. fine, which is legal.		Regular.		Regular.	
	Registry, . . .	Correctly kept.		Correct.		Well kept.	
	Repairs and Order, .	In good order and repair; lately whitewashed in- side and outside, but the windows of the cells and day-rooms should be painted.		In good repair and or- der, except that the repairs which, in August last, I sug- gested to the roof of the house of the keeper and the painting of the outside of the bride- well have never been done. The interior has been lately painted.		Good, the wood- work having been lately painted.	
	Security, . . .	Sufficient.		Sufficient.		Good with care.	
	Accommodation, .	Sufficient.		Same as formerly.		Two cells and one day-room for each sex.	
	Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Sufficient.		Sufficient, but some of the bed- ticks and blan- kets on the male side much worn.		Good and sufficient; tables are now supplied to the day-rooms.	
	Water, how supplied?	Pump, in good order; it would be an advantage if the water from the pump were conducted into the yards of the male and female pri- sons.		No water on pre- mises, but sup- plied from city reservoir.		None on premises; supplied by con- tract.	
	Sewerage, . . .	Good.		Good.		Cesspools that are clean- ed out regularly.	
	Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean, dry, and well ventilated.		Clean and well venti- lated, but some of the cells and the day-room on male side damp.		Clean and well ven- tilated.	
	Cost of Dietary, .	6d. for all persons.		5d. per day.		6d. per day.	
	Salary of Keeper, and whether he follows any other employ- ment.	£45; matron £15.		£45; matron £5.		£45 a year; £5 as court- keeper; a suit of clothes each year, with fuel and light.	
	Date of Inspection, .	9th May, 1874.		10th May, 1874.		5th May, 1874.	
	Remarks, . . .	No prisoner in charge.		No prisoner in charge.		One prisoner in charge. As Quarter Sessions are no longer held here, the salary allowed for keeping the court has been reduced from £8 to £5 a year.	

CHARLES F. BOURKE, *Inspector-General.*

WATERFORD COUNTY AND CITY GAOL, AT WATERFORD.—STATUTABLE SOUTH DISTRICT.
INSPECTION, 28TH APRIL, 1874.

Waterford
County and
City Gaol.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. of whom were Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	—	1	1	—	—	—
„ Misdemeanors,	1	—	1	1	—	1
Deserters,	1	—	1	—	—	—
For further Examination,	1	—	1	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
<i>Of Felony or Larceny:—</i>						
To Imprisonment,	4	2	6	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	1	—	1	—	—	—
<i>By Courts-martial.</i>						
Military and Naval Offenders,	1	—	1	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
For Larceny,	7	3	10	—	—	—
In default of Bail,	2	2	4	—	—	—
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	7	18	25	1	2	3
Other Misdemeanors,	11	—	11	—	—	—
Vagrants,	1	1	2	1	—	1
Drunkards,	2	—	2	—	—	—
Total in Custody,	39	27	66	3	2	5

At the above date 39 males and 27 females was the total number of prisoners in custody, 7 only of whom were cases disposed of at the Assizes and Quarter Sessions; the remainder were either disposed of summarily or were waiting trial. On the last official inspection I made of this prison, I had occasion to observe on the amount of serious crime here at that time; but the above figures will show that at this date the number of serious criminals in custody was very inconsiderable.

Juveniles.

CLASSES, &c., OF OFFENDERS.	In custody on the day of Inspection.		From 1st January to day of Inspection.	
	12 years old and under.	Above 12 and not exceeding 16 years.	12 years old and under.	Above 12 and not exceeding 16 years.
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Convicted at Assizes,	—	—	—	—
„ Summarily,	—	—	—	—
Committed for Trial,	—	—	1	—
Total,	—	4	1	10
Number sent to Reformatories,	—	—	—	3
Included in the preceding— Offenders on leaving Workhouse,	—	—	—	1

SOUTH DISTRICT. Eleven was the total number of juvenile offenders committed here previous to my inspection this year, 3 of whom were sent to reformatories, 1 had been committed to gaol twice, and 2 three times. All prisoners of this class in custody during this year were males. I was informed that care is taken to keep the juvenile prisoners apart from adults; but I must again observe that I consider that some portion of the prison should be set apart entirely for prisoners of this class, so as to prevent any possibility of their mixing or communicating in any way with adult prisoners. This is a matter that both my colleague and I have referred to in former reports.

Waterford County and City Gaol.
Juveniles.

Number of Prisoners of all classes in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1871,	31	15	1873,	24	24
1872,	49	31	1874 (day of Inspection),	39	27

Commitments.

CLASSES.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1873.		From 1st January, 1874, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Debtors,	2	1	—	—
Criminals,	266	124	109	28
Vagrants,	6	4	1	4
Drunkards,	256	206	93	77
Total,	530	335	203	109

Debtors. During the four months previous to my inspection this year, the commitments to this prison were 203 of males and 109 of females; against 530 of the former and 335 of the latter in the previous year. Up to the above date this year no debtors were committed here, and only 2 during the year 1873, so that the marshalsea is now altogether unoccupied. Under these circumstances I would submit that it be appropriated to the quarters for male officers—a recommendation which I made in my last report.

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), and Number of Times each had been committed during the following periods, distinguishing Adults from Juveniles.

NUMBER OF TIMES COMMITTED.	1873.				1874, to day of Inspection.			
	Juveniles.		Adults.		Juveniles.		Adults.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Once within the year, . . .	22	6	289	96	11	—	149	53
Twice „	1	—	52	22	—	—	14	7
Thrice „	—	—	13	12	—	—	5	7
4 times „	—	—	7	12	—	—	—	4
5 „ „	—	—	2	5	—	—	—	1
6 „ „	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
7 „ „	—	—	2	4	—	—	—	—
8 „ „	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
9 „ „	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
11 „ „	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Total,	28	6	368	157	11	—	168	72
No. of above who had not been in Gaol previous to 1st January in	20	6	186	66	8	—	94	17

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors) committed in the year 1873, and to the day of Inspection in 1874, who had been Once, Twice, Thrice, Four Times, Five Times, &c., &c., from their first Commitment in any year, so far as can be ascertained, distinguishing Adults from Juveniles.

SOUTH DISTRICT.
Waterford County and City Gaol.

NUMBER OF TIMES COMMITTED.	1873.				1874, to day of Inspection.			
	Juveniles.		Adults.		Juveniles.		Adults.	
Once only,	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Twice,	19	6	170	60	8	—	89	17
Thrice,	4	—	62	16	1	—	26	9
4 times,	—	—	34	6	2	—	12	4
5 „	—	—	19	9	—	—	9	4
6 „	—	—	10	7	—	—	8	4
7 to 11 „	—	—	17	7	—	—	3	2
12 to 16 „	—	—	33	21	—	—	10	13
17 to 20 „	—	—	8	5	—	—	4	3
21 to 30 „	—	—	5	4	—	—	1	3
31 to 40 „	—	—	4	8	—	—	—	3
41 to 50 „	—	—	3	5	—	—	3	2
51 to 60 „	—	—	1	4	—	—	1	3
61 to 70 „	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	3
71 to 80 „	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	—
81 to 90 „	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
81 to 90 „	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Total No. of Individuals committed,	23	6	368	157	11	—	168	72
No. of Commitments represented in foregoing,	27	6	1,495	1,436	16	—	712	915

The male adult prisoners committed here in 1873 numbered 368, and females 157. Of these 186 and 66, respectively, had not previously been in gaol; but 2 of the females had been in custody 11 times, and 1 male 8 times. In 1874 the individual male adults numbered 168 and females 72; 94 of the former and 17 of the latter had not previously been committed to prison. It may also be observed by the previous table that 5 was the greatest number of times that any prisoner was committed to gaol during 1873; but 5 males were committed here this year, even up to the time of my inspection, 3 times. I cannot but think that if justices would give the full extent of a sentence to frequent offenders, that much benefit would ultimately result to the prisoner. The previous commitments of the 368 male and 157 female adult individuals, imprisoned here in 1873, numbered respectively 1,495 and 1,436. In 1874, up to the time of my visit, the previous convictions of 168 males and 72 females came to 712 and 915, respectively. It will therefore be seen that crime is kept up in this district by a comparatively speaking few individuals, who appear to spend most of their lives in gaol; for in both years there were females in custody who had been from 81 to 90 times in gaol, and males who had been over 60 times in prison since first commitment.

Highest Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors) in Gaol during each of the previous seven years, and up to day of Inspection in 1874.

5th June, 1867,	108	5th September, 1871,	92
15th September, 1868,	88	21st February, 1872,	86
26th September 1869,	96	4th September, 1873,	85
1st September, 1870,	94	25th April, 1874,	71

SOUTH
DISTRICT.*Averages, and Highest and Lowest Numbers (exclusive of Debtors).**Waterford
County and
City Gaol.*

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1873.			From 1st January, 1874, to day of inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	37·58	26·34	—	36·45	21·04	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	85		4th Sept.	71		25th April.
Lowest do.,	43		18th May.	46		2nd Jan.
Highest number of males at any one time,	55		17th Oct.	46		4th March.
Ditto of females,	38		12th Sept.	27		26th March.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	19		30th May.	28		5th Jan.
Ditto of females,	11		25th March.	16		12th March.

Averages.

By the previous table it will be seen that the average numbers in custody this year is not quite so large as last; and also that at no time during 1874, previous to my inspection, were the numbers as great as at certain periods during the last eight years. In June, 1867, the highest number of prisoners in custody was 108, but at no time in 1874 did they exceed 71 in number; it is therefore to be hoped that the improved discipline of this gaol is by degrees reducing the numbers of habitual offenders.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	2	2	Kitchen,	1	—
Yards,	6	3	Store Rooms,	2	1
Solitary Cells,	1	1	Laundries,	1	1
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high = 432 cubic feet,			Drying Rooms,	1	1
Ditto, heated and furnished with bells,	69	30	Lavatories,	3	3
Hospital Rooms,	2	2	Baths, with hot and cold water laid on,	1	1
Chapel,	One.		Water-closets,	9	9
Workshops,	2	2	Fumigating Apparatus,	1	—
Worksheds,	6	—	Pumps,	4	1
			Tread-wheel,	1	—
			Tell-tale Clock,	1	—

Reception.

The accommodation in this gaol has been very little altered since my last inspection. Three cells on the basement floor of the male prison are used in summer for the reception class, and in the winter season some cells on the top corridor are reserved for that purpose. No such cells are set apart in the female prison; I must therefore submit that in each prison a certain number of cells should be reserved for a reception class, and I consider that those cells which are nearest the entrance door should be kept

Heating and gas.

for that purpose, for obvious reasons. 69 cells in the male, and 30 in the female prison are heated and furnished with bells, and are of the required size for separate confinement. Gas is also provided to these cells, but I have again to draw attention to the dangerous position of the burners,

Baths.

which subject I laid fully before the Board in my last report. Both prisons are provided with a good bath on the basement floor, with hot and cold water laid on, in which all healthy prisoners are bathed as they come

Kitchen.

in, and subsequently on every Saturday during imprisonment. The arrangements as to the kitchen are the same as at my last inspection; and I regret to find that two male prisoners are still employed there, whereas one would in my opinion be quite sufficient to do all the culinary work of

Water.

the gaol. This department was clean and in a tidy condition. There is an abundant supply of water in the prison, which is raised to the

cistern by means of wheel-pumps, at which men are required to work at intervals during the day ; but this employment is not considered hard labour. The water used for drinking is procured from a pump in the female yard, where there is also an iron water tank into which all the water from the roofs runs, and to which there is also a pump affixed. The sewage is said to be effective and in good order, and runs into the main sewer of the town. Two laundries are provided, one for males and one for females ; they both have attached to them good drying-rooms. The male prisoners wash coarse linen and the sheets of the prison, and washing contracts for families in the town are carried out by the females, who also wash for the Governor's family and for the officers of the prison. I remarked in my last report upon the amount of association permitted in the laundry, and am still of opinion that more strict supervision and separation is required here. Only one fumigator is provided, consequently only the clothing of males is fumigated. As it is impossible to prevent infection and vermin being introduced to the gaol unless all clothing is subjected to this process, I submit that another fumigator should be procured, and that all the female as well as the male clothing should in future be fumigated. The chapel is well arranged and is suitable for prison purposes. Both Protestant and Roman Catholic worship is performed in it. The photography is carried on by the Photo-clerk, who takes excellent likenesses, and is allowed £5 a year for the performance of this duty in addition to his salary. At the time of my inspection a new photographic gallery was being arranged, which promised to be very complete and effective. All suspected prisoners are photographed, as well as those that are required to be photographed under the "Crimes Prevention" Act, by which means many professional criminals are brought to justice. There are several cells in the male prison in which looms and other mechanical appliances can be worked ; a carpenter's shop and a forge is also provided—in fact there is every means in this prison for carrying on a full amount of labour in separation. The vigilance of the night watch is tested by means of one tell-tale clock, which is situated now at the hospital ; it is marked in winter from 10.30, P.M., to 6, A.M., and to 5.30 in summer. The key of the clock is kept by the Governor, who takes the markings every morning and enters them in the Lockings Book ; and I am bound to remark that the officer whose duty it is to mark the clock performs it with great regularity. The chief warder sleeps within the prison, and is said frequently to visit it at unexpected hours during the night ; while the Governor occasionally goes round the outside at 10 o'clock. The keys of the prison are all taken by the Governor, and secured in a safe in his bed-room for the night. Unlock takes place in summer at 6, A.M., and in winter at 6.30. Lock-up takes place at 6, P.M., all the year round. The same rule exists now in regard to the visiting of prisoners as at my last inspection, the particulars of which were published in full in my report of 1872.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

Waterford County and City Gaol.

Sewerage. Laundries.

Fumigator.

Chapel.

Photography.

Night-watch.

Visitors.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	Male Clothing.		Female Clothing.	
	In Use.	In Store.	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs			Shifts, . .	64 51
of,	150	72	Gowns, . .	54 129
Sheets, pairs of,	150	57	Petticoats, .	54 50
Rugs,	130	44	Aprons, . .	54 49
Hammocks or			Caps, . . .	27 16
Cots,		107	Stocking, pairs	
Bed-ticks, . . .	130	23	of,	27 37
Bedsteads, . .	14	46	Shoes, Slippers, &	
			Clogs, pairs of,	27 20
				2 E 2

SOUTH DISTRICT. At the time of my visit the store of clothing and bedding was ample for the requirements of the prison. All are made up now within the gaol; and on the day of my inspection stockings were being made, and had already been served out to the women, and the male prisoners were to receive them in a few days. The sheeting, toweling, and ticking is all made within the prison by prison labour. The matron keeps the store of all female clothing; but when any new articles are required she applies to the Governor for the material, and enters them when made up in her Store Book. One of the male warders keeps the principal store of male clothing, but issues nothing from it without the order of the Governor. The bedding and clothing in use was all clean and in good repair; and I am glad to find the sheets are now changed weekly.

Waterford County and City Gaol.

Stores.

Number of Punishments for Prison Offences.

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1873.		From 1st January, 1874, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
By Magisterial authority, . . .	1	—	—	—
By Governor—				
Dark or Refractory Cells, and				
Stoppage of Diet, . . .	67	10	23	4
Total, . . .	68	10	23	4

Punishments.

One punishment cell is provided in each prison, and the prisoners are now allowed their bedding while undergoing punishment—an indulgence which I submit is unnecessary, particularly as it is not allowed to naval or military offenders while undergoing punishment for breach of rule. I have no doubt that if the punishment cells are comfortably fitted up with good bedding and beds, that hardened and frequent offenders will care little, if anything, for being sentenced thereto; and I am strongly of opinion that whenever it becomes necessary to punish an obstreperous prisoner for breach of prison rule, this painful duty should be carried out in such a manner as to give the offender every means and time for repenting of his evil ways.

Summary of Labour on day of Inspection.

	M.	F.
Industrial labour,	33	24
Sick,	3	2
Unemployed,	2	—
Discharged (before labour hours),	1	—
Nursing,	—	1
Total in custody,	39	27

Amount received for produce of Prisoners' labour disposed of outside the Gaol for the last three years.

1871, . £170 6s. 10d. | 1872, . £68 11s. 0d. | 1873, . £66 10s. 1d.

Labour.

The hard labour carried on here is by means of the tread-wheel, at which men work for only half an hour a day. It is divided into twelve divisions, and each relay of twelve is permitted to have one interval of rest during the half-hour of work. All who are not otherwise employed are required to pick oakum; but little or no difference is made in the quantity of coil given to hard labour men and to those not so sentenced—no specified amount in fact is required to be picked by each individual, but 2½lbs. is said to be about the quantity picked by each man daily, with the exception of those who are employed at trades. Women who are not employed at other work or washing are also required to pick oakum in their cells. The prisoners are fairly employed up to lock-up time, after which no work is done. It is to my mind quite clear that a greater distinction should be made as regards prisoners sentenced to hard labour and those not so

SOUTH DISTRICT.
Waterford County and City Gaol.

sentenced; and I therefore submit that the former prisoners should be required to pick double the amount of oakum that is required of those who are not sentenced to hard labour; and as gas is provided to all the cells, it is most desirable that labour should be carried on therein certainly up to eight or half-past eight every night. Fixed tasks could be set to every prisoner at lock-up, which should be required to be completed by unlock in the morning. It will be seen by the preceding table that the amount received for the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol in 1873 was considerably less than that received in 1871. This is a matter which I submit the Board should take into consideration, for if the profits of prisoners' labour are reduced, the cost of the prison must proportionately be increased. I trust therefore that both the Local Inspector and Governor will endeavour to institute in future more reproductive labour than has been performed for the last two years. The amount received from this source in 1873 was but £66 10s. 1d., which I submit is a poor return from the labour of the daily average number of prisoners in custody in that year—namely, 37 males and 26 females.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1873.		From 1st Jan., 1874, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	18	41	16	17
Average daily number of pupils,	8	6·6	5·3	6
Number of days on which school was held,	234	189	70	54

School-hours.—Males, 4 to 5½. Females, 4 to 5½.

Both my colleague and I have recommended for some years in our *Schools* reports on this gaol that the schools should be stalled, but I regret to find that this recommendation has not yet been carried out, so that the association which is so injurious to prisoners at all times is still permitted here. All juveniles sentenced to 14 days, and upwards, except those sentenced to a reformatory, are sent to school; and adult prisoners whose sentence exceeds a month are also permitted to go to school. The Deputy-matron teaches the females, and one of the warders the males. Neither of these officers are trained teachers. The schools are in connexion with the Board of National Education; and I find by the last report of the Inspector that he considers the female teacher not duly qualified in a literary point of view. Under these circumstances I would draw the attention of the Board to this subject, for if the present teacher is not qualified, there is little use in wasting the time of prisoners by sending them to school for an hour and a half daily. By the previous table it will be seen that in proportion to the number of prisoners in custody, very few are permitted to go to school; I must therefore again submit that the 106th section of the Prisons Act should be more closely adhered to, and that all prisoners capable of learning, irrespective of their sentence or age, should be permitted to receive secular instruction, except those who are already fairly educated.

Contracts.

Bread, brown, per 4-lb. loaf, 6½d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 18s. 6d.; Indian meal per cwt., 10s. 7d.; potatoes, per cwt., 6s.; meat, per lb., 9d.; new milk, per gallon, 6½d.; salt, per cwt., 3s.; coal, per ton, £1 2s. 11d.; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 6s.; candles, per lb., 5½d.; soap, per cwt., £1 9s. 6d.

The samples of the diet that I saw were of an excellent quality, and *Provisions* are always reported on favourably by the Chaplains. All the portions served to prisoners are weighed before being issued to them. The contracts for food and clothing are all sanctioned by the Board half-yearly.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.

Net average daily cost of Ordinary Diet for each Prisoner in the three preceding years.

Waterford 1871, . 3'61d. | 1872, . 4'2d. | 1873, . 4'3d.

County and City Gaol. *Net cost of Gaol, including Diet and Salaries, for the three preceding years.*

1871, . £2,065 7s. 1d. | 1872, . £2,376 9s. 5d. | 1873, . £2,377 9s. 6d.

Total cost of Officers, including Clothing, value of Rations, &c.

1871, . £1,255 10s. 8d. | 1872, . £1,319 0s. 4d. | 1873, . £1,321 17s. 9d.

Average cost of each Prisoner per annum in each of the last three years.

1871, . £31 12s. 3'4d. | 1872, . £33 9s. 5d. | 1873, . £36 17s. 2d.

Amounts repaid from the Consolidated Fund for the Maintenance, &c., of Prisoners during the years

1871, . £188 17s. 11d. | 1872, . £219 0s. 1d. | 1873, . £180 18s. 5d.

Expen-
ditare.

The average annual cost of a prisoner in 1873 was £36 17s. 2d.; being an increase of over £4 per head as compared with the year 1871. This I attribute chiefly to the reduction in 1873 in the profits of prisoners' labour. The net cost of the gaol in that year was £2,377 9s. 6d.; but of this sum the cost of officers came to £1,321 17s. 9d., so that this charge considerably exceeded all other expenses of the gaol put together. In my report of 1872 I drew attention to the large number of officers employed here as compared with the daily average number of prisoners, being in proportion of about one officer to every three prisoners. I cannot but think that the gaol could be effectively worked with a smaller number of officers, especially as there is so little reproductive labour produced. If officers were employed who were capable of teaching trades, and that large industries were carried on, there might be some excuse for an excessive staff, but this does not apply here; I am therefore of opinion that the Board should seriously consider the propriety of reducing the staff.

Officers and Salaries.

Non-Resident.		£ s. d.		Mr. Thomas Andrews, Chief		£ s. d.	
Charles Newport Bolton, esq.,				Warder, Accountant, and			
B.A., Local Inspector,	100	0	0	photographs prisoners,	95	0	0
William Carroll, esq., M.D.,	80	0	0	Walter Foley, Weaver,	45	0	0
Very Rev. E. N. Hoare, Pro-				Michael Murphy, Tailor,	35	0	0
testant Chaplain,	50	0	0	James Kirby, Shoemaker,	35	0	0
Rev. P. Nolan, Roman				Andrew Kelter,	35	0	0
Catholic Chaplain,	50	0	0	Thos. Walsh, Schoolmaster,	35	0	0
T. W. Evans, esq., M.B.,				Henry Mansfield,	35	0	0
Apothecary,	—			James Flynn,	35	0	0
William Nicholson, Watch-				Alice M'Donald, Matron,	45	0	0
man,	30	0	0	Ellen Hill, Assistant Matron			
				and Schoolmistress,	25	0	0
Resident.				Mary Fitzgerald, Nurse,	25	0	0
Joseph Lapham, esq. Governor,	250	0	0	Margaret Farrell, Laundress,	20	0	0

Vacancies in the Staff since last Inspection, how caused, and how filled up.

Ellen Hill, Assistant Matron and Schoolmistress, appointed.

Officers on Gaol Allowance.

All resident officers get £1 per month in lieu of rations.

Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1873.	From 1st Jan., 1874, to day of Inspection.
Number of times the Board of Superin- tendence met and discharged business,	13	4
Local Inspector to Gaol,	194	61
Do. each Bridewell,	4	1
Chaplain, Protestant Episcopal Church,	150	47
„ Roman Catholic,	174	66
Physician,	197	62

Five of the subordinate officers sleep in the prison, and one at the gate-way. Their quarters were all clean and well kept, and they appear to be a most respectable and trustworthy set of officers. Both Local Inspector and Governor spare no pains in enforcing order and discipline here, and the condition of cleanliness and regularity of the whole prison reflects much credit upon them. The matron also deserves every praise for the regularity and cleanliness of her department.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
*Waterford
County and
City Gaol.*

	1871.		1872.		1873.		1874 (to day of Inspection).	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	54	41	50	38	49	13	23	7
Average daily number in hospital,	3.07	1.09	1.24	1.55	1.3	.1	2.43	0.28
No. of prisoners prescribed for and treated out of hospital,	97	82	76	69	67	51	20	8
No. of deaths in the gaol,	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Cost of medicine,	£15 17s. 8d.		£17 5s. 1d.		£22 8s. 2d.		—	—
Cost of extra diet for prisoners in hospital,	£24 4s. 6d.		£20 7s. 10d.		£20 13s. 0d.		—	—
Cost of all extra diet ordered by Medical Officer for prisoners not in hospital,	£14 6s. 4d.		£14 9s. 3d.		£17 19s. 9d.		—	—

At the time of my visit the hospital was undergoing repair, a new floor being laid down in the female section. The building is in every respect sufficiently capacious for the requirements of the prison. A male officer sleeps in the male side, and a female officer at the female side; both are locked in at night and are provided with bells in order to communicate if necessary with the night watchman. The surgeon appears to devote all necessary attention to the sick, and his books are carefully and regularly kept. Medicines are procured from an apothecary in the town, the cost of which in 1873 amounted to £22 8s. 2d. I must again call attention to this large expenditure as compared with that in some other gaols, and also to the large charge here under the head of extra diet, which in many gaols has been entirely given up owing to the improved scale of dietary now given to prisoners throughout the borough and county gaols of Ireland.

The Registries and Books of Finance are all kept by the clerk, who is also chief warder, and who deserves great credit for their regularity and precision. An excellent form of General Registry is in use, which I should be glad to see adopted in other gaols where the county and borough have been united for prison purposes. The Governor and Local Inspector also take care to supervise the books periodically. The Registries, the Lockings Books, and the Daily Consumption Books are all examined by the Governor daily; and the Local Inspector initials and examines the Provision and Pass-Books monthly. The Local Inspector keeps a most excellent journal, and the Governor's also is fully and regularly written up. The latter officer also adopts the useful system of entering all important matters in red ink. I must again draw attention to the irregularity on the part of the Chaplains in the appointment of their substitutes, and also to the irregular manner in which their duties are performed. The 111th section of the 19th and 20th Vic., cap. 68, should no doubt be strictly observed, and the 69th section of the Prisons Act clearly points out how and when the duties of Chaplains should be performed. I was unable to discover any remarks this year on the part of the Chaplains of their visits to the school, with one exception—namely, that of the Protestant Chaplain's substitute to the female school. As the school is especially under the Chaplains, I submit that they should comply with the gaol rules as regards visiting it, especially as the by-laws provide that they "shall inspect the schools on each visit to the gaol." The journals of

SOUTH DISTRICT. these gentlemen are written up regularly, but they contain little or no information regarding the performance of their duties. The Medical Officer keeps an excellent journal, which is carefully written up. The proper male School Registry was not kept this year, so that the progress of the pupils is not noted.

Waterford County and City Gaol.

Board of Superintendence.

Sir Robert J. Paul, bart., J.P.	Pierse Marcus Barron, esq., J.P., D.L.	William Armstrong, esq., J.P.
Edward Roberts, esq., J.P.	Edmond Power, esq., J.P.	Thomas W. Jacob, esq., J.P.
Robert Thos. Carew, esq., J.P., D.L.	Matthew Slaney, esq. J.P.	William Johnson, esq., J.P.
Fitzmaurice G. Bloomfield, esq., J.P.	Wray Bury Palliser, esq. J.P.	John Slattery, esq., J.P.

Board. The first Saturday of each month is the day appointed for the Board to meet, on which occasions they examine the accounts and pay the salaries of subordinate officers and other liabilities, by a cheque in favour of the Local Inspector; this officer produces receipts at the following meeting. The salaries of superior officers are paid half-yearly at assizes. During the year 1873 the Board met 13 times; and in 1874, up to the period of my visit, 4 times. I annex my tabular reports upon the state of the bridewells, to which I would draw the attention of the Board of Superintendence.

Bridewells.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

	Lismore.		Dungarvan.	
No. of Committals in past year,	M.	F.	M.	F.
Of whom were Drunkards,	33	3	59	21
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection,	14	1	21	9
Of whom were Drunkards,	-	-	23	12
	-	-	3	3
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?	Petty Sessions fortnightly, and transmittals same day.		Weekly.	
Committals,	Regular.		Some irregular.	
Registry,	Correctly kept.		Carefully kept.	
Repairs and Order,	Good.		In good repair and order.	
Security,	Fair, with care.		A chevaux-de-frise should be placed in the corner of the male exercise yard.	
Accommodation,	One cell for each sex; two day-rooms; the male drunkard's cell should be fitted up for use.		Sufficient.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Good and sufficient.		Sufficient.	
Water, how supplied?	From the town.		None on premises, except what is caught from the roof.	
Sewerage,	Good.		None; privies in every yard.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean and well ventilated.		Clean and well kept.	
Cost of Dietary,	3½d. per day.		5½d. for both sexes.	
Salary of Keeper, & whether he follows any other employment.	£20, and wife £5; court-keeper, £8; is also weighing-master.		£40, and matron, £15; is court-keeper, salary £8.	
Date of Inspection,	28th September, 1874.		28th September, 1874.	
Remarks,	No prisoner in custody.		Seven prisoners in custody.	

CHARLES F. BOURKE, *Inspector-General.*

WEXFORD COUNTY GAOL, AT WEXFORD.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION,
20TH MAY, 1874.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
Wexford
County
Gaol.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. of whom were Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	1	—	1	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Larceny,	—	3	3	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny—						
To Imprisonment,	9	5	14	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	1	2	3	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
Offences under Larceny Act,	3	2	5	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	3	2	5	—	—	—
Under Poor Law Act,	—	1	1	—	—	—
Drunkards,	2	—	2	—	—	—
Total in custody,	19	15	34	—	—	—

On the above day the prisoners in custody were 19 males and 15 females, the majority of whom were cases disposed at Assizes or Quarter Sessions.

Juveniles.

CLASSES, &c., OF OFFENDERS.	In custody on the day of Inspection.		From 1st January to day of Inspection.	
	12 years old and under.	Above 12 and not exceeding 16 years.	12 years old and under.	Above 12 and not exceeding 16 years.
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Convicted Summarily,	—	—	1	—
Number sent to Reformatories,	—	—	—	—

Sixteen formed the total number of juveniles committed here during this year previous to my inspection, 4 of whom had been sent to reformatories. None were in charge at the time of my visit, but I was informed that prisoners of this class are kept entirely by themselves, and distinct from others. Three of the male juveniles committed had been twice in gaol during the year, which clearly shows how little good is effected by sentencing juveniles to gaols for short periods for minor offences. I am therefore of opinion that it would be more humane and a much greater deterrent to crime amongst male juveniles if they were occasionally sentenced to a sound flogging, and that they were subsequently discharged

SOUTH
DISTRICT.Wexford
County
Gaol.

Debtors.

from the prison. At the time of my visit one girl, nineteen years of age, M.A.C., was here for trial for larceny. She had been previously five years in the Hyde Park Reformatory.

Only 1 debtor was in charge this year up to the above date. He was the same unfortunate man referred to by my colleague in his report of last year, P. W., and had been in gaol 2 years under an attachment of the Court of Chancery. He is over 80 years of age, and from what I learn his prospects of being discharged are at present very small, as his creditors have now removed to New Ross and do not appear inclined to come to terms with him. He is supported by his nephew, but appeared to be in a weak state of health at the time of my visit. Altogether his case was a most pitiable one, and one which I submit if possible should be laid before the Lord Chancellor.

Number of Prisoners of all classes in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1871,	37	13	1873,	23	7
1872,	37	11	1874 (day of Inspection),	19	15

Number of Returned Convicts in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1874.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1871,	-	1	1874 (up to and including		
1872,	1	1	day of Inspection),	1	-
1873,	1	-	Day of Inspection,	1	-

Commitments.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1873.		From 1st Jan., 1874, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Debtors,	5	-	-	-
Criminals,	151	48	71	51
Vagrants,	4	-	7	-
Drunkards,	80	6	38	4
Total,	240	54	116	35

As my inspection was made so early in the year it is difficult to form a correct comparison of the numbers of prisoners in custody this year as compared with 1873; but comparatively speaking the number of commitments this year would appear to be in excess of those of last.

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), and Number of times each had been committed during the following periods, distinguishing Adults from Juveniles.

NUMBER OF TIMES COMMITTED.	1873.				1874, to day of Inspection.			
	Juveniles.		Adults.		Juveniles.		Adults.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Once within the year, . . .	19	1	143	41	12	1	86	32
Twice "	-	-	21	6	3	-	6	1
Thrice "	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
4 times "	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
Total,	19	1	173	47	15	1	92	33
No. of above who had not been in Gaol previous to 1st January in	19	1	143	41	12	1	54	24

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors) committed in the year 1873, and to the day of Inspection in 1874, who had been Once, Twice, Thrice, Four Times, Five Times, &c., &c., from their first Commitment in any year, so far as can be ascertained, distinguishing Adults from Juveniles.

SOUTH DISTRICT.
Wexford County Gaol.

NUMBER OF TIMES COMMITTED.	1873.				1874, to day of Inspection.			
	Juveniles.		Adults.		Juveniles.		Adults.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Once only,	17	1	99	26	12	1	46	23
Twice,	2	—	22	7	3	—	10	4
Thrice,	—	—	7	6	—	—	7	1
4 times,	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	1
5 "	—	—	8	2	—	—	5	1
6 "	—	—	7	1	—	—	4	2
7 to 11 "	—	—	5	3	—	—	8	1
12 to 16 "	—	—	6	—	—	—	4	—
17 to 20 "	—	—	3	1	—	—	3	—
21 to 30 "	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
31 to 40 "	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—
Total No. of Individuals committed,	19	1	173	47	15	1	92	33
No. of commitments represented in foregoing,	21	1	579	121	18	1	384	65

The number of male adults committed here in 1873 was 173, and of females 47, while in the 5 months previous to my inspection this year they were 92 and 33 respectively. I regret to observe that the previous table denotes no diminution in the number of recommitments to this prison this year, for even up to the time of my inspection 1 male who was imprisoned here this year had between 30 and 40 previous commitments recorded against him, whereas this is the greatest number of commitments recorded against any prisoner committed here during the whole of the previous year. It is however satisfactory to perceive that the recommitments of females in this county are not so large as in the greater number of others, for during 1873 no female was committed here who had previously been in gaol 20 times, and up to the time of my inspection this year no prisoner of that sex had been in prison whose previous convictions exceeded 11.

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1873.			From 1st January, 1874, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	28	8	—	28	13	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	46		28th Feb.	58		10th Feb.
Lowest ditto,	24		14th Aug.	33		20th May.
Highest number of males at any one time,	39		28th Feb.	43		9th Feb.
Ditto of females,	15		7th Dec.	16		10th Feb.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	18		14th Aug.	18		20th May.
Ditto of females,	4		15th May.	10		11th April.

SOUTH DISTRICT.	<i>Highest number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors) in Gaol during each of the previous seven years, and up to day of Inspection in 1874.</i>			
	March 13th, 1867, . . .	107	February 26th, 1871, . . .	63
Wexford	January 8th, 1868, . . .	93	January 7th, 1872, . . .	53
County	January 5th, 1869, . . .	46	February 28th, 1873, . . .	46
Gaol.	October 25th, 1870, . . .	50	February 10th, 1874, . . .	56

Averages. Up to the above date the daily average number of males in custody this year was the same as last, but the daily average number of females was nearly twice as much as last year, and at one time during 1874 there were more prisoners in custody than at any time during the last three years.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Yards,	17	5	Store Rooms,	8	3
Day Rooms,	3	-	Laundry,	-	1
Solitary Cells,	7	4	Drying Room,	-	1
Single Cells, not less in size than 9 ft. long, 6 ft. wide, and 8 ft. high=432 cubic ft.,	23	14	Lavatories,	8	4
Do., heated and furnished with bells,	64	44	Baths, with Hot and Cold Water laid on,	1	1
Cells to contain three persons,	2	-	Privies,	18	4
Sleeping Rooms,	8	-	Waterclosets,	6	4
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	10	-	Fumigating Apparatus,	1	-
Hospital Rooms,	3	3	Reception Rooms or Cells,	3	5
Chapels,	Two	-	Pumps,	9	3
School Rooms,	1	1	Crank-pump,	1	-
Workshops,	3	-	Crank Mills,	1	-
Workshed,	1	-	Washing Machine,	-	1
Kitchen,	One	-	Mangling Machine,	-	1
			Tell-tale Clocks,	3	-

Rec-ption. Owing to the protracted illness of the late Governor, which I regret to say terminated in his death, the condition of order of this establishment was not as satisfactory as it usually has been, nor had the suggestions lately made by the Inspectors-General been carried out. Usually a certain number of cells are reserved in each prison as a reception class, but I regret again to have to remark upon the system of retaining prisoners for several days in these cells without having them properly washed and cleansed. I commented fully on this subject in my last report, and was in hopes that the suggestions I then made would be adopted, as it is impossible to maintain cleanliness or to prevent infection being introduced into the prison without such precautions.

Bath. I must again submit that all healthy prisoners should be at once bathed on admission, and weekly during imprisonment, and in the event of their objecting on the score of ill health the Medical Officer should at once attend and examine them, otherwise it is unnecessary to wait for the inspection of the Doctor before cleansing of the prisoners. At the time of my visit, which took place on a Wednesday, there was a male prisoner in gaol who had been in custody since the previous Monday, but who up to that time had not been washed. He was consequently in a filthy condition. None of the male prisoners were as clean as they should have been, nor was their hair properly trimmed and cut. Only 1 bath is yet provided for each prison, notwithstanding that I drew attention to this subject so far back as 1870, and then pointed out, as I would now do again, that the 9th rule of the 109th section of the Prisons Act is not complied with in this respect. Both prisons are fully supplied with lavatories and water-closets, and the sewage is reported to be effective. The water in the female prison and the hospital is supplied from the pump in that prison, which is worked by the prisoners of that sex. All the cells are provided with gas, and the heating apparatus was reported to me to be in good order. Excellent gas is made upon the premises under the superintendence of one of the

Heating.
Gas.

warders, who is occasionally assisted by a prisoner. The kitchen department has, I regret to say, not yet been thrown, as I suggested, into the female prison. Two male prisoners are employed here daily, and have no other occupation. This I again submit is a great waste of labour, and I trust that my suggestions as to requiring the kitchen to be worked by the females will be adopted. It is contiguous to the female prison, and is in every way suited to be thrown into that department. The arrangements as to the Chapels are the same as at my last visit. The sexes are properly separated in the Roman Catholic chapel, but the arrangements in this respect are not properly carried out in the Protestant chapel. This is a matter which I submit should be corrected. Only one fumigating apparatus is provided, and as a rule the female clothing is not fumigated. I submit that one of these apparatus should be supplied to the female prison, and that clothing of all prisoners be at once fumigated on admission. The photography is performed by two of the turnkeys, who each receive an allowance of £3 a year for this duty. Photographs are taken of all old offenders, suspected people, and those required under the Crimes Prevention Act. The chemicals and apparatus are provided by the Board. There is a good blacksmith's forge in the prison, and trades are carried on in some of the disused cells. Three tell-tale clocks are provided, two being placed in the male prison and one in the external boundary wall. One of the clocks is marked hourly during the night, and the second every two hours. The one at the boundary wall is only marked at 1 and 5, A.M. The markings are taken by the Deputy Governor, and are entered in the Morning State Book by the watchman, and are subsequently examined by the former officer. There is also a book specially kept for recording the markings of the tell-tale clocks, and in case that the officer neglects to mark it at the proper hours he is brought before the Board, and the omission is entered against him in the Conduct Book. Unlock takes place all the year round at 6.30, A.M. In summer lock-up takes place at 6, and in winter at 4.30, P.M. At 20 minutes past 10, P.M., the keys are secured by the Governor in an iron safe, the key of which is taken charge of by him during the night.

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Kitchen.

Chapels.

Fumigator.

Photo-

Night-
watch.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

		<i>Male Clothing.</i>				<i>Female Clothing.</i>			
		In Use.	In Store.	In Use.	In Store.	In Use.	In Store.	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	179	77	Shirts, . . .	30	196	Shifts, . . .	15	89	
Sheets, pairs of,	122	140	Jackets, . . .	18	83	Jackets, . . .	13	101	
Rugs, . . .	-	15	Vests, . . .	18	114	Petticoats, . . .	15	71	
Hammocks or			Trowsers, . . .	18	92	Aprons, . . .	15	101	
Cots, . . .	40	4	Caps, . . .	18	68	Neckerchiefs, . . .	15	86	
Bed-ticks, . . .	119	101	Stockings or			Bonnets, . . .	15	47	
Bedsteads, . . .	109	-	Socks, pairs of,	18	190	Stockings, pairs of,	15	49	
			Clogs, pairs of,	18	77	Shoes, Slippers, &			
						Clogs, pairs of,	15	19	

The store of new male clothing is kept by the Governor, who issues articles from it to the senior warder as they are required. This latter officer keeps a store of articles in use, and is responsible to the Governor for them. A store of female things is kept by the matron, who is also responsible to the Governor. This officer is said to take stock of all prison property twice a year, but the Local Inspector merely condemns the articles that are no longer fit for use. All clothing is usually made up within the prison, this year, however, the clogs were not made by prison labour, but were purchased in the town. At the time of my inspection the supply of all prison clothing and necessaries was ample and sufficient. The sheets in the female prison is said to be changed once a fortnight, but there does not appear to be a stated time for changing them in the male prison. I found that some of the blankets and pillows

**SOUTH
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**Wexford
County
Gaol.**

in this prison were extremely dirty. In some cells the blankets were also very thin, but I was informed that in those cases additional ones are given in cold weather.

Number of Punishments for Prison Offences.

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1873.		From 1st January, 1874, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
By Governor—				
Stoppage of Diet,	20	2	12	5
Other punishments—Hand-cuffs,	2	—	1	—
Total,	22	2	13	5

**Punish-
ment.**

One solitary cell is provided in each prison, being only one of the ordinary cells darkened; blankets and bedding are given here at night, an indulgence which I consider quite unnecessary for prisoners undergoing punishment for breach of prison rule. Previous to my inspection this year, a man who had been lately sentenced to solitary had torn up three sets of bedding. Under these circumstances it is evident that the supply of bedding to such obstreperous characters is superfluous.

Summary of Employment on day of Inspection.

	M.	F.
Hard Labour,	11	6
Industrial Labour.	7	8
Sick,	—	1
Debtors (unemployed),	1	—
Total in custody,	19	15

Amount received for produce of Prisoners' Labour disposed of outside the Gaol for the last three years.

1871, . £20 7s. 7d. | 1872, . £10 17s. 10d. | 1873, . £14 8s. 6d.

Labour.

As neither tread-wheel nor crank-pump are provided here, hard labour can hardly be said to be enforced. Twelve stone sheds are provided, in which men work every day; but no difference is made in the task of those sentenced to hard labour and those not so sentenced. In my last report I fully laid my view on this subject before the Board, but I regret to find that it has had no effect. Notwithstanding that gas is provided to all the cells, and that they are lighted for two hours after the lock-up, male prisoners are still allowed to remain in their cells in idleness during that time; but I understand that females are required to work now up to 8 o'clock in the evening. I submit that a far greater amount of industrial labour might be carried on, and that all prisoners sentenced to hard labour should be required to pick a certain amount of oakum daily. Considering that prisoners are so little employed here, it is not astonishing that the amounts received from prison labour disposed of outside the gaol only amounted in 1872 to £10 17s. 10d., and in 1873 to £14 18s. 6d.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1873.		From 1st Jan., 1874, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	24	8	15	5
Average daily number of pupils,	8	2	6	2
Number of days on which school was held,	296	297	90	102

School-hours.—Males, 3 to 4.30, P.M.; Females, 12 to 1.30 P.M.

School.

Both schools are now, I am glad to say, arranged, so that prisoners may be taught in separation. The females were at the time of my visit taught by the assistant matron, but the chief warder usually performs this duty in the presence of a female officer; he also has charge of the male school. Only those who are sentenced to lengthened periods, and are likely to improve quickly, are sent to school; and up to the time of my visit this year only 15 males and 5 females had been permitted to receive secular instruction. This rule I submit does not comply with the

106th section of the Prisons Act to which I would draw the attention of the Board. I am clearly of opinion that all prisoners capable of learning should be sent to school irrespective of the length of their sentence. I was unable to ascertain that the school had been inspected this year at any time by the Chaplains, notwithstanding that the by-laws require these officers to do so frequently and to note accurately the progress of the scholars. This is a matter that I also drew attention to in my report of 1872.

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Contracts.

Bread, white, per 4 lb. loaf, 8d.; brown, per 4 lb. loaf, 7½d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 19s.; Indian meal, per cwt., 8s. 10½d.; meat, per lb., 9d.; new milk, per gallon, 10½d.; coal, per ton, £1 4s. 6d. (no contract); straw, per cwt., 2s.; candles, per lb., 6½d.; soap, per cwt., £1 6s. (no contract).

The provisions and materials are obtained by contract, all signed by the Provisional Board. The samples of diet that I saw were of an excellent quality; but I observe from the reports that the bread is sometimes found fault with; though none of the prisoners in custody preferred any complaints to me on this subject. At the time of my visit the potatoes were not provided for the prisoners as prescribed by the dietary scale, but vegetable soup was given as a substitute.

Net average daily cost of Ordinary Diet for each Prisoner in the three preceding years.

1871, . 4d. | 1872, . 5d. | 1873, . 5d.

Net cost of Gaol, including Diet and Salaries, for the three preceding years

1871, . £1,946 6s. 10d. | 1872, . £1,838 6s. 11d. | 1873, . £2,058 9s. 2d.

Total cost of Officers, including Clothing, Value of Rations, &c.

1871, . £1,015 14s. 6d. | 1872, . £1,045 16s. 11d. | 1873, . £1,094 0s. 4d.

Average cost of each Prisoner per annum in each of the last three years.

1871, . £37 1s. 4d. | 1872, . £45 9s. 10d. | 1873, . £54 1s. 3d.

Amounts repaid from the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of Prisoners during the years

1871, . £234 19s. 11d. | 1872, . £169 18s. 0d. | 1873, . £148 6s. 11d.

As so small an amount of profit is derived from prisoners' labour, it is not surprising that the average annual cost of a prisoner here in 1873 came to the very large sum of £54 1s. 3d. In that year the total cost of the gaol came to £2,058 9s. 2d., but from that sum the charge for the officers alone came to £1,094 0s. 4d. so that the charge for officers in fact exceeded all other charges of the gaol. Taking into consideration the average number of prisoners here, and making every allowance for the faulty construction of the prison, I am still of opinion that the staff is in excess of the requirements, and that if the duties of the officers were better distributed a considerable saving could be effected.

Officers and Salaries.

<i>Non-Resident.</i>				<i>£ s.</i>	
Samuel Johnson, esq., J.P., Local Inspector, .	100	James Kelly, Schoolmaster and storekeeper, .		47	10
Rev. James Peed, Prot. Chaplain, .	50	Edward Cox, Tailor, .		40	0
Rev. Jas. Keating, Roman Catholic Chaplain, .	50	Edward Hanlon, .		40	0
Henry H. Boxwell, esq., Surgeon, .	—	Samuel Tackaberry, .		40	0
Mr. J. H. Hadden, Apothecary, .	30	James Clancy, .		37	10
		Patrick Keegan, .		40	0
		Edmond Underwood, .		30	0
<i>Resident.</i>		Mrs. Gladwin, Matron, .		45	0
John R. Gildea, esq., Governor, .	200	Mrs. Murphy, Assistant Matron, .	17	10	
Mr. P. Duggan, Deputy-Governor, .	80	Miss A. C. Gill, Assistant Matron, .	15	0	

**SOUTH
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*Wexford
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Vacancies in the staff since last inspection.

Joseph Gladwin, esq., Governor, died; J. R. Gildea, esq., Governor, appointed in his stead. Daniel Brennan, Warder, resigned; Edmond Underwood appointed in his stead. Mrs. Lydia Roberts, Assistant Matron, superannuated; Miss A. C. Gill appointed in her stead.

Officers on Gaol Allowance.

All intern officers receive an allowance of bread and milk.

Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1873.	From 1st Jan., 1874, to day of inspection.
Number of times the Board of Superintendence met and discharged business,	14	11
Local Inspector, to Gaol,	144	122
" to each Bridewell,	4	314
Protestant Episcopal Chaplain, . .	158	130
Roman Catholic "	182	132
Presbyterian "	1	-
Surgeon,	135	121
Apothecary,	243	216

(*Cont.*) I have much regret in recording here the death of the late Governor, who had been so many years connected with this gaol, and who had gained the confidence and respect of all who knew him. Since my visit Mr. J. R. Gildea has been appointed to this post, and I trust that under his management many useful reforms will be adopted, and that the suggestions of my colleague and myself will be carried out as far as practicable. The officers in this prison are very comfortably lodged, most of them having two rooms, and at the time of my inspection five rooms were being newly done up and arranged for the matron, which I regret to state were not within her prison. I am decidedly of opinion that the matron's apartments should be within the female prison, in order that she may be able always to supervise that department. I trust that the new Governor will be able to establish a greater amount of discipline and smartness amongst the subordinate staff, which have lately been allowed to become rather lax. At the time of my visit two of the warders were partly dressed in private clothes, and partly in uniform, a slovenly habit, which I submit should not be permitted.

Hospitals.

	1871.		1872.		1873.		1874 (to day of inspection).	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners prescribed for and treated out of hospital,	83	15	65	5	55	5	18	7
Cost of medicine,	£4 15s. 3d.		£0 12s. 2d.		£6 1s. 4d.		—	
Cost of all extra diet ordered by Medical Officer for prisoners not in hospital,	£14 14s. 1d.		£5 15s. 10d.		£5 17s. 8d.		£3 15s. 11d.	

Hospital. The hospitals have not been used for some years, so that the sanitary condition of the prison must be considered satisfactory. All minor cases of illness are treated in the cells. The arrangements in the hospital are the same as at my last visit; and though there is but one entrance for both sexes, the wards are properly divided and separated. In the event of any infectious disease breaking out a nurse would be hired from the town. Medicines are obtained from Dublin, and are compounded by the Apothecary on the premises. The cost of this necessary, in this gaol, is smaller than in many others, and only came to £6 1s. 4d. in the year 1873, and 12s. 2d. in the previous year.

Books. The books of register and finance are carefully kept by the Deputy Governor, assisted by the head warder; but I submit that an unnecessary number of registries is kept here, and consider that they should be condensed. The proper daily employment book is not kept. This should be

procured and regularly written up. The Local Inspector's journal is a full and useful record of the duties performed by him, who continues to perform his duties in the same creditable manner as usual. The journals of the Chaplains contained little or no information regarding the performance of their duties; and I found that they only inspect the provisions twice a week, which I submit does not comply with the requirements of the 79th section of the Prisons Act; but I am bound to remark that these gentlemen generally performed their own duties themselves, so that I trust they will in future pay greater attention to the provisions of this section.

I would recommend that a door be put up at the water-closet in the female prison, so as to keep out the effluvia which was very perceptible on the day of my inspection.

Board of Superintendence.

George Le Hunte, esq., J.P.	John Greene, esq., J.P.	The Right Hon. the Earl
Maj. John Harvey, D.L.	Major Huson, J.P.	of Granard.
Colonel Alcock, D.L.	William A. Redmond, esq.,	E. S. Flood, esq., J.P.
Patrick Breen, esq., J.P.	J.P., M.P.	Chas. H. Peacock, esq., J.P.
Z. B. Cornick, esq.	Captain T. J. Walker, J.P.	

On the second Monday of the month the Board meets for the discharge Board of business, when the salaries of the subordinate officers are paid, and accounts under £20 are settled by a cheque drawn in favour of the Local Inspector, who produces vouchers at the following meeting: The superior officers and contractors are paid by cheques quarterly. I annex my reports on the Bridewells of this county; that at New Ross was inspected for me by my colleague.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

Bridewells.

	New Ross.	
	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, .	39	16
Of whom were Drunkards, .	1	1
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection, .	18	5
Of whom were Drunkards, .	5	-
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?	Regular.	
Committals,	I found a committal for six days signed by one justice, and I understand that prisoners are not always brought before the committing justice when remanded.	
Registry,	Correct.	
Repairs and Order,	In fair repair, but end cell in female prison very damp, and cannot be used.	
Security,	Very insecure.	
Accommodation,	Males—day-room and six cells. Females—day-room and two cells, but one with three beds very damp.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils, .	Some of the bedding much worn; some new blankets in store, but sheets required.	
Water, how supplied?	A pump in yard for males, but requires to have water put into it before it will work.	
Sewerage,	A cesspool behind privies.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation,	Clean and well ventilated; but female prison damp.	
Cost of Dietary,	Males, 6½d., females, 5½d.; drunkards—males, 5½d., females 5d.	
Salary of Keeper, and whether he follows any other employment.	£35; matron £5.	
Date of Inspection,	August 10th, 1874.	
Remarks,	No prisoner in charge.	

SOUTH
DISTRICT.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—continued.

Wexford County.		Gorey.		Enniscorthy.	
Bridewells.		M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,		16	5	17	13
Of whom were Drunkards,		1	1	1	1
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection,		6	—	5	1
Of whom were Drunkards,		—	—	1	—
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often.		Fortnightly; transmittals generally on the following day.		On Mondays at Enniscorthy, once in three weeks at Ferns, Newtownbarry, and Oulart, and monthly at Clonroach; transmittals now direct by rail.	
Committals,		Regular; but none for this year.		Regular.	
Registry,		Regularly kept.		Correctly kept.	
Repairs and Order, . .		Good; some painting lately done.		Good.	
Security,		Good; except in yards, which are most insecure and unsuitable. The wall at end of keeper's garden should be raised and then the present walls could be knocked down, by which means two good exercise yards would be obtained.		Good, with care.	
Accommodation, . . .		Three cells for males, and seven beds; two for females, and six beds; two day-rooms.		Six cells for males, three for females, two day-rooms; female exercise yard very small.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,		Good, clean, and sufficient.		Sufficient and good.	
Water, how supplied, . .		By a pump on premises; also pipe water from the town.		None on premises, but a fountain outside door in the street.	
Sewerage,		Said to be effective, and runs into a main sewer; but privies have no seat.		A cesspool in male exercise yard which has not been cleaned out for years.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.		Clean, but sometimes damp.		Satisfactory.	
Cost of dietary,		7d. for males, and 6d. for females.		7d. per head for both sexes.	
Salary of Keeper, & whether he follows any other employment.		£35 a year, and sister £5 for acting as matron; he is court-house keeper at £8 a year.		£35 a year, with £5 for his wife. Is court-keeper at £3 a year. Is an army pensioner, and assists the staff officer of pensioners for which he receives a small gratuity.	
Date of Inspection, . .		January 19, 1874.		May 20th, 1874.	
Remarks,		No prisoner in custody this year, and only 2 during last quarter.		No prisoner in custody.	

CHARLES F. BOURKE, *Inspector-General of Prisons.*

WICKLOW COUNTY GAOL, AT WICKLOW.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION,
13TH NOVEMBER, 1874.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.

Wicklow
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State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. of whom were Sick in Hospital.		
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
„ Misdeameanors,	2	—	2	—	—	—
Deserters,	2	—	2	—	—	—
For further Examination,	1	—	1	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny—						
To Imprisonment,	5	—	5	—	—	—
Of Misdeameanors, &c.,	8	1	9	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
For Larceny,	3	2	5	—	—	—
In default of Bail,	2	—	2	—	—	—
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	3	2	5	—	—	—
Other Misdeameanors,	5	3	8	—	—	—
Under Poor Law Act,	7	—	7	—	—	—
Drunkards,	1	2	3	—	—	—
Total in Custody,	40	10	50	—	—	—

At the above date the total number in custody was 40 males and 10 females, the greater number of whom were disposed of summarily, and 6 were awaiting trial. Only 14 were cases of a more serious nature which were disposed of at Quarter Sessions or Assizes.

Juveniles.

CLASSES, &c., OF OFFENDERS.	In custody on the day of Inspection.		From 1st January to day of Inspection.	
	12 years old and under.	Above 12 and not exceeding 16 years.	12 years old and under.	Above 12 and not exceeding 16 years.
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Convicted at Quarter Sessions,	—	—	—	—
„ Summarily,	—	1	—	7
Committed for Trial,	—	—	—	1
Total,	—	1	—	9
Number sent to Reformatories,	—	—	—	2
Included in the preceding—				
Workhouse Offenders,	—	1	—	—

Up to the time of my inspection only 11 juveniles were in charge here during this year. One was in custody at the above date. He was a youth

Juveniles.

SOUTH
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of 16 years of age, committed for 2 months imprisonment for tearing workhouse clothes. I am strongly of opinion that such cases would be much better dealt with by the administration of a sound flogging, by which means the county would be saved a considerable expense, and the youthful delinquent would, I have no doubt, be much more impressed with the punishment than by a lengthened imprisonment; added to which there would then be no danger of corrupting his mind, which I regret to say is too often the result of a gaol sentence. Of the foregoing number two males were sent to reformatories. One prisoner who was in custody at the time of my inspection was known to have been previously in a reformatory school.

Number of Prisoners of all classes in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1871,	38	2	1873,	26	6
1872,	38	5	1874 (day of Inspection), .	40	10

Commitments.

CLASSES.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1873.		From 1st January, 1874, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Debtors,	2	—	—	—
Criminals, . . .	232	46	241	46
Vagrants,	16	4	6	1
Drunkards, . . .	68	9	94	7
Total,	308	59	341	54

During the year 1873 the number of criminal commitments here was 222 males and 46 females; but I regret to find that even previous to my inspection this year the number of criminal commitments had increased to 241 and 46 respectively. It will also be seen by the previous table that the number of commitments of male drunkards has this year been far in excess of last, so that the total number of commitments in 1874 is in excess of 1873.

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), committed in the year 1873, and to the day of Inspection in 1874, who had been Once, Twice, Thrice, Four Times, Five Times, &c., &c., from their first Commitment in any year, so far as can be ascertained, distinguishing Adults from Juveniles.

NUMBER OF TIMES COMMITTED.	1873.				1874, to day of Inspection.			
	Juveniles.		Adults.		Juveniles.		Adults.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Once only,	9	1	168	24	9	2	222	36
Twice,	1	—	25	9	—	—	30	3
Thrice,	—	—	15	3	—	—	15	1
4 times,	—	—	9	—	—	—	5	1
5 "	—	—	5	1	—	—	4	1
6 "	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	—
7 to 11 "	—	—	7	3	—	—	12	2
12 to 16 "	—	—	3	1	—	—	6	1
17 to 20 "	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	1
21 to 30 "	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	—
Total No. of Individuals committed,	10	1	240	42	9	2	300	46
No. of commitments represented in foregoing,	11	1	556	119	9	2	644	108

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), and number of times each had been committed during the following periods, distinguishing Adults from Juveniles.

SOUTH DISTRICT.
Wicklow County Gaol.

NUMBER OF TIMES COMMITTED.	1873.				1874, to day of Inspection.			
	Juveniles.		Adults.		Juveniles.		Adults.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Once within the year, . . .	9	1	204	29	9	2	276	41
Twice " . . .	1	—	26	10	—	—	17	4
Thrice " . . .	—	—	3	3	—	—	6	1
4 times " . . .	—	—	5	—	—	—	1	—
5 " " . . .	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Total, . . .	10	1	240	42	9	2	300	46
No. of above who had not been in Gaol previous to 1st January in .	10	1	190	29	9	2	243	40

In 1873 five was the greatest number of times that any person was committed here; and in 1874 four was the greatest number of times any individual was committed to this prison; but in both years there were prisoners in custody who had been in prison from 21 to 30 times from their first commitment. The total number of adult male individuals in this gaol in 1873 was 240 and 42 females. Their previous known commitments numbered 556 and 119 respectively. In 1874 the total number of individual males committed was 300 up to the time of my visit, and of females 46. Their known commitments since their first offence numbered 644 and 108 respectively. It will therefore be observed that, not only was there a greater number of individuals committed in 1874 than in 1873, but those who were committed in the latter year were persons whose former conduct was more disreputable than those in 1873.

Averages, and Highest and Lowest Numbers (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1873.			From 1st January, 1874, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	34	6	—	36	7	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	55		27th Dec.	57		5th Nov.
Lowest ditto, . . .	31		8th Feb.	28		25th June.
Highest number of males at any one time, . . .	49		27th Dec.	50		5th Nov.
Ditto of females, . . .	11		29th July.	11		8th Sept.
Lowest number of males at any one time, . . .	26		8th Feb.	23		25th June.
Ditto of females, . . .	3		9th June.	4		10th April.

Highest number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors) in Gaol during each of the previous seven years, and up to day of Inspection in 1874.

14th January, 1867, . . .	47	13th February, 1871, . . .	46
29th May, 1868, . . .	45	28th November, 1872, . . .	46
23rd May, 1869, . . .	37	29th August, 1873, . . .	52
30th July, 1870, . . .	41	5th November, 1874, . . .	57

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The daily average number in custody in 1874 was larger by 2 males and 1 female than in 1873, and at one time in 1874 there was a greater number of prisoners in custody than at any period for the last 8 years.

Accommodation.

Averages.	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	5	2	Store Rooms,	4	2
Yards,	5	3	Laundry,	-	1
Day Rooms,	5	2	Drying Room,	-	1
Solitary Cells,	2	1	Lavatories,	3	3
Single Cells, not less in size than 9 ft. long, 6 ft. wide, 8 ft. high=432 cubic ft.,	56	23	Baths, with Hot and Cold Water laid on,	1	1
Do., heated and furnished with bells,	40	23	Privies,	2	0
Sleeping Rooms,	2	1	Waterclosets,	8	6
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	2	1	Fumigating Apparatus,	1	1
Hospital Rooms,	2	1	Reception-Rooms or Cells,	4	2
Chapels,	1	1	Pumps,	3	1
School Room,	1	1	Wells,	3	-
Workshop,	2	-	Treadwheels,	1	-
Kitchen,	1	-	Mangle,	-	1
			Tell-tale Clocks,	2	-

Debtors. Now that few if any debtors are likely to be sent to this prison, owing to the alteration of the law relating to insolvency in Ireland, I submit that the pauper debtor ward here be closed altogether and a portion of the present untried class be used as a reception ward. Untried male prisoners should be transferred to the separate prison where there is ample accommodation for them. By this arrangement the services of a warder could be dispensed with as one officer is now engaged in the untried ward.

Reception. Four cells are reserved in the female prison for the reception class which was clean and well ventilated; but I was astonished to find that a male prisoner had slept in this class on the night previous to my inspection without being provided with sheets—an omission of duty on the part of the warder which denotes gross carelessness. The cells in the male separate prison were not in as tidy or clean a condition as they should have been. Indeed the present system of shelves in the cells for bedding is one calculated to encourage untidiness and to harbour dust and dirt. I would therefore recommend that these shelves be taken down and that the bedding be tidily folded as in most other gaols, on the bedsteads. These cells are so low that they compel a person entering them to stoop, thus affording a prisoner a great temptation and every facility for assaulting an officer. There is a good supply of lavatories and water-closets throughout the prison, and I was glad to find that additional ones had been erected in the male separate prison since my last visit, in compliance with the recommendations of my colleague and myself. The water cock however is placed so high in one of the closets that it wets the whole place. This I submit should be altered. These requirements in the male prison were not nearly so tidy or well kept as those in the female prison. There is a good bath now in each prison in which all prisoners are bathed as they come in, and females weekly during imprisonment; but this latter rule is not carried out in the male prison, consequently none of those prisoners looked clean, and their bedding and clothing clearly indicated a great want of cleanliness. I would therefore recommend that the same rule should be followed in the male as in the female prison as regards the bathing of prisoners. The sewerage is reported to be good and effective—no alteration had been made in it since my last inspection. The supply of water is abundant, and is pumped by the men in rotation while they are at exercise in the ring. The gaol

Cells.

Lavatories, &c.

Baths.

Sewerage and Water.

is artificially heated, but I was surprised to find that at the time of my visit the untried male wing was not heated, although it was 12 o'clock in the day. This is a matter referred to by my colleague in his last report, and should therefore, I submit, have been more carefully attended to. Since my last inspection a good fumigating room has been fitted up in the female prison, so that all clothing is now purified before being put away. The chapel is properly arranged for prison purposes. The laundry is divided into five good washing stalls where prisoners can work in separation, hot and cold water being laid on to each trough. There is also an excellent drying-room, and this department was in a very creditable condition of order and cleanliness. Gas has not yet been introduced into the cells with the exception of three in the male prison, in which prisoners work at trades up to about 8 o'clock in the evening. I must therefore again submit that it should be laid on to all the cells, so that prisoners may be industriously employed after dark during the long winter evenings and before daylight in the morning. I have no doubt that the comparative leisure which prisoners enjoy here very much accounts for the increase in their number of late years, for it is well known that habitual offenders will not frequent those districts in which there are gaols where strict discipline is maintained and where a fair amount of labour is exacted from each prisoner. Photography is performed by the gate warder, and the charge is estimated at about 1s. for the first copy and 3d. for the subsequent ones. Two tell-tale clocks are provided, and are checked half-hourly from 7 P.M. to 6 A.M.; the markings are taken by the Governor and entered in the Lockings book. Any omissions in the markings of the clocks by the night watchman are entered against him also in the Conduct book. Unlock takes place at 6 A.M. in summer and daybreak in the winter, and the final rounds take place between 10 and 11 o'clock, and are always performed in the presence of a superior officer. The Governor takes charge of all the keys at night, and locks them in an iron safe in his bedroom. He frequently visits the prison at uncertain periods during the night. The kitchen was tidily well kept, and all the provisions are measured before they are issued. A prisoner is employed here during the whole day, and I regret to say that one of the gravest offenders in custody was selected for this duty and although he was sentenced to hard labour he was exempt from it by being employed in the kitchen. This is a serious mistake in the mode of carrying out a sentence, and I submit that prisoners sentenced to hard labour should not be employed in the kitchen unless they are medically declared unfit for such labour, inasmuch as the kitchen duties are usually light, and the prisoner so employed has many privileges which ordinary prisoners are deprived of—indeed I see no necessity for employing a prisoner in the kitchen for the whole day, especially on days when potatoes are not issued.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

Wicklow County Gaol.

Fumigator.

Chapel.

Laundry.

Gas.

Photography.

Night-watch.

Kitchen.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	Male Clothing.		Female Clothing.	
	In Use.	In Store.	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	86	20	Shirts,	72 135
Sheets, pairs of,	86	19	Jackets,	38 80
Rugs,	86	20	Vests,	38 36
Bed-ticks,	86	22	Trowsers,	76 100
Bedsteads,	89	-	Caps,	38 65
			Stockings or	
			Socks, pairs of,	38 40
			Shoes, pairs of,	38 50
			Shifts,	20 30
			Jackets,	10 15
			Petticoats,	20 30
			Aprons,	20 30
			Neckerchiefs,	20 30
			Caps,	20 30
			Stockings, pairs of,	20 20
			Shoes, pairs of,	10 30

The store-keeper has charge of the principal store of clothing, and issues articles from it only by order of the Governor. This latter officer

**SOUTH
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takes stock of all stores every three months, but I was unable to ascertain that the Local Inspector ever performs this duty. He is however consulted by the Board when new clothing and new articles are required. All the clothing is now made up in the prison, and there was a good supply on hand at the time of my visit ; but I thought the blankets were very poor and of light texture. I spoke to the Governor and Local Inspector regarding a better arrangement of the stores, so that I trust this matter will in future engage more of their attention. The sheets in the male prison are generally changed once in 3 weeks, and clean ones are usually given to new prisoners ; but there are no definite rules on these matters. In the female prison the sheets are changed once a month, or oftener if necessary, and new prisoners invariably receive a clean pair. I submit that all prisoners should receive clean sheets at least once a fortnight, and that no prisoner should be required to sleep in sheets that had been previously slept in by another prisoner. The class warders and matron should certify to the Governor at the end of each fortnight that this rule has been carried out. The material of which the trowsers is made is so thin that some of the prisoners are obliged to wear their own underneath the prison trowsers. I found a man sentenced to 2 years' imprisonment dressed in this untidy manner. I therefore submit that a warmer material should be provided for the trowsering.

Number of Punishments for Prison Offences.

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1873.		From 1st January to 31st December, 1874.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
By Magisterial authority,	1	—	—	—
Dark or Refractory Cells,	19	1	11	1
Total,	20	1	11	1

**Punish-
ments.**

A solitary cell is provided in each prison. Both are heated, and prisoners are left in those cells during the night when undergoing punishment for breach of prison rule. The consequence is that the punishments inflicted here during the year, as may be seen by the foregoing table, are not numerous, and on no occasion was it necessary during 1874 to have recourse to magisterial authority for the punishment of any prisoner for breach of prison rule.

Employment on day of Inspection.

	M.	F.
Hard Labour,	40	10
Industrial Labour,	23	8
Sick,	2	2
Unemployed (not medically passed),	3	—
Discharged (before labour hours,	1	—
Lunatics,	1	—
Total in custody,	40	10

Labour.

Hard labour is carried on by means of shot drill and the tread-wheel. Men are employed at the former labour for 3 hours a day in winter and 4 hours in summer, and at the latter for 1 hour a day in both seasons. The industrial labour here is, I regret to say, almost *nil*, and no profits to the prison are derived from it, although men are employed on repairs of the prison, and in shoemaking and tailoring. The untried as a rule are not employed, and are allowed to loiter about doing nothing. All prisoners who are supported at the public expense should, I submit, be fully employed during the whole day. The want of industrial and profitable labour here has been remarked on before by Inspectors-General, and I would again invite the attention of the Board to this subject ; for with a daily average number of about 43

prisoners during the year, it is a serious blot on the present management of the prison that so little industry is carried on. If gas were introduced into the cells, prisoners could be employed up to a late hour in the winter's evenings, and I have no doubt that if a full amount of labour were exacted from prisoners here the numbers would soon sensibly diminish, and the expenses of the establishment would be decreased in proportion to the amount of profitable labour disposed of.

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Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1873.		From 1st Jan., 1874, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	150	35	146	38
Average daily number of pupils,	25	4	24	5
Number of days on which school was held,	312	136	310	138

School-hours.—Males, from 1 to 3 o'clock; females, from 1½ to 2½ o'clock.

I am glad to find that the female school is now well adapted to the School instruction of prisoners in separation. Gas is also provided in both male and female school-rooms. The hours for school are from 1 P.M. to 3 P.M. for males, and from 12.30 P.M. to 2.30 P.M. for females. As the schools are artificially lighted, instruction should be carried on after dark, so as to utilize the daylight for industrial pursuits; and I submit that one hour's secular instruction per day is quite sufficient to allow for the class of prisoners usually committed here. I was sorry to find no remarks in the school registry from the Roman Catholic Chaplain, and this is all the more to be regretted, inasmuch as the schools are not yet connected with any educational body. This is another subject which I before remarked on in my last report on this gaol, but I regret to find that my remarks have not yet had any beneficial results.

Contracts.

Bread, white, per 4-lb. loaf, 1d. under Dublin price; brown, per 4-lb. loaf, ½d. under price of white; oatmeal, per cwt., 19s. 6d.; Indian meal, per cwt., 9s. 10d.; new milk, per gallon, 10d.; buttermilk, per gallon, 3d.; coal, per ton, £1 2s.; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 7s. 6d.; candles, per lb., 6½d.; soap, per cwt., £1 11s. 4d.

The samples of diet that I saw appeared to be of excellent quality, and Provisions. is generally reported on favourably by the chaplains. Those officers however do not yet comply with the requirement of the "Prisons Act" as regards the inspection of provisions by "alternate weeks," although I am bound to say they do so frequently; but this duty is chiefly performed by deputy. All the contracts for provisions &c. are taken by the Board yearly.

Net average daily cost of Ordinary Diet for each Prisoner in the three preceding years.

1871, . 5d. | 1872, . 5d. | 1873, . 5d.

Net cost of Gaol, including Diet and Salaries, for the three preceding years.

1871, . £1,576 7s. 7d. | 1872, . £1,661 18s. 7d. | 1873, . £1,783 4s. 1d.

Total cost of Officers, including Clothing, value of Rations, &c.

1871, . £737 6s. 11d. | 1872, . £807 15s. 7d. | 1873, . £825 18s. 4d.

Average cost of each Prisoner per annum in each of the last three years.

1871, . £40 18s. 1d. | 1872, . £44 16s. 4d. | 1873, . £43 4s. 9d.

Amounts repaid by the War Department for Military Prisoners in each of the last three years.

1871, . £1 1s. 0d. | 1872, . £1 6s. 0d. | 1873, . £1 11s. 0d.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.Wicklow
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Gaol.Expendi-
ture.*Amounts repaid from the Consolidated Fund for the Maintenance, &c., of
Prisoners during the years*

1871, . £161 8s. 9d. | 1872, . £172 9s. 11d. | 1873, . £184 8s. 7d.

The average annual cost of a prisoner here is high as compared with some other gaols, being £43 4s. 9d., as there are no profits on works, nor is there much received for the maintenance of military prisoners, those items being the principal off-sets in the expenditure of most gaols. The net cost of the gaol in 1873 came to £1,783 4s. 1d.; but from that sum the cost of officers amounted to £825 18s. 4d.

Officers and Salaries.

<i>Non-Resident.</i>	£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.
John W. Fetherston H., esq., Local Inspector,	99	4	0					
Rev. Henry Rooke, Protest- ant Chaplain,	46	18	5½					
Rev. Patrick O'Doherty, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	46	18	5½					
Hugh B. Brew, esq., Surgeon,	100	0	0					
				Turnkeys.				
				Richard Skerrett, Store- keeper and School		49	0	0
				Teacher,		40	0	0
				John Manley, Painter, . .		40	0	0
				William Roberts, Nailor, .		35	0	0
				Michael Doyle, Tailor, . .		35	0	0
				Samuel Thorpe, Shoe- maker,		40	0	0
				Mrs. Mary Storey, Matron,		30	0	0
				Miss Susan Morris, Deputy Matron,				
<i>Resident.</i>								
Mr. Edward Storey,	200	0	0					
Robt. Graham, Gatekeeper, employed teaching School,	45	0	0					

Officers on Gaol Allowance.

The Governor and Matrons are allowed coals and candles throughout the year. The warders are allowed coals during the winter months, a suit of uniform annually, and a great coat every third year.

Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1873.	From 1st Jan., 1874, to day of Inspection.
Number of times the Board of Super- intendence met and discharged business,	12	11
Local Inspector to Gaol,	168	131
" to Bridewell,	4	3
Protestant Episcopalian Chaplain, .	265	241
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	242	196
Surgeon,	327	307

Officers.

Having regard to the expenditure on officers, and also taking into consideration the construction of the buildings, I am still of opinion that the staff is in excess of the requirements of the gaol, provided the prisoners were more concentrated and that parts of the buildings were entirely closed. This is a matter I would submit for the consideration of the Board of Superintendence. All the subordinate officers sleep within the prison, but those that are married are allowed to sleep out, in their turn.

Hospitals.

Hospitals.

No alteration has been made in the hospital since my last inspection. A nurse is hired from the town when one is required, but cases that are not considered infectious or serious are treated in the cells. The sanitary condition of the prison is most satisfactory, and during the year 1873 only three prisoners were sent to hospital. At the time of my inspection this year a dangerous lunatic was in custody, and had been so for nearly three months. He was about to be removed to a lunatic asylum, but I am of opinion that more prompt steps should have been taken to lodge this unfortunate man in the asylum, and I was unable to learn any valid reason why he was kept here for so long a time, although he was known to be a lunatic; for the law now provides

SOUTH DISTRICT.

Wicklow County Gaol.

that all persons of unsound mind shall not lawfully be committed to gaol, and should be removed from it as soon as the medical officers have decided that the prisoner is insane.

	1871.		1872.		1873.		1874 (to day of inspection).	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	1	—	2	2	3	—	—	—
Average daily number in hospital,	4	—	36	23	2	—	—	—
No. of prisoners prescribed for and treated out of hospital,	148	17	175	25	170	15	—	—
No. of deaths in the gaol,	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Cost of medicine,	£8 1s. 2d.		£7 2s. 1d.		£7 8s. 11d.		—	
Cost of diet for prisoners in hospital,	£0 18s. 6d.		£2 15s. 8d.		£3 18s. 0d.		—	
Cost of all extra diet ordered by Medical Officer for prisoners not in hospital,	£3 5s. 6d.		£3 3s. 6d.		£4 10s. 8d.		—	

Books and Journals.

The books of Registry and Finance are very carefully kept by the Governor, who is assisted by the Gate-Warder. The Work Ledger is now properly kept, and prisoners receive, in accordance with the provisions of the "Prisons Act," a proportion of their earnings. The Local Inspector keeps an excellent journal, and appears to be most attentive to his duties. The chaplains' journals are as a rule very meagre, and contain little or no information regarding the execution of their duties. The Roman Catholic Chaplain has three substitutes, none of whom are legally appointed. I would therefore refer him to the 11th section of the 19th and 20th Vic., cap. 68, and request that the provisions contained therein may be adhered to. They are clear and unambiguous, and should be a guide to chaplains in the appointment of their substitutes. The Governor writes a very useful journal, and enters all important matters in red ink. I have much pleasure in again bearing testimony to this officer's zeal and faithful service. He appears to be always attentive to his duties, and both my colleague and I entertain a high opinion of him. The Surgeon also keeps a very useful journal, and the Hospital Books are well and carefully written up by him. All the officers are required to obtain passes from the Governor before leaving the prison, except when they are off duty.

No alteration has been made in the place for visitors since my last inspection. Visits to prisoners take place between the two gates, in presence of an officer; and visitors are principally admitted by permission of the Governor. Convicted prisoners are allowed to see their friends once a month, and the untried oftener or whenever it is necessary for the preparation of their trial.

Board of Superintendence.

Sir George Hodson, bart., D.L., J.P.	Robert F. Ellis, esq., J.P. Rev. John Drought. Captain De Butts.	Wm. Jones Westby, esq., J.P. Major Grogan, J.P.
Lieut.-Col. Cuninghame, D.L., J.P.	William Magee, esq., J.P.	Edwd. A. Dennis, esq., J.P.
Charles Tottenham, esq., J.P.	Henry Pomeroy Truell, esq., M.D.	Francis W. Green, esq., J.P.

The Board meets for the discharge of business on the second Monday in the month, when the salaries of subordinate officers and small accounts are paid—extern officers and large accounts are settled half-yearly at the Assizes. I annex my reports on the two bridewells of the county, and must again submit that Tinahely be closed, and that a certified bridewell would meet all the requirements of the Baltinglass district. By this means a considerable saving would be effected in the bridewells.

**DUBLIN: Printed by ALEXANDER THOM, 87 & 88, Abbey-street,
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.**

SIXTEENTH REPORT
OF THE
BOARD OF SUPERINTENDENCE
OF
DUBLIN HOSPITALS,
WITH APPENDICES.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



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